

**MINUTES OF MEETINGS
BETWEEN
THE JAPANESE FINAL EVALUATION TEAM
AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, AND
THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
ON
THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR
THE PROJECT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

The Japanese Final Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Mr. Michio KANDA visited Kenya from November 9 to 19, 2006, Uganda from November 1 to 3, 2006, and Tanzania from 5 to 7 November, 2006, for the purpose of the joint final evaluation of the Project of the African Institute for Capacity Development (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

During its stay in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, the Team had a series of discussions with African Evaluation Team consists of 3 countries of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as "the African Team"), African Institute for Capacity Development (hereinafter referred to as "AICAD"), and authorities concerned of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Republic of Uganda, evaluated the achievement of the Project, and exchanged views for further cooperation of the Project with authorities concerned.

As a result of the study and discussions, the Team and authorities concerned agreed to report to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the Joint Final Evaluation Report attached hereto.

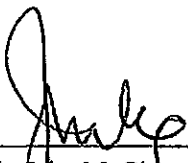
Juja, November 24, 2006



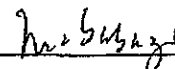
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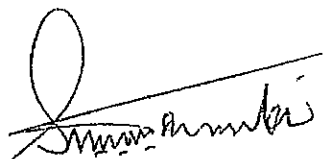
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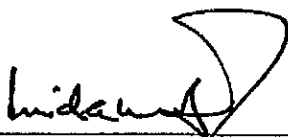


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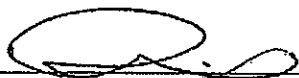
JOINT FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

ON

The Project of the African Institute for Capacity Development

(AICAD/JICA Phase 2)

Juja, 19 November, 2006



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Executive Summary

In October 1998, the Government of Japan proposed the establishment of an institution for developing human capacity in African region for poverty alleviation at the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) to tackle the two core themes “Capacity Development” and “Poverty Reduction”. Three African countries, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda joined the project, composed of Phase I being the Preparatory Phase (2000-2002) and Phase II (2002-2007).

After over four years implementation of the Project of the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) Phase 2 (the Project), it was decided at the Special JCC meeting held on the 8th May 2006 that final evaluation be carried out in accordance with the Record of Discussions (signed in July 2002) for AICAD between the three member countries and Japan. The final evaluation is regarded as due procedure for purposes of maintaining accountability for stakeholders of the three member countries and Japan.

The Joint Final Evaluation of the Project was conducted from the 1st to 19th November 2006. After four preliminary evaluation sessions (three country evaluation sessions and a headquarters evaluation session), an integral evaluation session was conducted to consolidate all the evaluation results and come to a conclusion on the lessons learnt and recommendations.

The results of the evaluation were confirmed. The Project is as a whole achieving its purpose. Among others, potential of dissemination was identified in 25 research projects, out of which one project is currently being disseminated and two projects are under preparation for dissemination. R&D activities have contributed to the enhancement of researchers’ understanding of the importance of social factors in relation to poverty reduction. A total of 1,314 participants, including extension workers, farmers and business people, have been trained through AICAD training courses. Many of the ex-participants have not only adopted technologies but they also have disseminated the acquired knowledge or technologies to other people in their communities. Poverty Alleviation Information and Knowledge System (PAIKS), a database project on mobilization of information on poverty alleviation in the region, is partly completed. AICAD’s organizational and governance structures have been established and are functioning to realize its organizational goal: to be a leading African Institution in building human capacity for poverty reduction.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AGM	Annual General Meeting
AICAD	African Institute for Capacity Development
CENP	Community Empowerment and Networking Program
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
COs	Country Offices
C/P	Counterpart
CYMIT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
HQs	Headquarters
ICCAE	International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education
ICIPE	International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IN&D	Information Network and Documentation
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
JCC	Joint Coordinating Council
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
JWC	Joint Working Committee
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PAIKS	Poverty Alleviation Information and Knowledge System
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PDMe	Project Design Matrix evaluation
R/D	Record of Discussion
R&D	Research and Development
TOR	Terms of Reference
T&E	Training and Extension
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TIRDO	Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization
TWG	Transformation Working Group
WAITRO	World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organization



1. Background Information and Justification

In October 1998, the Government of Japan proposed the establishment of an institution for developing human capacity in African region for poverty alleviation at the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II). This technical cooperation was based on JICA's cooperation for Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT). JICA commenced this technical cooperation project for research and development, training and extension and information network and documentation in August 2002, after a two-year preparatory phase (Phase 1).

AICAD is a regional organization which was established in 2000 as a pilot stage by the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda with a strong auspice of the Government of Japan. AICAD carries out various activities such as research and development that can be disseminated to the communities, regional training, in-country training, workshops and seminars.

In November 2003, AICAD established its position as a regional organization after the organization's Charter was approved by the three Governments of the East African countries. During this project implementation phase, AICAD developed a Strategic Plan that aims to expand the activities beyond the three East African countries to include East, Central and South African countries.

2. Terms of Reference

The guidelines attached as Annex 1 were presented and approved for the Joint Final Evaluation at the Special JCC meeting held on the 8th May 2006. Based on these guidelines, the Joint Final Evaluation was conducted between the 1st and 19th November, 2006.



3. Members of the Joint Evaluation Team

The Joint Evaluation Team consisted of the following members appointed by their respective Governments and JICA:

Mr. John Chege	Ministry of Education, Science & Technology, Kenya
Mrs. Dorothy Kimeu	Ministry of Finance, Kenya
Prof. David K. Some	Moi University, Kenya
Prof. Tolly S. A. Mbwette	Vice Chancellor, Open University of Tanzania, Tanzania (Co-Chair)
Mr. Selestine Gesimba	Ministry of Higher Education, Science & Technology, Tanzania
Ms. Mwanakombo Ngingite	Ministry of Finance, Tanzania
Mrs. Elizabeth K. M. Gabona	Ministry of Education & Sports, Uganda
Mr. Nelson K. Wanambi	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, Uganda
Dr. John Kiyaga Nsubuga	Uganda Management Institute, Uganda
Mr. Michio Kanda	Counselor to the JICA President, JICA HQs (Co-Chair)
Prof. Yasuo Takamura	Kyoto University, Japan
Mr. Masayuki Kaneda	Social Development Department, JICA HQs
Mr. Yoshiaki Kano	JICA Kenya Office
Mr. Takehiro Susaki	JICA Uganda Office
Mr. Raymond Msoffe	JICA Tanzania Office
Mr. Shinichi Mori	Evaluation Facilitator, JICA HQs

4. Evaluation Methodology of the Project

The evaluation was conducted jointly by the three East African Governments and JICA, based on the agreements reached at the Preparatory Workshop held on the 18th of October 2006 at AICAD HQs.

After four preliminary evaluation sessions (three in-country evaluation sessions and a headquarters evaluation session), an integral evaluation session was conducted to consolidate all the evaluation results and come to a conclusion on the lessons learnt and recommendations. Evaluation sessions were conducted in the following manner.



4-1. In-Country Evaluation Sessions

(a) Schedule and location of field visits and In-Country Evaluation Sessions

Country	Field Visits by Evaluation Members	In-Country Evaluation Session
Uganda	1 Nov. in Mpigi and Mityana	2 & 3 Nov. at Kampala
Tanzania	5 Nov. in Kibaha and Kiroka	6 & 7 Nov. at Morogoro
Kenya	9 Nov. in the vicinity of Egerton	9 & 10 Nov at Egerton

(b) Field Visits

In consultation with JICA Experts, each Country Director selected a number of sites for the field visits. The following items were considered in selecting the sites:

- At least one site from each of the R&D and T&E sites was to be selected. It was recommended that sites for the community empowerment and networking program be also included in the field visits.
- It was recommended that the sites be selected so that evaluation team members can (a) observe impact of AICAD activities; (b) interview beneficiaries, and (c) better understand constraints and/or potentials of AICAD activities.

At each of the sites, evaluation team members conducted interviews to ex-participants of training, researchers, community leaders, Government officials and other stakeholders.

(c) In-Country Evaluation Sessions and the Preparation of Country Performance Reports

Prior to the respective in-country evaluation sessions, Country Directors drafted country performance reports and distributed them to the evaluation team members. Upon conclusion of the in-country evaluation sessions, the Country Directors presented the performance of activities of respective countries and gave recommendations for future improvement based on the draft country performance reports and the data provided by AICAD HQs. Responses to questionnaires were also presented by the Country Directors and Program Officers of the Country Offices, JICA Experts and resource persons (principal trainers and research evaluation team leaders/members). Discussion was mostly focused on the problems raised and recommendations proposed by the Country Directors. Based on the results of the discussions, Country Performance Reports (evaluation summaries) were prepared and signed by the Evaluation Team Leader of each country to be presented to the Integral Evaluation Session.

4-2. Headquarters Evaluation Session

The headquarters evaluation session was held from 13th to 15th November 2006 at AICAD premises. As the first step of evaluation, the Evaluation Team refined the contents of the evaluation grid attached as Annex 2 based on the observed facts. Subsequently, the team assessed the degree of achievement of the project purpose and outputs, based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM) attached as Annex 3 by utilizing the data collected by AICAD Secretariat and the Evaluation Facilitator.

In the second step, the Team analyzed and evaluated the Project from the viewpoints of "Relevance", "Effectiveness", "Efficiency", "Impacts" and "Sustainability". The adopted description of each criterion is provided below:

(i) Relevance

Relevance of the Project was reviewed and justification of the project purpose and the overall goal in connection with the needs of the beneficiaries, policies of the three East African countries and Japan were verified.

(ii) Effectiveness

Effectiveness was assessed by evaluating the extent to which the Project had achieved and contributed to the beneficiaries or intermediaries.

(iii) Efficiency

Efficiency of the project implementation was analyzed focusing on the relationship between the outputs and inputs in terms of timing, quality, and quantity.

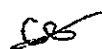
(iv) Impact

Impact of the Project was identified and/or forecasted by referring to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by the Project.

(v) Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project was forecasted in organizational, financial and technical aspects by examining the extent to which the achievement of the Project will be sustained and/or expanded after the Project is completed.

Finally, the Team conducted an open discussion, with the participation of AICAD Secretariat personnel and JICA Experts, on the recommendations to be incorporated in the Joint Evaluation Report.



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4-3. Integral Evaluation Session

In order to consolidate the results of In-Country and Headquarters Evaluation Sessions, an Integral Evaluation Session was held on the 18th and 19th November, 2006, in which the summary of the achievements and evaluation by five evaluation criteria, conclusions, lessons learnt and recommendations were discussed. The results were compiled and Joint Final Evaluation Report was produced.

5. Outline of the Project

The objectives and output of the Project are as follows:

Overall goal: To be the leading African Institution in building human capacity for poverty reduction.

Project purpose: AICAD will establish structural and functional modality for effective linkage between knowledge/technology and application.

Output:

- (1) Knowledge and Technology packages for poverty reduction are identified and generated.
- (2) Partnerships for identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology (research, training, etc) within countries strengthened
- (3) Cooperation with other regions for identification generation and transfer enhanced (Establishment of partnership with other regions)
- (4) Identified and generated knowledge and technology translated into appropriate dissemination/extension packages
- (5) Appropriate knowledge and technology transferred to extension organizations and communities
- (6) Networks and Resource sharing with institutions and communities in participating countries established
- (7) Target countries for AICAD phase 3 -- Identified and preparations for joining made
- (8) Effective organizational structure established



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6. Inputs of the Project

The Joint Evaluation Team confirmed the inputs of the Project: long-term and short-term experts (Annex (B) 3-2-1), counterpart training (Annex (B) 3-2-3), equipment and materials (Annex (B) 3-2-4), and budgetary contributions by the East African countries and Japan (Annex (B) 3-2-6, and 3-2-8).

7. Achievement of the Project

7-1. Achievement of the Outputs

Output 1: Knowledge and Technology packages for poverty reduction identified and generated

The R&D support system to identify and generate knowledge and technologies for poverty reduction has been established, through which R&D activities have been conducted. Out of 119 research projects, potential of dissemination was identified in 25 research projects, out of which one project is currently being disseminated and two projects are under preparation for dissemination. On the other hand, 40 research projects have been concluded without any potential of dissemination, highlighting the necessity of putting in place an effective mechanism to enable dissemination of research results. Furthermore, fora and workshops (43 series) have promoted networking and information sharing between researchers, leading to enhancement of their knowledge on poverty reduction.

Output 2: Partnerships for identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology (research, training, etc.) within countries strengthened

The Project has signed 14 partnership agreements within the region, and successfully established networks with 17 universities and 146 other institutions to mobilize resource persons as research evaluation team members or trainers for training courses. Research projects have been selected from all 15 of the currently participating universities.

Output 3: Cooperation with other regions for identification, generation and transfer enhanced (Establishment of partnership with other regions)

The Project has signed 9 partnership agreements with institutions outside the region, which is expected to enhance cooperation for identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology.



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Output 4: Identified and generated knowledge and technology translated into appropriate dissemination/extension packages

Taking into consideration of AICAD's limited implementation capacity (budget, human resources, etc.), the results or findings of three research projects were decided to be disseminated and these are being translated into dissemination packages: (1) an improved model of indigenous technology for a ceramic ware cottage industrial cluster in Uganda, (2) semi-prefab concrete construction techniques for urban low cost housing in Tanzania, and (3) production and farm-based processing of superior genotypes sesame in Kenya, while 8 training packages have been produced from identified existing knowledge.

Efforts have been made to catalyze the transfer of knowledge and/or technologies as Community Empowerment and Networking Programs with the participation of communities in the three countries.

Output 5: Appropriate knowledge and technology transferred to extension organizations and communities

A total of 1,314 participants, including extension workers, farmers and business people, have been trained through AICAD training courses. Multiplier effects are ensured; many of the ex-participants have not only adopted technologies but they also disseminate the acquired knowledge or technologies to other people in their communities. Among others, Grassroots training was observed to be very effective vehicle to reach women and marginalized groups.

Output 6: Networks and Resource sharing with institutions and communities in participating countries established

Poverty Alleviation Information and Knowledge System (PAIKS), a database project on mobilization of information on poverty alleviation in the region, is partly completed. Development of PAIKS Database Module 1 (Research Findings) and Module 2 (Training Themes, Experts/Professionals and Institutional Profiles) has been completed and is shared with institutions and communities in participating countries, while the preparation of Module 3 (Community Information) is in progress. AICAD has been issuing 12 types of publications that are listed in Annex (A) 6-5.

Output 7: Target countries for AICAD phase 3 -- Identified and preparations for joining AICAD made

This item is considered to be implemented after 2007; it should be evaluated in 2009 as part of



the AICAD Strategic Plan reviews.

Output 8: Effective organizational structure established

AICAD's organizational and governance structures have been established and are functioning to realize its organizational goal: to be a leading African Institution in building human capacity for poverty reduction. AICAD's governance organs i.e. JWC, JCC, and AGM meet on a regular basis to oversee AICAD's operations. Administrative manuals, including human resource management and accounting systems, have been prepared.

7-2. Achievement of the Project Purpose

The Project is as a whole achieving its purpose "AICAD will establish structural and functional modality for effective linkage between knowledge/technology and application". The following were noted:

- (1) Modalities for the implementation of R&D and T&E have been practically completed, while an integrated approach to effectively link the functions of identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technologies is being established.
- (2) Intermediaries such as researchers and extension officers are involved in generation and transfer of knowledge and technology. Researchers have conducted or are conducting a total of 119 research projects funded by AICAD, while extension officers and community leaders have been disseminating knowledge/technologies acquired through AICAD training.
- (3) AICAD's institutional capacity has been built up to be able to facilitate generation, translation and transfer of knowledge and technology.
- (4) Three research projects are being translated into dissemination packages to be adapted by communities.
- (5) Knowledge and technology identified by AICAD have been transferred to approx. 1,000 participants through training programs, many of whom have actually adopted the technologies and disseminated them to other people in their communities.
- (6) Networks and Resource sharing with institutions and communities in participating countries are being established.

7-3. Achievement of the Overall Goal

The Overall Goal is "To be the leading African Institution in building human capacity for poverty reduction". Though at its nascent stage, AICAD has been acquiring knowledge and technology and establishing its operational systems towards becoming a leading African Institution in human capacity development for poverty reduction.

8. Implementation Process of the Project

The Project has been implemented by the joint efforts of East African countries and Japan. The exchange of knowledge and experiences between JICA long-term experts, AICAD staff and other stakeholders has constituted synergy effects in achieving Project objectives.

9. Results of Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria

9-1. Relevance

The Project is highly relevant for the following reasons:

- The AICAD activities are fully in conformity with respective Government development policies. Kenya has adopted an “Investment Programme for the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007” in which human resource development is considered as the core of the strategy “to level the playing field and provide opportunities for all Kenyans to productively and self-reliantly participate in employment and wealth creation”. Tanzania’s “National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)”, supports promotion of sustainable and broad-based growth, including promotion of R&D and increasing productivity and profitability in agriculture through technological innovations. Uganda’s “Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2004/5 – 2007/8) (PEAP)”, provides an over-arching framework to guide public action to eradicate poverty, promote agricultural research and extension technology development, business development skills of medium, small-scale and micro-enterprises, measures against deforestation, innovations in industrial technologies, and empowerment of women. The Project is also consistent with Japanese Government’s policy; the Japanese Government has been and is still committed to supporting the TICAD process.
- The Project is relevant to the needs of the target groups: researchers, extension workers, community leaders, and end-beneficiaries including farmers and entrepreneurs. The results of the needs surveys are shown in Annex (A) 4-2-2. The Project has provided researchers with good opportunities to conduct pro-poor research.
- Japan’s involvement in human capacity development in East Africa is required in light of JICA experts’ technological advantages in specific research fields and their expertise in overall project management.
- The project is aimed at contributing to poverty reduction in a holistic approach: to establish a base for human capacity building, which utilizes existing knowledge and technology, creates new technology suitable for local conditions, develops and utilizes the potential capacity of local expertise, builds a bridge between institutions creating technology and

communities using it, exchanges information, experiences and practices and shares human resources and information in the region and beyond.

9-2. Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the Project is judged to be good for the following reasons;

- Research and Development (R&D) support system has been well established and implemented. A number of new knowledge and technologies have been generated through R&D activities.
- Fora and workshops have promoted networking and information sharing between researchers, which has led to enhancement of their knowledge on poverty reduction.
- Mechanisms for identification of needs from communities have been established.
- Existing knowledge and technologies are identified and packaged for AICAD training programs. T&E Division is currently mostly focusing on training due to its limited human resources; other modalities such as extension have not been explored.
- Partnerships and networks with universities and other institutions have been formed through which resource persons have been mobilized.
- Utilization of resource persons has greatly contributed to the enhancement of quality of research projects and to the preparation and implementation of effective training courses.
- Efforts to catalyze the transfer of knowledge are being made as Community Empowerment and Networking Programs with the participation of communities in the three countries.
- Poverty Alleviation Information and Knowledge System (PAIKS), a database project on mobilization of information on poverty alleviation in the region, is partly completed.

However, the following constraints affected the effectiveness of the Project:

- So far, 40 research projects have been concluded without potential of dissemination, highlighting the necessity of putting in place an effective mechanism to facilitate dissemination of research results.
- With the limited capacity of T&E and also the fact that R&D was in its initial phases, none of the research results has been translated into a training module.
- It was observed that the communication gaps between Country Offices and the HQs are causing difficulties in effective preparation, implementation, monitoring and follow-ups of AICAD activities.
- Unpredictability and reduction of JICA's budget has affected the smooth implementation of the Project.

9-3. Efficiency

The efficiency of the Project is moderate. The following items were highlighted:

- The exchange of knowledge and experiences between JICA long-term experts, AICAD staff and other stakeholders has constituted synergy effects in achieving Project objectives.
- TORs, number, timing, duration and quality of short-term experts were supportive to the implementation of the Project. On the other hand, the relatively high turnover rate of long-term experts with varied views of the main focus of AICAD affects AICAD's administrative efficiency. Moreover, sufficient consultations between AICAD and JICA have not been encouraged with respect to the TORs of JICA long-term experts.
- The types, quality, and number of equipment and materials provided are mostly appropriate. Construction of the facilities provides convenience to AICAD trainees and visitors.
- The total contribution by the three East African countries amounts to approx. US\$ 1 million every year, reflecting each government's strong commitment to supporting the Project. However, budget transfers to AICAD from the three countries have sometimes been delayed, which more or less hinders smooth implementation of planned project activities.
- AICAD's country offices are understaffed. Country Directors are not full time staff and only one Program Officer is assigned at the country offices, making smooth implementation of country-level activities difficult.

9-4. Impact

It is perceived that the Project has a large potential of impact on poverty reduction in the near future, based on the following observations:

- Application of technologies by many of the participants has led to a significant increase in their production and income. Among others, significant multiplier effects are reported as a result of the training of Irrigation and Water Resource Management as well as Value Addition. Extension officers are now able to train, demonstrate and design or modify irrigation systems, using technologies taught or demonstrated during the training.
- T&E activities have contributed to the empowerment of women, which has led to enhancement of their social status. T&E trainees have gained self-esteem and self-confidence. Among others, grassroots training was observed to be an effective vehicle to reach women and the marginalized groups.
- R&D activities have contributed to the enhancement of researchers' understanding of the importance of social factors in relation to poverty reduction including the relevance of community participation.

9-5. Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project is in the process of being ensured for the following reasons:

- The Governments of East African countries have expressed their firm commitment to continue support to AICAD in the future. In addition, human resource development for poverty alleviation is part of a core target of human security, one of JICA's priority policies for cooperation.
- Continuous efforts to ensure AICAD's institutional sustainability have been made, including the preparation of the strategic plan to guide its current and future operations. Through the process of establishing mechanisms for R&D, T&E and IN&D, the capacity of AICAD staff has been strengthened. What remains to be done is the strengthening of AICAD's implementation arms, i.e. Country offices. Although the Country offices are tasked to conduct monitoring of research, implement training, and facilitate extension activities to achieve poverty reduction at the grassroots level in collaboration with local authorities, their human and financial resource capacity is not sufficient.
- AICAD is currently under the process of transformation from a company limited by guarantee to a regional/international organization under the laws of Kenya. None of the Country offices has a status of a regional/international organization.
- AICAD's mid-term expenditure framework explicitly provides that AICAD will source funds from other development partners while JICA's contributions to AICAD's core activities will be decreased over the next few years, implying an imminent need for AICAD to explore other potential donors or to diversify its resources.

10. Conclusions

As described above, many of the outputs of the Project have been reasonably achieved. The Project is as a whole achieving its purpose.

As for the five evaluation criteria, (1) the relevance of the Project is endorsed by its consistency with the three governments' national policy, needs of local people, and the Japanese aid policy; (2) the effectiveness is good; modalities for the implementation of R&D, T&E and IN&D have been practically completed while the linkage between activities remains to be strengthened; (3) the efficiency of the Project is moderate since constraints in inputs have sometimes hindered smooth implementation of the Project; (4) a large potential of impact on poverty reduction is expected to take place in the near future; and (5) sustainability of the Project is in the process of being ensured from institutional, financial and technological perspectives.

11. Lessons Learnt

(1) Challenges in the establishment of a new institution

Establishing a new institution requires considerable time and endeavors. Moreover, it is perceived that due to the approach's uniqueness, a certain learning period is not avoidable in establishing modalities to link knowledge and technologies with application.

(2) Continuous monitoring

Continuous monitoring and prompt but flexible remedial actions to overcome challenges are necessary in promoting the development of the capacity of the institution.

(3) Cooperation framework

It is a challenging task to apply bilateral assistance to a multi-lateral region-based institution. There is need not only to establish an innovative cooperation framework but also to establish a common ground where the parties understand and share visions and approaches. Among others, effective coordination, communication, mutual trust and respect must be ensured with a long-term view of the sustainability of cooperation.

12. Recommendations

12-1. Research and Development Activities

- (1) AICAD should focus, within the priority themes of AICAD, on an annual basis, research themes in respective countries to meet individual countries' needs without spreading resources too thinly
- (2) In order to appreciate the diversity in the participating universities and to reflect well their individual needs and challenges, a differentiated approach should be promoted. While applied research to explore practical solutions to address real problems on the ground are required for older and well-established research institutions, development of research capabilities needs to be emphasized for newly established ones.
- (3) Researchers should be encouraged to work closely with government departments and other institutions in fields of common interest to improve the sustainability and the potential of dissemination of research outputs, so that the results can also be readily applicable in the field and/or training programs. Those research projects that have high potential of dissemination by using existing resources such as financing by local governments or NGOs should be given priority.

- (4) Prior to solicitation of research proposals, AICAD should conduct workshops in collaboration with participating universities to promote researchers' understanding of the AICAD mission and vision. Among others, poverty reduction, participatory approaches and the involvement of target communities should be emphasized.
- (5) An effective mechanism should be put in place to facilitate dissemination of research results.
- (6) In order to ensure research results are applied in the field, "AICAD-directed participatory needs-oriented research" should be promoted, in which AICAD identifies needs in communities and solicits research proposals to address the identified needs.
- (7) Procedures for the release of research funds should be streamlined so that the funds reach the researchers in a timely manner. Constraints in the release of funds should be identified, and redressed in a transparent manner while a monitoring system for funds release should be established.
- (8) Country Offices' capacity should be strengthened to ensure effective monitoring of all the research projects to be effectively carried out on a quarterly basis.

12-2. Training and Extension Activities

- (1) While capacity building of intermediaries is one of AICAD's major objectives, individuals and small groups currently represent the majority of direct beneficiaries of T&E activities. It is often observed that poverty issues can be effectively tackled from both ends. AICAD needs to closely examine the relationships with and among the target groups and design training programs and extension services that meets interests of the target groups. When innovative or laboratory technologies are to be applied in the field, it would be effective to involve small groups, farmers or individuals along with intermediaries in the training to ensure maximum multiplier effects.
- (2) In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the training, to receive feedback and to provide follow-up services, monitoring of ex-trainees should be conducted frequently under the country offices' initiatives.
- (3) AICAD should explore further collaborations with NGOs and CBOs in order to maximize the outreach impact.
- (4) Both common and individual needs of the three countries have been well addressed in the design of regional and in-country training programs; these efforts should be continued. In future phases, lessons learned from the training courses implemented in each country should be collected, analyzed and shared among the regional stakeholders.
- (5) In order to pursue the AICAD's objective to become a leading institution in human resource development in Africa, international training courses which invite trainees from outside the region should be implemented. In addition, experiences of Asia should be mainstreamed in such programs.
- (6) Efforts should be made to translate research results into training modules for use not only in

AICAD but also in intermediaries and other training institutions.

12-3. Information Networking and Documentation Activities

- (1) IN&D division should play a more proactive role in promoting dissemination activities within the region by accumulating and sharing useful information. In consideration of current advancement of information technology, possibility of expansion of the database by constructing web-based networking, such as linking relevant institutions' websites, should be explored.
- (2) PAIKS module 3 should be developed and operationalized as soon as possible.
- (3) Taking into account the necessity of ensuring continuous modernization of information facilities, a financial mechanism to prepare AICAD for future investment/replacement should be established.
- (4) To be acknowledged as a leading institution in Africa, AICAD should prepare ICT policy and master plan to guide its exploitation of modern communication technologies, including TV and video conferencing, in a sustainable manner.

12-4. Community Empowerment and Networking Program

Approval of guidelines for adoption of participatory approach by AICAD, should be accelerated in order to move forward mainstreaming of the CENP process at country level.

12-5. Management and Administration Issues

- (1) Since AICAD Charter and Strategic Plan were adopted as the institutions' guiding documents in 2003 and 2005, respectively, continuous efforts have been made to realize the determined objectives. However, the targets set in the Strategic Plan were observed to be ambitious; it is recommended that the targets be annually reviewed in reflection of the progress so far made as well as the perspective of their achievement in the remaining period. Annual operational plans should be formulated collaboratively between AICAD staff and JICA experts.
- (2) Operational problems that emanate from the parallel budget and management systems are observed to have resulted in inefficiency of management of AICAD. These should be jointly identified and all efforts be made to ensure they are amicably resolved in a transparent manner.
- (3) In the light of available modalities for technical cooperation of JICA, it is proposed that concerning JICA's cooperation toward AICAD, AICAD activities be categorized into several programs which include "activities with regional resources" and "activities with external resources". The latter should be financed by external donors including JICA. Other management alternatives should also be further explored.

- (4) Enhanced involvement of Country Offices in the decision making is indispensable to better respond to respective countries' needs. The roles of the Country Office vis-à-vis HQs should be clearly spelled out in all the domains of AICAD activities. Sufficient resources should be allocated to Country Offices to effectively carry out their duties. Furthermore, it is critical to develop a mechanism to systematically share information on the progress of activities between AICAD HQs and the Country Offices including budgetary allocations. Country-specific action plans should be formulated, which are to be consistent with AICAD Strategic Plan and each country's specific needs.
- (5) In order to ensure that AICAD operates effectively, TWG (with co-opted governance and human resource management experts) should conclude its works as soon as possible taking the results of the evaluation into consideration.
- (6) AICAD's basic institutional structure and modalities to implement programs of R&D, T&E and IN&D have been established. In order to achieve AICAD's overall goal "to be a leading African Institution in human capacity development" as well as to achieve its mission of poverty reduction in Africa, the Joint Final Evaluation Team proposes that further support towards AICAD's activities be considered by JICA, based on the assumption of a long-term cooperation as shown in the Record of Discussion approved in 2000, at the very initiation of AICAD/JICA cooperation. In order to move into the next phase of cooperation, the three East African country governments and JICA, in consultation with AICAD, should make a concerted effort to examine the framework of the next cooperation during the remaining period of phase 2, so that AICAD management can operate with a long-term framework.

Guidelines: AICAD/JICA Project (Phase II) Terminal Evaluation Procedure

【Basic Principle】

Joint evaluation is carried out by three governments and JICA, based on the Record of Discussion (RD).

【Aims of the Evaluation】

- To share with the key stakeholders common understanding of the performance, achievement, and issues related to AICAD activities since its foundation.
- To discuss and make clear the future AICAD's course of the activities and management of institution.

【Timing of the Presentation of Evaluation findings and recommendations】

November, 2006 (planned to share the result in the JCC meeting on November 23.)

【Who carries out the evaluation】

- 4 AICAD donors (MoE and MoF of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, and JICA)
- AICAD secretariat and project advisors to support this undertaking when required.

【Target of the evaluation】

- AICAD activities as a whole
- Contribution of JICA cooperation

【Procedure of evaluation】

1. Draft Evaluation grid is prepared (deadline early July 2006) and the record of performance submitted by AICAD secretariat to the evaluation team.
2. Joint Evaluation Team is formation from the 3 regional government and JICA in August.
3. AICAD Secretariat to submit draft evaluation grid and record of performance to the joint evaluation team including finalization of evaluation framework and the schedule of activities.
4. Evaluation is carried out in each country in October 2006 and "Country performance report" developed including proposal for solutions to issues arising.
 5. Evaluation is carried out in AICAD HQ in October and "AICAD HQ performance report" developed based on both the performance and progress of AICAD transformation.
6. Plenary presentation and discussions of both the "Country" and "AICAD HQ" performance report takes place. Based on evaluation results, AICAD future course of activities and how these will be implemented under the New AICAD management structure is clarified.
7. Summary of plenary recommendations is prepared and presented to JCC meeting in November 23, 2006 and approved.

【Use of evaluation results】

- Report AICAD performance, achievement, and related issues to concerned government officials (such as MoE and MoF of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, and JICA).
- Make best use of lessons learnt, findings, and result for improvement of future AICAD.
- Share and implement proposals and recommendations for AICAD future development.

Evaluation Grid of the Project of the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD/IICA Phase 2)

Project Achievements and Implementation Process

Evaluation Items	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Remarks (+ positive facts - negative facts)
A. Achievement of Overall Goal			
To be the leading African Institution in building human capacity for poverty reduction.	Number of successful human resource based poverty reduction programmes compared to other institutional organizations - AFRICA	Statistics from AICAD resource centre and the networks	Though at its nascent stage, AICAD has been acquiring knowledge and technologies and establishing its operational systems towards becoming a leading African Institution in human capacity development for poverty reduction.
B. Achievement of Project Purpose			
1. AICAD will establish structural and functional linkage between knowledge/technology and application.	1. Level of involvement of intermediaries and communities in identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology 2. Criteria for expansion to be reflective of participative approaches 3. Improvement of institutional capacity related to knowledge and technology generation, translation and transfer community linkage 4. Number of identified and generated knowledge & technology packages adapted by target communities 5. Number of adaptees of the knowledge and technology identified and generated by AICAD	1. AICAD documents on deliberation of programmes for generation, translation and transfer of knowledge and technology 2. AICAD documents, minutes of meetings, agreements, etc. 3. AICAD Annual Report, internal documents 4. AICAD documents on Monitoring/Evaluation 5. Same as 4.	The Project is as a whole achieving its purpose. The following were noted: (1) Modalities for the implementation of R&D and T&E have been practically completed, while an integrated approach to effectively link the functions of identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technologies is being established. (2) Intermediaries such as researchers and extension officers are involved in generation and transfer of knowledge and technology. Researchers have conducted or are conducting a total of 119 research projects funded by AICAD, while extension officers and community leaders have been disseminating knowledge/technologies acquired through AICAD training. (3) AICAD's institutional capacity has been built up to be able to facilitate generation, translation and transfer of knowledge and technology. (4) Three research projects are being translated into dissemination packages to be adapted by communities. (5) Knowledge and technology identified by AICAD have been transferred to approx. 1,000 participants through training programs, many of whom have actually adopted the technologies and disseminated them to other people in their communities. (6) Networks and Resource sharing with institutions and communities in participating countries are being established.
C. Achievement of Project Output			
1. Knowledge and Technology packages for poverty reduction are identified and generated.			1. + The R&D support system to identify and generate knowledge and technologies for poverty reduction has been established under R&D Division, through which R&D activities have been conducted. + Out of 119 projects, potential of dissemination was identified with 25 research projects, of which 3 projects are currently under preparation for dissemination. - On the other hand, 40 research projects (Pilot Call 2, 2nd Call 10, 3rd Call 18, 4th Call 10) have been

<p>1-1 AICAD's Research and Development (R&D) support system is established and implemented</p>	<p>1-1 Level of establishment of R&D support system</p>	<p>1-1-1. Guidelines for research implementation, monitoring, evaluation and/or documents</p>	<p>1-1-1. Guidelines for research implementation, monitoring, evaluation and/or documents</p>	<p>concluded without potential of dissemination, highlighting the necessity of an effective mechanism to enable dissemination of research results.</p>
<p>1-1-1. + AICAD's Research and Development (R&D) support system has been established and implemented; all necessary procedures for the implementation of R&D activities, including selection, monitoring and evaluation of projects, are established through which 119 research projects have been supported.</p>	<p>1-1-1. + AICAD's guidelines (19) and their updates for the selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, have been developed. A list of guidelines is shown in Annex (A) 1-1-1.</p>	<p>1-1-2. + 1,327 research proposals (819 Ky 260 Tz, 248 Ug) have been submitted to AICAD, the detail of which is provided in the respective Country Performance Reports.</p>	<p>1-1-2. + 1,327 research proposals (819 Ky 260 Tz, 248 Ug) have been submitted to AICAD, the detail of which is provided in the respective Country Performance Reports.</p>	<p>- Many of the submitted proposals did not give due consideration of AICAD's objectives.</p>
<p>1-1-3. Number of research project supported by AICAD</p>	<p>1-1-3. Number of research project supported by AICAD</p>	<p>1-1-3. Relevant AICAD research report</p>	<p>1-1-3. + 119 research projects (59 Ky 36 Tz, 24 Ug) have been supported by AICAD, the detail of which is provided in the respective Country Performance Reports.</p>	<p>1-1-3. + 119 research projects (59 Ky 36 Tz, 24 Ug) have been supported by AICAD, the detail of which is provided in the respective Country Performance Reports.</p>
<p>1-1-4. Number of evaluation reports and monitoring reports for AICAD's research projects</p>	<p>1-1-4. Number of evaluation reports and monitoring reports for AICAD's research projects</p>	<p>1-1-4. AICAD relevant monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<p>1-1-4. + Evaluation was introduced in 2003. To date, 118 final evaluation reports (62 Ky, 35 Tz, 21 Ug) have been submitted to AICAD, the detail of which is provided in the Country Performance Reports.</p>	<p>+ Until 2005, 101 monitoring sessions were conducted without official monitoring reports. Since the introduction of monitoring guidelines in 2005, 45 monitoring sessions have been conducted and 33 monitoring reports have been submitted. (Currently, another 12 monitoring reports are being prepared)</p>
<p>1-1-5. Number of reports submitted by AICAD's researchers</p>	<p>1-1-5. Number of reports submitted by AICAD's researchers</p>	<p>1-1-5. AICAD research reports</p>	<p>1-1-5. + 121 final reports (65 Ky, 37 Tz, 19 Ug) and 118 progress reports (61 Ky, 37 Tz Ug 20) have been submitted to AICAD, the detail of which is provided in the Country Performance Reports.</p>	<p>1-1-5. + 121 final reports (65 Ky, 37 Tz, 19 Ug) and 118 progress reports (61 Ky, 37 Tz Ug 20) have been submitted to AICAD, the detail of which is provided in the Country Performance Reports.</p>
<p>1-1-6. Number of workshops conducted related to R&D activities</p>	<p>1-1-6. Number of workshops conducted related to R&D activities</p>	<p>1-1-6. AICAD documents</p>	<p>1-1-6. + 43 workshops were conducted, the detail of which is shown in Annex (A) 1-1-6.</p>	<p>1-1-6. + 43 workshops were conducted, the detail of which is shown in Annex (A) 1-1-6.</p>
<p>1-1-7. Number and ratio of research projects completed in three funding phases</p>	<p>1-1-7. Number and ratio of research projects completed in three funding phases</p>	<p>1-1-7. AICAD documents & data</p>	<p>1-1-7. This indicator is not appropriate for the evaluation of achievement, since "completed" simply means that the research was funded for three years regardless of the potential of dissemination, which is not relevant to the R&D support system.</p>	<p>1-1-7. This indicator is not appropriate for the evaluation of achievement, since "completed" simply means that the research was funded for three years regardless of the potential of dissemination, which is not relevant to the R&D support system.</p>
<p>1-1-8. Number and ratio of research projects concluded before completion of the third phase of funding.</p>	<p>1-1-8. Number and ratio of research projects concluded before completion of the third phase of funding.</p>	<p>1-1-8. AICAD documents & data</p>	<p>1-1-8. This indicator is not appropriate for the evaluation of achievement, since "concluded" simply means that the funding was terminated before the end of the third phase; research with a potential of dissemination can be "concluded" before the third phase of funding.</p>	<p>1-1-8. This indicator is not appropriate for the evaluation of achievement, since "concluded" simply means that the funding was terminated before the end of the third phase; research with a potential of dissemination can be "concluded" before the third phase of funding.</p>
<p>1-2. Through AICAD's research and development support activities, knowledge and</p>	<p>1-2. Through AICAD's research and development support activities, knowledge and</p>	<p>1-2. AICAD reports on activities of the cycle of research projects</p>	<p>1-2. + Knowledge and technologies for poverty reduction have been identified through AICAD's R&D support activities; 15 research projects are recommended for dissemination.</p>	<p>1-2. + Knowledge and technologies for poverty reduction have been identified through AICAD's R&D support activities; 15 research projects are recommended for dissemination.</p>

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<p>technologies for poverty reduction are identified</p>	<p>generated.</p>	<p>1-2-1. Number of research themes identified for R&D support activities</p>	<p>1-2.1 Relevant research reports</p>	<p>1-2-1. + 7 themes were identified for R&D support activities, namely: food security, water resource management and conservation, health equity, community development, environmental conservation, industrialization process and policy implementation.</p>
<p>1-2. Mechanisms for identification of needs from communities are established</p>	<p>1-2-2. Number of research outputs which can be disseminated at the grass-roots level</p>	<p>1-2.2. Relevant research reports</p>	<p>1-2-2. + Out of 119 projects, potential of dissemination was identified with 25 research projects, as shown in Annex (A) 1-2-2 (i). The list of these 25 projects is shown in Annex (A) 1-2-2 (ii) "Knowledge and Technology Dissemination Committee" has been formed to carry out administration and coordination of "dissemination packages", which adapted the following projects to promote in the three countries: ceramic for Uganda, low cost housing for Tanzania, Sesame development for Kenya. - 40 projects have been concluded without a potential of dissemination, as shown in Annex (A) 1-2-2 (iii).</p>	<p>1-2-2. + Out of 119 projects, potential of dissemination was identified with 25 research projects, as shown in Annex (A) 1-2-2 (i). The list of these 25 projects is shown in Annex (A) 1-2-2 (ii) "Knowledge and Technology Dissemination Committee" has been formed to carry out administration and coordination of "dissemination packages", which adapted the following projects to promote in the three countries: ceramic for Uganda, low cost housing for Tanzania, Sesame development for Kenya. - 40 projects have been concluded without a potential of dissemination, as shown in Annex (A) 1-2-2 (iii).</p>
<p>1-3. Mechanisms for identification of needs from communities are established</p>	<p>1-3. Modalities for identification of needs from communities are established.</p>	<p>1-3. AICAD relevant reports</p>	<p>1-3. + Modalities for identification of needs from communities have been established. Training needs have been identified through needs surveys and workshops.</p>	<p>1-3. + Modalities for identification of needs from communities have been established. Training needs have been identified through needs surveys and workshops.</p>
<p>1-4. Existing knowledge and technologies are identified for AICAD training programmes</p>	<p>1-3-1. Number of workshops for identification of needs</p> <p>1-3-2. Number of needs surveys conducted</p> <p>1-4. Number of existing knowledge and technology packages identified.</p>	<p>1-4. Selection, monitoring/ evaluation, and realization as well as property ownership-related reports</p>	<p>1-3-1. + 33 workshops were conducted for the identification of needs, the detail of which is shown in Annex (A) 1-3-1</p> <p>1-3-2. + 7 needs surveys were conducted on Rural Women, Export Trade Capacity Development, Irrigation and Water Resources Management, Enterprise Development and Value Addition, Sesame Projects, Low Cost Housing and PRSP. The detail of which is shown in Annex (A) 1-3-2.</p> <p>1-4. + 11 training courses have been developed as shown in Annex 4-2-2. (need clarification)</p>	<p>1-3-1. + 33 workshops were conducted for the identification of needs, the detail of which is shown in Annex (A) 1-3-1</p> <p>1-3-2. + 7 needs surveys were conducted on Rural Women, Export Trade Capacity Development, Irrigation and Water Resources Management, Enterprise Development and Value Addition, Sesame Projects, Low Cost Housing and PRSP. The detail of which is shown in Annex (A) 1-3-2.</p> <p>1-4. + 11 training courses have been developed as shown in Annex 4-2-2. (need clarification)</p>
<p>2. Partnerships for identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology (research, training, etc) within countries strengthened</p>	<p>1-4-1. Number of needs identified for the AICAD training programmes</p> <p>1-4-2. Number of themes for AICAD training programmes</p> <p>1-4-3. Number of existing knowledge and technology identified for extension</p> <p>2-1. Number and type of partnership agreements on knowledge and technology (research, training etc.) with institutions within the region.</p>	<p>1-4-1. AICAD relevant reports</p> <p>1-4-2. AICAD relevant reports</p>	<p>1-4-1. + From the needs surveys, constraints and opportunities were identified. Details of needs are shown in Annex (A) 4-2-2. 7 needs survey reports have been produced.</p> <p>1-4-2. + 12 themes have been identified: (1) Marketing, (2) Value addition and Food Processing, (3) Public Education, (4) Food Security, (5) Diversification of Production, (6) Environmental Conservation, Rehabilitation, (7) Alternative Energy Sources, (8) Policy, Legislation and Environment, (9) Poverty and Environment, (10) Industrialization Process, (11) MSEs and MFIs, and (12) Gender Equity.</p> <p>1-4-3. + T&E Division is currently mostly focusing on training due to its limited human resources. + "Knowledge and Technology Dissemination Committee" has been formed to develop, administer and coordinate "dissemination packages".</p>	<p>1-4-1. + From the needs surveys, constraints and opportunities were identified. Details of needs are shown in Annex (A) 4-2-2. 7 needs survey reports have been produced.</p> <p>1-4-2. + 12 themes have been identified: (1) Marketing, (2) Value addition and Food Processing, (3) Public Education, (4) Food Security, (5) Diversification of Production, (6) Environmental Conservation, Rehabilitation, (7) Alternative Energy Sources, (8) Policy, Legislation and Environment, (9) Poverty and Environment, (10) Industrialization Process, (11) MSEs and MFIs, and (12) Gender Equity.</p> <p>1-4-3. + T&E Division is currently mostly focusing on training due to its limited human resources. + "Knowledge and Technology Dissemination Committee" has been formed to develop, administer and coordinate "dissemination packages".</p>
<p>2. Partnerships for identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology (research, training, etc) within countries strengthened</p>	<p>2-1. Number and type of partnership agreements on knowledge and technology (research, training etc.) with institutions within the region.</p>	<p>2-1. + The Project has signed 14 partnership agreements (Annex (A)2-1) within the region, and successfully established networks with 17 universities and 146 other institutions to mobilize resource persons as research evaluation team members or trainers for training courses. Research projects have been selected from 15 of the currently participating universities.</p> <p>+ In collaboration with the United Nation Center for Regional Development in Kenya, four series of the "African Training Course" has been conducted.</p>	<p>2-1. + The Project has signed 14 partnership agreements (Annex (A)2-1) within the region, and successfully established networks with 17 universities and 146 other institutions to mobilize resource persons as research evaluation team members or trainers for training courses. Research projects have been selected from 15 of the currently participating universities.</p> <p>+ In collaboration with the United Nation Center for Regional Development in Kenya, four series of the "African Training Course" has been conducted.</p>	<p>2-1. + The Project has signed 14 partnership agreements (Annex (A)2-1) within the region, and successfully established networks with 17 universities and 146 other institutions to mobilize resource persons as research evaluation team members or trainers for training courses. Research projects have been selected from 15 of the currently participating universities.</p> <p>+ In collaboration with the United Nation Center for Regional Development in Kenya, four series of the "African Training Course" has been conducted.</p>

	<p>2-1-1. Number of universities in the three countries involved in AICAD activities</p> <p>2-1-2. Number of host institutes of principal investigators involved in AICAD activities apart from universities</p> <p>2-1-3. Number of institutes collaborating in AICAD activities</p> <p>2-2 Number and type of existing partnership, e.g. MOUs, Records of Discussion and Registration etc. with institutions in the participating countries (international, national and local organizations)</p> <p>2-2-1. Number of MOUs with institutions related to AICAD activities in the three countries</p> <p>2-2-2. Number of Records of Discussion related to AICAD activities in the three countries</p> <p>2-2-3. Number of Minutes of Meeting related to AICAD activities in the three countries</p> <p>2-3. Number of partnerships for support of implementation of AICAD activities</p> <p>3-1 Number and type of partnership agreements with institutions outside the region.</p>	<p>2-1-1. AICAD documents on public relations</p>	<p>2-1-1. + 6 universities in Kenya, 5 universities in Tanzania and 4 universities in Uganda are participating in the Project. Research projects have been selected from all of the above universities. The list of universities is shown in Annex (A) 2-1-1 (i) + Resource persons in 11 universities were used for training courses in Kenya, 4 in Tanzania and 2 in Uganda. The list of universities and the number of resource persons is shown in Annex (A) 2-1-1 (ii)</p> <p>2-1-2. + Resource persons in 75 institutes were used for training courses in Kenya, 34 in Tanzania and 37 in Uganda. The list of institutes and the number of resource persons is shown in Annex (A) 2-1-2.</p> <p>See 2-1-2</p> <p>See 2-1</p> <p>See 2-1</p> <p>This indicator is not appropriate since the task is not relevant to the Project activities.</p> <p>See 2-1</p> <p>See 2-1</p>
<p>3. Cooperation with other regions for identification generation and transfer enhanced (Establishment of partnership with other regions)</p>			<p>3-1. + The Project has signed 9 partnership agreements (Annex (A) 2-1) with institutions outside the region, which is expected to enhance cooperation for identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology.</p>



<p>4. Identified and generated knowledge and technology translated into appropriate dissemination/extension packages</p>	<p>3-1-1. Number of institutes from outside the region collaborating in AICAD activities 3-1-2. Number of MOUs with institutions related to AICAD activities from outside the region 3-1-3. Number of Records of Discussion related to AICAD activities from outside the region 3-1-4. Number of Minutes of Meeting related to AICAD activities from outside the region 3-1-5. Number and type of collaboration programmes with institutions from outside the region 3-2. Number of participating institutions in the collaboration programs 3-2-1. Number of participating institutions from outside the region in the collaboration programmes related to AICAD activities 4-1. Number of knowledge and technology translated into appropriate dissemination/extension packages</p>	<p>Same as 2-1-1</p>	<p>See 3-1 See 3-1 This indicator is not appropriate since the task is not relevant to the Project activities. See 3-1 See 3-1 See 3-1 See 3-1 See 3-1 4-1 + Taking into consideration AICAD's limited human resources, the results, findings, recommendations and proposals of three research projects were decided to be disseminated and are being translated into dissemination packages: (1) an improved model of indigenous technology for a ceramic ware cottage industrial cluster in Uganda, (2) semi-prefab concrete construction techniques for urban low cost housing in Tanzania, and (3) production and farm-based processing of superior genotypes sesame in Kenya. + Efforts have been made to catalyze the transfer of knowledge as Community Empowerment and Networking Programs with the participation of communities in the three countries. + 8 packages have been produced: African Training Course, Irrigation and Water Resource Management, Value Addition, Enterprise Development, Rural Women, Indigenous Vegetables, HIV/Nutrition, and Dry-land crops. + An operation system for training has been established, through which 8 regional training sessions, 22 in-country training sessions and 12 grassroots training sessions have been carried out. The detail is provided in Annex (A) 3-1</p>
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4-1-1. Number of existing identified knowledge and technology utilized in AICAD activities for poverty reduction	4-1-1. AICAD relevant reports	4-1-1. - None
4-1-2. Number of research outputs which are utilized in AICAD activities for poverty reduction	4-1-2. Data on Output Report from the "Research Network".	4-1-2. + Dissemination packages for the 3 research projects indicated in 1-2-2 are in the process of preparation.
4-2 Training activities for poverty reduction are established through needs surveys in participating countries and results of research activities		4-2. + Training activities for poverty reduction have been established based on needs surveys in the three countries. - None of the research results has been translated into a training module.
4-2-1. Establishment of an operation system for training activities	4-2-1. Relevant documents	4-2-1. + "Policy and Implementation Guidelines" for training and extension have been prepared.
4-2-2. Number of training courses established from the needs in participating countries	4-2-2. AICAD relevant reports	4-2-2. + Through the results of the needs surveys, 11 training courses have been developed. Details are provided in Annex (A) 4-2-2.
4-2-3. Dissemination activities undertaken by the ex-participants.	4-2-3. AICAD relevant reports	4-2-3. + Multiplier effects are reported in the training evaluation reports: 2,568 farmers in Kenya, 851 farmers in Tanzania, and 5,036 farmers in Uganda have acquired knowledge/technologies from ex-trainees. + According to the monitoring reports of Country Offices (2003 - 2006), a total of 90 training activities and 46 demonstration activities were conducted by ex-participants of Irrigation and Water Resource Management training courses in the three countries. + Likewise, 26 training activities were conducted by ex-participants of Value Addition training courses in the three countries (2006).
4-2-4. Numbers of training activities established from the results of research activities	4-2-4. AICAD relevant reports	4-2-4. - None of the research results has been translated into a training module.
4-2-5. Poverty reduction activities undertaken by trainees	Evaluation reports	4-2-5. + According to the evaluation reports, application of technologies by many of the participants of Irrigation and Water Resource Management has led to a significant increase in their production. (Annex (A) 4-2-5) + It was observed that a significant number of ex-participants of Enterprise Development and Value Addition courses undertook income generation activities after the training. (Annex (A) 4-2-5)
5. Appropriate knowledge and technology transferred to extension organizations and communities		5. + A total of 1,314 participants, including extension workers, farmers and business people, have been trained through AICAD training courses. Multiplier effects are ensured; many of the ex-participants not only adopted technologies but also disseminated acquired technologies to other people in their communities. Among others, Grassroots training was observed to be an effective vehicle to reach women and marginalized groups.



<p>5-1. Appropriate training courses established above are implemented for the organizations and communities</p>	<p>5-1. Number of trainees at regional level</p>	<p>5-1. AICAD relevant reports and documents</p>	<p>5-1. + The number of participants of the Regional Training is 221 (Annex (A) 5-1).</p>
<p>6. Networks and Resource sharing with institutions and communities in participating countries established</p>	<p>5-2. Number of trainees at country level</p>		<p>5-2. + The number of participants of In-Country Training is 644 (Annex (A) 5-1).</p>
	<p>5-3. Number of trainees at grassroots level</p>		<p>5-3. + The number of participants of Grassroots Training is 449 (Annex (A) 5-1).</p>
	<p>6-1. Database sharing systems with other concerned organizations set up</p>	<p>6-1. Documents on networking through AICAD Public Relation offices</p>	<p>6-1. + Poverty Alleviation Information and Knowledge System (PAIKS), a database project on mobilization of information on poverty alleviation in the region, is partly completed. Development of PAIKS Database Module 1 (Research Findings) and Module 2 (Training Themes, Experts/Professionals and Institutional Profiles) has been completed to be shared with institutions and communities in participating countries, while the preparation of Module 3 (Community Information) is in process. AICAD has been issuing 12 types of publications.</p>
	<p>6-2. Numbers and types of shared resources with other organizations</p>		<p>6-2. + Number of resources of Module (1) is 730 and that of Module (2) is 1,594.</p>
	<p>6-3. Volume of information accumulated in the database</p>		<p>6-3. + The size of the information stored is 2.7 Giga bites.</p>
	<p>6-4. Number accessing the database from outside</p>		<p>6-4. - 2,635 accesses were recorded from December 2005 to October 2006.</p>
	<p>6-5. Number of Publications distributed</p>		<p>6-5. + AICAD has 12 types of publications as listed in Annex (A) 6-5. The information available in hard copy is shared with the public through distribution.</p>
<p>7. Target countries for AICAD phase 3 -- Identified and preparations for joining made</p>	<p>7-1. Number and names of potential target countries meeting set criteria</p>		<p>7-1. This item is considered to be implemented after 2007</p>
<p>8. Effective organizational structure established</p>	<p>8-1. Existence of documented organizational and Governance structures</p>	<p>8-1. AICAD documents on Administration and relevant reports</p>	<p>8-1. + AICAD's organizational and Governance structures (JWC, JCC and AGM) are stipulated in its Charter. Annex (A) 8-1-1 shows the AICAD's organizational chart, and Annex (A). The AICAD management is regulated by (1) Administrative Manual, (2) Terms and Conditions of Services and Regulation, (3) Financial Regulations Manual.</p>
	<p>8-2. Existence of documented and clear human resource systems, policies</p>		<p>See 8-1.</p>
	<p>8-3. Existence of a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy</p>		<p>8-3. + The resource mobilization strategy is described in the strategic plan. - Action plans have not been prepared.</p>
	<p>8-4. Existence of documented and clear financial procedures</p>		<p>See 8-1. Annex (A) 8-4 shows AICAD's financial statement FY 2004-2005.</p>



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Five Evaluation Criteria: Relevance

Evaluation Items	Necessary Information and Data	Means of Verification	Remarks (+ positive facts, - negative facts)
1- Relevance			
1-1. Relevance to the government policies	1-1-1. National Government poverty alleviation policies 1-1-2. Other related education policies	1-1-1. Description from National Government poverty alleviation policies 1-1-2. Description from education policies	1-1-1 + AICAD activities are fully in conformity with respective government development policies. The following descriptions are extracted from the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of each country. + Kenya has adopted "Investment Programme for the Economic Recovery Strategy for wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007" in which human resource development is considered as the core of the strategy "to level the playing field and provide opportunities for all Kenyans to productively and self-reliantly participate in employment and wealth creation." Gender disparities in employment opportunities and access to land, credit, information and markets, promotion of productivity growth of the agriculture sector, including strategies for marketing, value addition and lowering of the costs of agricultural inputs, slum upgrading and low-cost housing are highlighted as important issues to tackle. + In Tanzania's "National Strategy for Growth and reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)", "growth of the economy and reduction in income poverty" constitutes one of the three pillars of the strategy, together with "improved quality of life and social well-being", "good governance and accountability". The pillar supports promotion of sustainable and broad-based growth, including promotion of R&D and increasing productivity and profitability in agriculture through technological innovations. Food security is also emphasized in the strategy in which researches on technology on food storage, agro-processing, and environmentally friendly farming are promoted. Enhancement of life-skills, entrepreneurship training, promotion of off-farm activities and value-addition schemes are enumerated as measures to reduce income poverty for both men and women in rural areas.
1-2. Relevance to the needs of the target groups	1-2-1. Consistency with the needs of researchers 1-2-2. Consistency with the needs of extension workers 1-2-3. Consistency with the	1-2. (a) Resource persons' views (QN) (b) Description from monitoring and evaluation reports of R&D and T&B	+ Uganda's "Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2004/5 - 2007/8), which provides an over-arching framework to guide public action to eradicate poverty, is constituted from five pillars: economic management; production, competitiveness and incomes; security; good governance and human development. The government's actions include agricultural research and extension technology development, business development skills of medium, small-scale and micro-enterprises, measures against deforestation, innovations in industrial technologies, and empowerment of women. 1-1-2 + Respective national education policies have been drawn from national education strategies and plans. According to "Sessional paper No.1 of 2005 on "Education for All", Kenya is committed to have a comprehensive education which addresses poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals.
			1-2-1 + The project provides researchers with not only financial support to their research projects but also good opportunities to conduct pro-poor research and to improve their skills in defining researching objectives, establishing methodologies, including how to involve communities, evaluating results and designing the framework to disseminate the findings. 1-2-2 + T&B activities have been planned to address the needs of extension workers identified through

1-3. Relevance to poverty alleviation	needs of end-beneficiaries (farmers, entrepreneurs, women)	(c) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	needs surveys. 1-2-3 + T&E conducted by AICAD is consistent with the needs of end-beneficiaries as reported by resource persons, Country Offices and beneficiaries. 1-3 + It has been demonstrated that AICAD's activities (R&D and T&E) as a whole are leading to income increase of local people through the delivery of knowledge/technologies packages. - Not all researchers are able to link their research with poverty reduction activities and needs of communities. Moreover, some of the researchers do not have interest, experiences, knowledge in community development techniques, participatory approach, etc. Therefore, some of the research projects have not been linked to poverty reduction and technological innovation in the communities. + However some researchers have gained interest in poverty reduction with their involvement in AICAD research. - Some research projects were initiated without concrete dissemination strategies, resulting in difficulties in dissemination after the completion of the research.
1-4. Technological advantage of Japan's assistance	1-3. Prospective impact of AICAD activities on poverty reduction	1-3. (a) Resource persons' views (QN) (b) Description from monitoring and evaluation reports of R&D and T&E (c) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	1-4 + Experiences and knowledge of Japanese experts in related fields have facilitated effective implementation of the Project. - Not all JICA experts have relevant working experiences in their assigned fields.
1-5. Consistency to Japan's aid policy	1-4. East African countries' views on Japan's expertise in capacity development	1-4. (a) Views of Ministry of Education of the three countries (b) Resource persons' views (QN) (c) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	1-5 + The Project was designed and implemented in conformity with Japanese Government's commitment to support TICAD process. There has been no change with this policy.
1-6. Appropriateness of the project approach	1-5. Focal fields in Japan's aid policy/programs in Africa region 1-6-1. Appropriateness of the approach to reduce poverty through development 1-6-2. Appropriateness of the selection of the target groups	1-5. JICA HQ's views 1-6. AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	1-6-1 + The project is aimed at contributing to poverty reduction by establishing a base for human capacity building, which utilizes existing knowledge and technology, creates new technology suitable for local conditions, develops and utilizes the potential capacity of local expertise, builds a bridge between institutions creating technology and communities using it, exchanges information, experiences and practices and shares human resources and information in the region and beyond. 1-6-2 + The Project approach of targeting various groups (researchers, intermediaries and end-beneficiaries) is appropriate for R&D and T&E bearing in mind different identified needs.

Five Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness

Evaluation Items	Necessary Information and Data	Means of Verification	Remarks (+ positive facts; - negative facts)
2. Effectiveness			
2-1. Achievement of Project Purpose	As described in B-1 2-1. To be judged from achievement indicators	As described in B-1	As described in B-1
2-2. Contributing or Negative factors (outputs, external factors, etc.) for the achievement of Project Purpose	2-2. To be discussed in AICAD HQ session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of materials Interviews 	The effectiveness of the Project is judged to be good for the following reasons; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and Development (R&D) support system has been well established and implemented. A number of new knowledge and technologies have been generated through R&D activities.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fora and workshops have promoted networking and information sharing between researchers, which has led to enhancement of their knowledge on poverty reduction. • Mechanisms for identification of needs from communities have been established. • Existing knowledge and technologies are identified and packaged for AICAD training programmes. T&E Division is currently mostly focusing on training due to its limited human resources; other modalities such as extension have not been explored. • Partnerships and networks with universities and other institutions have been formed through which resource persons have been mobilized. • Utilization of resource persons has greatly contributed to the enhancement of quality of research projects and to the preparation and implementation of effective training courses. • Efforts to catalyze the transfer of knowledge are being made as Community Empowerment and Networking Programs with the participation of communities in the three countries. • Poverty Alleviation Information and Knowledge System (PAIKS), a database project on mobilization of information on poverty alleviation in the region, is partly completed. <p>However, the following constraints affected the effectiveness of the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 research projects have been concluded without potential of dissemination, highlighting the necessity of putting in place an effective mechanism to facilitate dissemination of research results. • With the limited capacity of T&E and also the fact that R&D was in its initial phases, none of the research results has been translated into a training module. • It was observed that the communication gaps between Country Offices and the HQs are causing difficulties in effective preparation, implementation, monitoring and follow-ups of AICAD activities. • Unpredictability and reduction of JICA's budget has affected the smooth implementation of the Project.
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Five Evaluation Criteria: Efficiency

Evaluation Items	Necessary Information and Data	Means of Verification	Remarks (+ positive facts; - negative facts)
3. Efficiency			
3-1. Achievement of Project Output	As described in C-1 to C-8.	As described in C-1 to C-8.	As described in C-1 to C-8.
3-2. Appropriateness of quality, quantity and timing of inputs			
3-2-1. Long-term Experts	3-2-1. Appropriateness of TOR, number, expertise, timing of dispatch, duration of assignment of long-term experts	3-2-1. (a) List of long-term experts (b) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	3-2-1. The assignment schedule of long-term experts is shown in Annex (B) 3-2-1. + To date, JICA has dispatched 16 long-term experts. + The exchange of knowledge and experiences between JICA long-term experts and between JICA long-term experts, AICAD staff and other stakeholders has constituted synergy effects in achieving Project objectives.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relatively high turnover rate of long-term experts with various views affects AICAD's administration. - Sufficient coordination has not been undertaken with respect to the TORs of JICA long-term experts. - In view of the fact that JCC was established after initiation of AICAD-JICA project, some governance gaps have been observed.
3-2-2. Short-term Experts	3-2-2. Appropriateness of TOR, number, expertise, timing of dispatch, duration of assignment of short-term experts	3-2-2. (a) List of short-term experts (b) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	3-2-2. The assignment schedule of short-term experts is shown in Annex (B) 3-2-1. + To date, JICA has dispatched 34 short-term experts. + TORs, number, timing and duration and quality of short-term experts were supportive to the implementation of the Project.	
3-2-3. Training	3-2-3. Appropriateness of number of trainees, contents of training, duration of training, timing of training	3-2-3. (a) List of training conducted (b) Trainees (AICAD secretariat) views (QN)	3-2-3. The training conducted in Japan and third countries is shown in Annex (B) 3-2-3 + 15 AICAD and stakeholders' staff received training in Japan, Thailand and Indonesia. + Training in Japan and third countries has led to enhancement of the AICAD and stakeholders' staff's capacity.	
3-2-4. Equipment and Materials	3-2-4. Appropriateness of items and amount of equipment and materials	3-2-4. (a) List of equipment and materials provided (b) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	3-2-4. A list of equipment and materials is provided in Annex (B) 3-2-4. + The items and amount of equipment and materials provided are mostly appropriate.	
3-2-5. Facilities	3-2-5. Appropriateness of items and functions of facilities and hostel	3-2-5. (a) List of facilities provided (b) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	3-2-5. + Construction of the facilities provides convenience to AICAD visitors and trainees. + Income from utilization of facilities accounted for approx. 20% of AICAD's total income from the Region in 2004-2005. - Since most training is conducted in respective countries, there is a large fluctuation in the occupancy rate of AICAD's guest house throughout the year.	
3-2-6. Budget contribution	3-2-6. Purposes, timing and amount of budget contribution by the three countries and JICA	3-2-6. (a) Summary table of budget contribution (b) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	3-2-6. Budget contributions by respective countries is shown in Annexes (B) 3-2-6, (B) 3-2-8 + The total contribution by the three countries amounts to approx. US\$ 1 million every year, reflecting each government's strong commitment to supporting the Project. - Budget transfer from the three countries has often been delayed, which more or less hindered smooth implementation of project activities. - Unpredictability of JICA's contributions in recent years	
3-2-7. Human resources	3-2-7. Appropriateness of deployment of human resources and TOR	3-2-7. AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	3-2-7. - AICAD's country offices are understaffed. Country Directors are not full time staff and only one Program Officer is assigned at the country offices, making smooth implementation of country-level activities quite difficult.	
3-2-8. Expenditures	3-2-8. Appropriateness of the expenditures (administrative expenses and activity budget)	3-2-8. (a) Summary table of expenditures (b) Expenditures of each research project and training (c) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	3-2-8. + AICAD's administrative/operating expenditure was 75 million on average (three years from FY 2002-2003), while its activity expenditure financed by JICA was 68 million Shs. Employment costs, travel expenses and costs for meetings and seminars account for 60%, 5%, and 8% of the total administrative/operating expenditure. AICAD's financial statements are shown in Annex (B) 3-2-8. - Although AICAD uses the budget from JICA and it must be controlled under JICA's budget regulation, JICA has no English document on the regulation which can be shared in AICAD. To date, 35.5 million Shs. have been spent, apart from relevant administration costs (salaries, travel expenses, etc.), for the training activities of 1,324 peoples (27 thousand Shs per person)	

Five Evaluation Criteria: Impact

Evaluation Items	Necessary Information and Data	Means of Verification	Remarks (+ positive facts, - negative facts)
4. Impact			
4-1. Achievement of Overall Goal	4-1. To be judged from achievement indicators		As described in A-1
4-2. Economic impact	4-2. Actual and prospective income increase of local people	4-2. (a) Resource persons' views (QN) (b) Description from monitoring and evaluation reports of R&D and T&E (c) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	4-2. + According to the evaluation reports, application of technologies by many of the participants of Irrigation and Water Resource Management has led to a significant increase in their production and income. A significant number of ex-participants of Enterprise Development and Value Addition courses undertook income generation activities after the training, which has contributed to a considerable increase in their sales (Annex (A) 4-2-5). + T&E activities have contributed to the empowerment of women.
4-3. Social impact	4-3. Impact on women, specific social clusters, etc.	4-3. (a) Resource persons' views (QN) (b) Description from monitoring and evaluation reports of R&D and T&E (c) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	4-3. + Grassroots training was observed to be an effective vehicle to reach women and marginalized groups. + Empowerment of women is contributing to the enhancement of their social status, + T&E trainees gained self-esteem and self-confidence. + R&D activities have contributed to the enhancement of researchers' understanding of the importance of social aspects in relation to poverty reduction.
4.4 Other impact	4-4. Impact on technological capacity of related people, environment, etc.	4-4. (a) Resource persons' views (QN) (b) Description from monitoring and evaluation reports of R&D and T&E (c) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	4-4. + According to a monitoring and evaluation survey, extension officers have become able to train, demonstrate and design or modify irrigation systems, using technologies learned at the training. + Participants have learned how to establish networks among themselves.

Five Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability

Evaluation Items	Necessary Information and Data	Means of Verification	Remarks (+ positive facts, - negative facts)
5. Sustainability			
5-1 Institutional aspects			
5-1-1. Sustainability of policies	5-1-1. (a) Future orientation of policies of the three countries' governments toward AICAD. (b) JICA's future policy on AICAD	5-1-1. (a) Views of the ministries of education of the three countries (b) JICA HQs' views	5-1-1. (a) + The governments of East Africa have expressed their intention to continue support to AICAD in the future. (b) + Human security is one of the JICA's priority policies. Human resource development for poverty alleviation is part of core target of human security. The Project is also consistent with JICA's development strategy for each of East Africa countries. Support to AICAD is consistent with JICA's assistance strategy to Kenya (human resource development), Tanzania (Improvement of administrative capability for poverty reduction) and Uganda (Enhancing Production, Competitiveness and Incomes)

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5-1-2. Operational and managerial system of AICAD Secretariat.	5-1-2. AICAD Secretariat's planning and implementation system	5-1-2. AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	5-1-2. + Continuous efforts to ensure AICAD's sustainability have been made, including the preparation of the strategic plan to guide its operation. - Although the Country Offices are tasked to conduct monitoring of research, implement training and facilitate extension activities to achieve poverty reduction at the grassroots level in collaboration with local authorities, their human resource capacity is not sufficient. - Parallel management and budget structure of AICAD leads to loss of operational efficiency of AICAD. - The disbursement procedures of JICA's budgetary contributions to AICAD Country Offices are not straightforward, thus are difficult to be harmonized with AICAD regulations. - Country offices currently do not have sufficient resources to effectively conduct their activities.
5-1-3. Human resource	5-1-3. (a) AICAD staffs capacity (b) Staff turnover	5-1-3. (a) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN) (b) Assignment and replacement of AICAD staff	5-1-3. + Staff capacity building plan is available in the strategic plan. + Through the process of establishing mechanisms for R&D and T&E, the capacity of AICAD staff has been strengthened. - Three staff at HQs and three staff from Tanzania Office have left. - Country Directors are employed on a part-time basis.
5-1-4. Governance structure	5-1-4. Effectiveness of AICAD's current governance structure	5-1-4. Views of evaluation members toward TOR and actual performance of JWC, JCC and AGM	5-1-4. + JWC, JCC and AGM were established by AICAD charter in 2003 and are governing the AICAD's activities. - Review of operational expenses of AICAD shows that there is a need to revisit the composition of JWC, JCC and AGM in order to reduce their related operating expenses.
5-1-5. Legal framework	5-1-5. AICAD and its country office's legal status in the three countries	5-1-5. Description from JCC's minutes of meetings	5-1-5. + AICAD is currently under the process of transformation from a company limited by guarantee to a regional/international organization under the laws of Kenya. - None of the Country Offices has a status of regional/international organization.
5-2 Financial Aspects	5-2. Projection of revenues and expenditures	5-2. Projection of revenues and expenditures	5-2. + AICAD's mid-term expenditure framework provides that AICAD will obtain funds from donors while JICA's contributions to AICAD's core activities will be decreased over next years. Annex (B) 5-2.
5-3. Technological Aspects			
5-3-1. Progress of technology transfer	5-3-1. Capacity development of AICAD staff	5-3-1. AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	5-3-1. + The exchange of knowledge and experiences between AICAD staff and JICA experts has contributed to the strengthening of the capacity of AICAD.
5-3-2. Utilization of provided machinery and equipment	5-3-2. Proliferation of technologies	5-3-2. (a) Resource persons' views (QN) (b) Description from monitoring and evaluation reports of R&D and T&E (c) AICAD secretariat and JICA experts' views (QN)	5-3-2. + Machinery and equipment provided to AICAD have been fully utilized and maintained.

Annex 3- 1. Project Design Matrix for Evaluation (PDMe)

Project Name : African Institute for Capacity Development Project

Project Area : Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Development Policy Goal Poverty in Africa is reduced, thus progressing social and economic development.</p>	Improvements in each country's poverty reduction indicators	PRSP Statistics	Poverty Reduction Strategy of each target country remains unchanged.
<p>Overall Goal Poverty reduction measures are progressed through nurturing human resources</p>	Contribution to Poverty Reduction Activities by nurtured human resources	AICAD Statistics	Political and security stability in each country is maintained.
<p>Project Purpose AICAD organization and operation are established as a joint project amongst the three East African countries, through which human resources are nurtured in Africa for the reduction of poverty.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial and staff input. 2. More interest in poverty reduction issues by university researchers (the increase in number of activities connected with the researchers) 3. The number of training participants and people involved in extension activities of the researches conducted. 4. Effects by the human network related to poverty reduction activities 	<p>Economic Statistics</p> <p>AICAD Statistics</p> <p>AICAD Statistics</p> <p>AICAD Statistics</p>	Political and security stability in each country is maintained.
<p>Outputs 1. Training activities for poverty reduction are established.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of an operation system for training activities. 2. Effectiveness of the training contents. 3. Number of training implemented that contribute to poverty reduction. 4. Number of poverty reduction activities in which the trained participated in, after the training. 	AICAD activities Report	Political and security stability in each country is maintained.
<p>2. Research and development(R&D) activities for the university researchers are supported.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of an operational system for supported research / development. 2. Effectiveness of the supported research / development. 3. Number of supported research / development conducted. 4. Number of cooperation between the researchers and the community during and after implementation. 	AICAD activities Report	
<p>3. Information network for poverty reduction is built.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of an operational systems for information networking. 2. Amount of data on human resources. 3. Amount of data on intellectual resources (needs, useful skill). 4. Number accessed to the accumulated information and the number of remarks. 	AICAD activities Report	
<p>4. Planning and coordinating capacities of AICAD are improved.</p>	Comparison of operation systems.	AICAD Operational System	
<p>Activities 1.1 Select training themes based on needs. 1.2 Conduct poverty reduction related training to extension workers and NGOs. 1.3 Develop effective training curricula and material. 1.4 Conduct surveys on training participants to accumulate data on post-training activities 1.5 Conduct workshops to disseminate training results. 1.6 Conduct seminars for exchange of knowledge and experience, and strengthen cooperation amongst the persons concerned 2.1 Conduct needs assessment and capacity surveys. 2.2 Select practical and appropriate technology development themes that would contribute to poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Inputs Japan side 1. Long-term Expert Chief Advisor, Project Coordinator, Human Resources Development, Rural Development Planning, Information Technology & Public Relations etc. 2. Short-term Expert Agronomy, Social Science etc. 3. Acceptance of Training Training in Japan, Third Country Training Programme 4. Implementation of Regional Training In Country Training Programme, Third Country Training Programme (Implement Trainings based upon the training plan) 5. Equipment Supply Procure necessary equipment as need arises for the implementation of training, etc.</p>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2.3 Support selected research / development and monitor the activities.</p> <p>2.4 Re-examine and re-apply existing useful research results.</p> <p>2.5 Accumulate useful and appropriate technology data concerning poverty reduction.</p> <p>2.6 Integrate all the results indicated above to develop technology that is practical for the implementation at community level.</p> <p>3.1 Form a network of training participants.</p> <p>3.2 Form a network of researchers.</p> <p>3.3 Form a network of cooperating agencies.</p> <p>3.4 Build a basis for sharing accumulated data related to poverty reduction</p> <p>3.5 Continue to provide useful information concerning poverty reduction.</p> <p>4.1 Train AICAD staff through the activities.</p> <p>4.2 Build and improve the operational regulations of AICAD</p>	<p>Host Country Side</p> <p>1) Personnel Input / AICAD Staff :</p> <p>At the beginning of the utilization of AICAD Headquarters building, at least 15 staff members on the above are going to be recruited. 52 staff members are required during the Project period.</p> <p>2. Facility and Equipment</p> <p>Training facility, Hostel for trainees</p> <p>Office for Japanese experts</p> <p>Equipment for training</p> <p>Consumables such as office supplies</p> <p>3. Budget</p> <p>Remuneration for AICAD staff</p> <p>Utility Cost, etc.</p> <p>Administration and maintenance cost for training facility and the hostel</p>		<p>Preconditions</p> <p>Poverty reduction is prioritised in the three target countries.</p>

Annex 3-2 Revised PDM

Project Name : African Institute for Capacity Development Project

Project Area : Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania

revised on 2004/11/10

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal To be the leading African institution in building human capacity for poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Number of successful human resource based poverty reduction programmes compared to other institutional organizations - AFRICA</p>	<p>1. Statistics from AICAD resource centre and the networks</p>	<p>Political and security stability in each country is maintained. Knowledge and technical packages created by AICAD are used effectively and actively.</p>
<p>Project Purpose AICAD will establish structural and functional modality for effective linkage between knowledge/technology and application.</p>	<p>1. Level of involvement of intermediaries and communities in identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology</p> <p>2. Criteria for expansion to be reflective of participative approaches</p> <p>3. Improvement of institutional capacity related to knowledge and technology generation, translation and transfer community linkage</p> <p>4. Number of identified and generated knowledge & technology packages adapted by target communities</p> <p>5. Number of adaptees of the knowledge and technogy identified and generated by AICAD</p>	<p>1. AICAD documents on deliberation of programmes for generation, translation and transfer of knowledge and technology</p> <p>2. AICAD documents; minutes of meetings, agreements, etc.</p> <p>3. AICAD Annual Report, internal documents</p> <p>4. AICAD documents on Monitoring/Evaluation</p> <p>Ditto as 4.</p>	<p>Political and security stability in each country is maintained.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Knowledge and Technology packages for poverty reduction are identified and generated.</p> <p>2. Partnerships for identification, generation and transfer of knowledge and technology within countries strengthened</p> <p>3. Cooperation with other regions for identification generation and transfer enhanced</p> <p>4. Identified and generated knowledge and technology translated into appropriate dissemination/extension packages</p> <p>5. Appropriate knowledge and technology transferred to extension organizations and communities</p> <p>6. Networks and Resource sharing with institutions and communities in participating countries established</p>	<p>1-1 Number of new knowledge and technology packages identified and generated</p> <p>1-2 Number of existing knowledge and technology packages identified</p> <p>2-1 Number and type of partnership agreements on knowledge and technology with institutions within the region</p> <p>2-2 Number and type of existing partnership, e.g. MOUs, Records of Discussion and Registration etc. with institutions in the participating countries</p> <p>3-1 Number and type of partnership agreements with institutions outside the region</p> <p>3-2 Number and type of partnership introduced in existent partnerships with institutions outside the region</p> <p>3-3 Number of collaboration programs</p> <p>3-4 Number of participating institution in the collaboration programs</p> <p>4-1 Number of knowledge and technology translated into appropriate dissemination/extension packages</p> <p>5-1 Number of extension organizations trained</p> <p>5-2 Number of communities trained</p> <p>6-1 Database sharing systems with other concerned organizations physically set up</p> <p>6-2 Numbers and types of shared resources with other organizations</p> <p>6-3 Volume of information accumulated in the database</p> <p>6-4 Number of access to the database from outside organizations</p>	<p>1.1.1. AICAD reports on activities of the cycle of research projects,</p> <p>1.2.1. Selection, monitoring/ evaluation, and realization as well as property ownership-related reports</p> <p>2.1.1. AICAD documents on public relations</p> <p>Ditto as 2.1.1</p> <p>Ditto as 2.1.1</p> <p>Ditto as 2.1.1</p> <p>Ditto as 2.1.1</p> <p>4.1.1. AICAD activities data on "Research Output Report",</p> <p>4.1.2.. Data on "Research Output Report from the Network",</p> <p>4.1.3. AICAD-developed realization/dissemination programmes (T&E. IN&D)</p> <p>5.1.1. AICAD documents on activities</p> <p>Ditto as 5.1.1.</p> <p>6.1.1. Documents on networking through AICAD Public Relation offices</p> <p>Ditto as 6.1.1</p> <p>Ditto as 6.1.1</p>	<p>Political and security stability in each country is maintained.</p>

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
7. Target countries for AICAD phase 3 -- Identified and preparations for joining made	7-1 Number and names of potential target countries meeting set criteria	Ditto as 6.1.1	
8. Organizational structure and effective policies, HR systems and management, Governance, Resource mobilization and Monitoring & Evaluation systems are in place.	8-1 Improvement of existence of the documents on Organizational structure, policies, Human Resource Systems and management, Governance, Resource mobilization and Monitoring and Evaluation	8.1.1. AICAD documents on Administration	
Activities 1.1 Develop AICAD resource center of knowledge and technology information 1.2 Establish operational system to support research / development, including development of criteria and terms of reference and M&E system. 1.3 Identify target knowledge and technology packages, existing K&T packages, and gaps. 1.4 Commission / facilitate research activities 1.5 Monitor & evaluate research activities 2.1 Produce information packages for awareness and hold awareness meetings. 2.2 Establish collaboration agreement with new institutions. 2.3 Establish MOU with existing partnership. 3.1 Identify institutions in other areas for 3.2 Identify, plan and implement collaboration programmes. 4.1 Translate identified/completed K&T packages to dissemination/extension packages. 4.2 Put all dissemination/extension packages into AICAD data bank. 4.3 Review and redesign dissemination/extension packages based on the evaluation results of the transfer. 5.1 Train selected extension organizations in the use and transfer of AICAD dissemination packages 5.2 Monitor/evaluate implementation of extension organizations 5.3 Assess poverty reduction impact in target communities 6.1 Develop comprehensive information sharing system with the institutions and communities 6.2 Promote activities for increasing AICAD publicity on translated/transferred packages annually 7.1 Identify potential participating countries for AICAD phase 3 7.2 Make negotiation with the governments of new countries 8.1 Develop, implement and improve organizational structure and staff hiring plan 8.2 Put effective human resource policy 8.3 Design, obtain approval of, and implement appropriate governance structure 8.4 Undertake effective lobbying for funding with governments and donors 8.5 Develop and implement a IGA business plan 8.6 Develop and implement Monitoring/Evaluation system	Inputs Japan side 1. Long-term Expert Chief Advisor, Project Coordinator, Human Resources Development, Rural Development Planning, Information Technology & Public Relations etc. 2. Short-term Expert Agronomy, Social Science etc. 3. Acceptance of Training Training in Japan, Third Country Training Programme 4. Implementation of Regional Training In Country Training Programme, Third Country Training Programmed (Implement Trainings based upon the training plan) 5. Equipment Supply Procure necessary equipment as need arises for the implementation of training, etc. East African countries Side 1) Personnel Input / AICAD Staff : At the beginning of the utilization of AICAD Headquarters building, at least 15 staff members on the above are going to be recruited. <u>52 staff members are required during the Project period (pending).</u> 2. Facility and Equipment Training facility, Hostel for trainees Office for Japanese experts Equipment for training Consumables such as office supplies 3. Budget Remuneration for AICAD staff Utility Cost, etc. Administration and maintenance cost for training facility and the hostel		Precondition Poverty reduction is prioritized in the three target countries.

Annex (A) 1-1-1 List of guidelines related to R&D activities

No.	Name	Year developed	Year revised
1	Application form for AICAD Research and Development Support	2001	2003, 2004, 2005
2	Accounting Guidelines for AICAD supported research funds	2002	2004("Operation Guidelines" added), 2005 (Revised and "TOR for accounting personnel" added)
3	Application Guidelines for AICAD Research and Development Support	2003	
4	Instruction for Authors (Report for R&D support)	2003	
5	Evaluation Guidelines for AICAD Funded Research Projects	2003	2004, 2005
6	Modality of the AICAD Directed Research	2004	
7	Application Form for Realization of the Research Needs for AICAD Directed Research	2004	
8	Proposal Assessment and Selection Guidelines for AICAD Funded Research Projects	Oct. 2004	
9	Guidelines for Appraisal of the Value for Continuation of the Research Projects to Subsequent Funding Phases	Nov. 2004	2006 (assessment sheet revised)
10	Security and Usage Guidelines for AICAD-donated Computer Equipment	Apr. 2005	
11	Monitoring Guidelines for AICAD Funded Research Projects	2005	

Annex (A) 1-1-6 List of workshops, symposiums, seminars, etc. organized by R&D division

No.	Title	Date	Venue	Participants excluding AICAD staff	Remark
1	Coordinating Meeting for Pilot Call	Jan 7-8, 2002	AICAD	11	Presentation and modification of research plan, which is considered as one of the screening process.
2	Coordinating Meeting for 2nd Call	Mar 10-12, 2003	AICAD	31	Presentation and modification of research plan, which is considered as one of the screening process.
3	Working Group Workshop for 3rd Call proposal assessment	Nov 17-21, 2003	AICAD	40	To give a seminar addressed to WG members on AICAD activities, how to assess the proposals, criteria for the proposal assessment, role of WG in R&D activities, evaluation methods for AICAD funded research etc. WG member carried out proposal assessment.
4	Meeting for proposal short-listing 3rd Call	Dec 5, 2003	AICAD	8	To select proposal in accordance with the result of proposal assessment by WG, balance among the three countries, balance among the universities, possibility of collaboration, etc.
5	Final Presentation Meeting for Pilot Call	Jan 12, 2004	AICAD, Silver Spring Hotel	83	Final results of the first phase of the Pilot Call research projects were presented
6	Progress Meeting for 2nd Call	Jan 13-14, 2004	AICAD, Silver Spring Hotel	93	Progress of 2nd Call research projects were presented
7	Coordinating Meeting for 3rd Call	Jan 15-16, 2004	AICAD, Silver Spring Hotel	54	Presentation and modification of research plan, which is considered as one of the screening process.
8	Symposium on Application of Research Results in Dissemination	Jun 21-17, 2004	AICAD	44	To discuss how to utilize/share the result of AICAD funded research projects among the three countries. Participants: university researchers, NGOs, extension workers, farmers, industries, private company, etc.
9	Final Presentation Meeting for 2nd Call	Sep 9-10, 2004	AICAD	52	Final results of the first phase of the 2nd Call research projects were presented
10	4th Call Research Proposal First Selection workshop in Uganda	22-23 Nov 2004	Makerere University	9	
11	4th Call Research Proposal First Selection workshop in Tanzania	30 Nov – 1 Dec 2004	Sokoine University of Agriculture	9	
12	4th Call Research Proposal First Selection workshop in Kenya	30 Nov – 3 Dec 2004	AICAD HQ	10	
13	4th Call Research Proposal Second Selection workshop	9-10 Dec 2004	AICAD HQ	6	
14	4th Call Research Coordinating meeting	18-19 Jan 2005	AICAD HQ	41	Presentation and modification of research plan, which is considered as one of the screening process.
15	Pilot, 2nd, and 3rd Call Research progress meeting in Tanzania	14-15 Feb 2005	Sokoine University of Agriculture	18	Progress of Pilot, 2nd and 3rd Call research projects were presented
16	Seminar on Promotion of Rice Production and Dissemination in Africa	17-18 Feb 2005	AICAD HQ	82	
17	Pilot, 2nd, and 3rd Call Research progress meeting in Kenya	21-22 Feb 2005	AICAD HQ	36	Progress of Pilot, 2nd and 3rd Call research projects were presented
18	Pilot, 2nd, and 3rd Call Research progress meeting in Uganda	4-Mar-05	Makerere University	14	Progress of Pilot, 2nd and 3rd Call research projects were presented
19	Workshop on AICAD/JICA NERICA Trials	7-8 Mar 2005	AICAD HQ	16	
20	Workshop on Management of AICAD Research Funds	17-May-05	AICAD HQ	15	
21	Meeting for AICAD – IPGRI collaboration	3-Jun-05	AICAD HQ	9	
22	Workshop on Promotion of New Rice for Africa (NERICA) in East Africa	29-30 Aug 2005	AICAD HQ	30	
23	AICAD-IPGRI-ILRI Joint Workshop on Development of Collaborative Programme Related to the Community Empowerment and Networking Programme	1-Sep-05	AICAD HQ	6	
24	1st AICAD-IPGRI-ILRI Task force meeting	7-Sep-05	AICAD HQ	3	
25	Research Final presentation workshop	12-14 Sept 2005	AICAD HQ	67	Final results of the first phase of the 3rd Call research projects were presented
26	2nd AICAD-IPGRI-ILRI Task force meeting	23-Sep-05	AICAD HQ	1	
27	Research continuation workshop	5-6 Oct 2005	AICAD HQ	9	
28	Workshop on Promotion of New Rice for Africa (NERICA) in Tanzania	15-Nov-05	Ministry of Agriculture in	14	

No.	Title	Date	Venue	Participants excluding AICAD staff	Remark
29	5th Call Research Proposal First Selection workshop in Tanzania	22-Nov-05	Sokoine University of Agriculture	9	
30	5th Call Research Proposal First Selection workshop in Ungada	22-Nov-05	Makerere University	9	
31	5th Call Research Proposal First Selection workshop in Kenya	23-24 Nov 2005	AICAD HQ	9	
32	5th Call Research Proposal Second Selection workshop	2-Dec-05	AICAD HQ	6	
33	JICA-AICAD Technical Seminar on Rice Cooperation in Eastern and Southern Africa	12-15 Dec 2005	Namulonge in Uganda, AICAD HQ	65	
34	5th Call Research Coordinating meeting	20-Jan-06	AICAD HQ	25	Presentation and modification of research plan, which is considered as one of the screening process.
35	4th AICAD-IPGRI-ILRI Task force meeting	2-Feb-06	AICAD HQ	3	
36	3rd Workshop on Promotion of New Rice for Africa (NERICA) in Kenya	16-17 Feb 2005	AICAD HQ	15	
37	Meeting on NERICA Tanzania	20-Feb-06	Ministry of Agriculture in	5	
38	Research Progress Meeting for 4th Call	24-Feb-06	AICAD HQ	12	Progress of 4th Call research projects were
39	Research Progress Meeting for 4th Call	27-Feb-06	Sokoine University of Agriculture	9	Progress of 4th Call research projects were presented
40	1st workshop CENP	6th March 2006	Izaak Walton Hotel - Embu	27	
41	Research Progress Meeting for 4th Call	7th March 2006	Makerere University	7	Progress of 4th Call research projects were
42	1st workshop CENP	13th March 2006	Kibaha		
43	1st workshop CENP- Mityana	17th March 2006	Mityana	31	
44	Workshop CENP	20th May 2006	Mityana		
45	4th Workshop on Promotion of New Rice for Africa (NERICA) in Kenya	21st -22nd Aug 2006	AICAD HQ	25	
46	4th Call Final Presentation workshop	25th to 27th Sept 2006	AICAD HQ	35	Final results of the first phase of the 4th Call research projects were presented
47	M & E Advisory Committee meeting (4th Call)	27th to 28th Sept 2006	AICAD HQ	8	Recommendation for 4th call

Annex (A) 1-2-2 Status of Research Projects

	Status	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Total
1	Decision for Dissemination Made	1	1	1	3
2	Recommended for Dissemination	7	3	2	12
3	On-going or Recommended to be Continued	29	18	11	58
	of which potential for dissemination has been identified	2	2	0	4
4	Concluded/Terminated or Recommended to be Concluded	22	14	10	46
	of which potential for dissemination has been identified	4	1	1	6
	Total	59	36	24	119

Remarks: The above figures were produced based on the following categories used by R&D Division

	Status	Categories used by R&D Division
1	Decision for Dissemination Made	(1) Started dissemination
2	Recommended for Dissemination	(1) Completed and to be disseminated, (2) Recommended for dissemination
3	On-going or Recommended to be Continued	(1) On-going, (2) Recommended to be continued (3) Incomplete
4	Concluded/Terminated or Recommended to be Concluded	(1) Concluded, (2) Completed, (3) Terminated, (4) Recommended for conclusion

Annex (A) 1-2-2 (ii) List of Research Projects with potential of dissemination

No.	Theme	Title	Participating institution	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Low Cost Housing and Energy	Semi-prefab concrete construction techniques for urban low cost housing	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	2002	2004		Started dissemination
2	Multidisciplinary (B)	An improved model of indigenous technology for a ceramic ware cottage industrial cluster	Makerere University, Uganda	2004			started dissemination
3	Food Security	Sesame improvement for medium rainfall areas of Western Kenya: A combined institutional and community participatory approach	Maseno University, Kenya	2003	2004		started dissemination
4	Food Production and Processing	Development of Kalenjin (pastoralists) traditional milk processing and preservation	Moi University, Kenya	2002	2004		recommended for dissemination
5	Food Production and Processing	Studies on knowledge, perception, practices and factors affecting the quality and keeping value of milk	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	2002	2003	2004	completed and to be disseminated
6	Low Cost Housing and Energy	Development of exploitation of local cementitious materials (pozzolanas) and agricultural wastes building materials in low cost housing	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya	2002	2004		recommended for dissemination
7	Low Cost Housing and Energy	Utilization of African architecture in low cost housing for slum improvement: the case study of Nakulabye, Kawempe, Naguru and Katwe in Kampala Uganda	Makerere University, Uganda	2002	2004		concluded
8	Social Aspects of Development	Management of angular leaf spot and rust on French beans with Neem Bio-pesticides	Kenyatta University, Kenya	2002	2003	2004	completed and to be disseminated
9	Social Aspects of Development	Management of grain pests through manipulation of scientifically rationalised indigenous non-chemical options: a case study of subsistence farmers in Western Kenya.	Egerton University, Kenya	2002	2003	2004	completed and to be disseminated
10	Small and Medium Enterprises	Improving the dairy processing and marketing efficiency in developing smallholder dairy systems	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	2003	2004		recommended for dissemination
11	Health Equity	Medicinal plants and gender integration in reproductive health care delivery in Uganda	Makerere University, Uganda	2003	2004		recommended for dissemination
12	Food Security	Improvement of indigenous/traditional plants utilized as vegetables and medicinal plants in Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	2004			recommended for dissemination
13	Community Development	Enhancing management and technical skills among women micro entrepreneurs within the dairy processing industry in Kenya.	Egerton University, Kenya	2004			recommended for dissemination
14	Multidisciplinary (B)	Management of mango seed weevil in Mbeere District by an non-conventional method	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	2004			recommended for dissemination

No.	Theme	Title	Participating institution	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
15	Multidisciplinary (B)	Value addition of cassava for human and animal foods for income generation and commercialisation	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	2004			recommended for dissemination
16	Water Resources Management	Development of low cost water purification systems for rural communities	Moi University, Kenya	2002	2004		concluded
17	Health Equity	Herbal medicine and traditional healing methods	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	2003	2004	2006	On-going
18	Water Resources Management	Water and environmental management for sustainable water supply, public health and poverty reduction in Makueni District.	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	2003	2004		concluded
19	Discipline-specific (A)	Measuring and comparing transaction costs in formal and informal small-scale enterprises: Estimating market transaction costs of food vending enterprises in Morogoro and Ilala Municipalities in Tanzania.	Mzumbe University, Tanzania	2004	2006		On-going
20	Multidisciplinary (B)	Establishment of the technical prototypes of rural development activities for the integrated land resources management and environmental conservation in the fragile mountain landscape	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	2004	2006		On-going
21	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Development of water quality monitoring and management model for lake Naivasha	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	2004	2006		On-going
22	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Analysis of genetic variation in Eucalyptus Grandis population using inter simple sequence repeat Polymorphism (ISSR) Molecular markers.	Kenyatta University, Kenya	2004			Concluded
23	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Key Pastoral resources in Baringo district, Kenya: Their inventory, management and rehabilitation	Egerton University, Kenya	2004			Concluded
24	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Assessment of the impact of Business Development Services on performance of rural enterprises in Magu District, Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	2004			completed
25	Multidisciplinary (B)	Rain water harvesting, storage and conservation for women empowerment and sustainable development	Kyambogo university, Uganda	2005			recommended for dissemination

Annex (A) 1-2-2 (iii) Number of Research Projects Concluded/Terminated or Recommended to be Concluded without Potential of Dissemination

	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Total
Pilot Call	2	0	0	2
2nd Call	5	3	2	10
3rd Call	7	7	4	18
4th Call	3	4	3	10
Total	17	14	9	40

Workshops held in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (2002 – Oct. 2006)

Date and Place	Workshop Title	Objective
04 th September, 2003 Uganda	Theme Identification Stakeholders' Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To bring together experts and stakeholders in each country aimed at: b) Identification of needs to be addressed under the three broad sectors of agriculture, environment and natural resources, and industry. c) Identification of needs with which AICAD would use as areas of concentration of its activities for the coming fiscal year 2004/05. d) Getting people to own the activities of the institute through the process of participation in the themes selection and priority setting.
October, 2003 Uganda	1 st and 2 nd resource persons' meeting of the Second In-Country Training (ICT2)	Orientation for Resource Persons and Review of Training Materials.
1 st November, 2004 Uganda	1 st resource persons' meeting of the third In-Country Training (ICT3)	Orientation for Resource Persons and allocating tasks
16 th November, 2004 Uganda	2 nd resource persons' meeting of the third In-Country Training Course (ICT3)	Review of the Training Materials
December, 2004 Uganda	Curriculum Development workshop for the new courses Enterprise Development and Value Addition (ED & VA)	Brainstorming on the course structure and training topics for ED and VA
February, 2005 Uganda	Training materials development workshop for Enterprise Development and Value Addition (ED & VA)	Preparing materials training materials for the 2 courses.
17 th January, 2005 Uganda	Campaign Workshop for District Agricultural and Council Officers	Sensitizing the partner districts about AICAD programs and encouraging districts to budget for AICAD activities in their districts.
25 th February, 2005 Uganda	Resource persons' meeting of the Enterprise Development	Orientation for Resource Persons and Reviewing materials
20 th – 21 st January, 2005 Uganda	Monitoring and Evaluation workshop	Providing guidelines for trainers on successful planning, monitoring and evaluation of AICAD training courses
July 2005 Uganda	Resource persons' meeting of the Fourth In-Country Training on Irrigation and Water Resources Management	Orientation for Resource Persons

Date and Place	Workshop Title	Objective
12 th – 13 th October 2004 Kenya	Third In-Country Training on Irrigation and Water Resources Management training Resource Persons' workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For resource persons to understand the curriculum b) Their role in it c) The interrelationships between the topics d) Their target audience and therefore: e) The kind of language and content pegging appropriate to them f) The principles of accessible quick reference manuals g) What makes reading materials attractive
16 th September 2005 Kenya	First In-Country Training on Value Addition Resource Persons' workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To share AICAD mission with resource persons b) Share course objectives and modules with resource persons in the context of AICAD mission c) To share the timetable d) Expectations of AICAD on the implementation of the course e) Language f) Session plans g) Activities and practicals h) Share expectations on materials with respect to deadlines and style i) Get Resource Persons to make outlines, which they share with colleagues to get feedback on.
31 st October 2005 Kenya	First joint working committee and managing committee workshop	To be able to share with the committee members the vision of the programme and work plan, for them to share with us and other resource persons the concerns within them.
06 th – 08 th February 2006 Kenya	Second joint working committee and managing committee workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Determining the content in each area b) Drafting contents into a program (curriculum) to run for three weeks training period c) Drawing aims and objectives for each module of the program d) Identify contents under each theme e) Weight them appropriately f) Where possible make suggestions for methodology g) Identify resource persons h) Identify monitoring and evaluation modalities for the programme

Date and Place	Workshop Title	Objective
20th July 2005 Tanzania	Facilitators' Workshop for the First In-Country Training Course on Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Orient each resource person to the mission of the course and what they will be expected to cover b) Enable resource persons harmonize what they will be facilitating on with the people within the same theme.
05th January 2006 Tanzania	Facilitators' Workshop for the First In-Country Training Course on Value Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Orient each resource person to the mission of the course and what they will be expected to cover b) Enable resource persons harmonize what they will be facilitating on with the people within the same theme.
14th August 2006 Tanzania	Enumerators' workshop for Monitoring and Evaluation for Water Resource Management and Irrigation	Providing guidelines for trainers on successful planning, monitoring and evaluation of the Irrigation and Water Resources Training courses

Annex (A) 1-3-2 Number of Needs Surveys Conducted

Needs survey	Date	Objectives
1. Rural Women (Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania)	April 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect information related to rural women's roles/ issues of their livelihood 2. Collect information on on-going activities/ programmes organized by women. 3. Collected information on external support to women's (donors/ government/ NGOs/ CBOs). 4. Analyze the information. 5. Identify requirements at community level. 6. Suggest appropriate training objectives 7. Suggest target areas and target participants through the findings. 8. Suggest appropriate modality/ approach of training.
2. Export Trade Capacity Development (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania)	July 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the needs of SMEs, traders for trade training 2. Identifying organizations and institution in Kenya that undertake exporter capacity building 3. Preparation and discussion of progress report 4. Submission of progress report 5. Analyze the result of the survey on SMEs/ traders and trade training providers. 6. Compile information of donor's activities (Multilateral and Bilateral donors) 7. Identify the necessary activities for capacity development of SMEs/ traders and trade training providers and assess the conditions including expectation for ETC for training 8. Prepare and submit the Needs Survey Report
3. Irrigation and Water Resources Management		Done by proposals
4. Enterprise Development and Value Addition (Uganda)	May 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the level of knowledge and skills relating to entrepreneurship development and value addition among the low-income entrepreneurs. 2. To assess the impact of the existing local entrepreneurship development program 3. To propose key issues that will feed into the design of a training curriculum for entrepreneurship development.
5. Sesame Projects	Developed from research needs identification	<p>To obtain the relevant information that would be used</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the performance of promising sesame genotypes 2. Improve Sesame crop performance by carrying out selection in segregated mutant populations through artificial mutagenesis 3. Encourage adoption of simple rural based sesame oil extraction and home-utilization technologies 4. Encourage adoption of improved and appropriate sesame production 5. Promote production of other sesame products 6. Develop marketing strategies
6. Low cost housing		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish the population under poor or no shelter 2. Determine the target beneficiaries 3. Definition of roles of collaborating institutions 4. To quantify the benefits
7. Examination of the needs through study of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	January 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To streamline the priorities of the Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (PRSP) for Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania 2. To determine the extent to which the community needs are reflected in the National PRSP 3. To Confirm whether AICAD Themes for Research & Development, Training & Extension conform to the streamlined national priorities of the PRSP; to introduce a Needs Module Matrix as a guide for AICAD to align its activities to the needs.

Annex (A) 2-1-1 (i) List of Participant Universities of AICAD

	Country	Name of Universities	Month of Participation
1	Kenya	University of Nairobi	Aug, 2000 (original member)
2	Kenya	Moi University	Aug, 2000 (original member)
3	Kenya	Kenyatta University	Aug, 2000 (original member)
4	Kenya	Egerton University	Aug, 2000 (original member)
5	Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and technology	Aug, 2000 (original member)
6	Kenya	Maseno University	Jul, 2002
7	Tanzania	University of Dar es Salaam	Aug, 2000 (original member)
8	Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Aug, 2000 (original member)
9	Tanzania	The Open University of Tanzania	Jul, 2002
10	Tanzania	Mzumbe University	Jul, 2002
11	Tanzania	The State University of Zanzibar	Dec, 2003
12	Uganda	Makerere University	Aug, 2000 (original member)
13	Uganda	Mbarara University of Science and Technology	Jul, 2002
14	Uganda	Gulu University	Dec, 2003
15	Uganda	Kyambogo University	Dec, 2003

Annex (A) 2-1-1 (ii)

UNIVERSITIES USED FOR TRAININGS FROM 2002 - 2006 FROM KENYA, UGANDA AND TANZANIA

TANZANIA

S/No.	Name of Institutions/Number	Number of RP	No. of times used
1	Sokoine University of Agriculture	16	4
2	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology	1	1
3	University of Dar es Salaam	1	2
4	Mzumbe University	2	2
	TOTAL	20	

UGANDA

S/No.	Name of Institutions/Number	Number of RP	No. of times used
1	Makerere University	18	4
2	Makerere University Business School(MUBS)	10	1
	TOTAL	28	

KENYA

S/No.	INSTITUTION	No. of RPs	No. of Times used
1	JKUAT	75	16
2	Kenyatta University	14	6
3	Maseno University	1	1
4	Makerere University, Uganda	4	2
5	Moi University	15	11
6	Sokoine University of Agriculture	3	2
7	Kasetsart University, Thailand	1	1
8	University of Nairobi	34	12
9	Western University College of Science & Technology (WEUCST)	2	3
10	Egerton University	30	14
11	United States International University (USIU)	2	2
	TOTAL	181	

**Annex (A) 2-1-2 OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS USED FOR TRAININGS IN KENYA
FROM NOV. 2002 - SEPTEMBER 2006**

S/No	NAME OF INSTITUTION	No. of Resource Persons Used	No. of times used
1	Action Aid Kenya	1	1
2	Africa Harvest	1	1
3	ALGAK, Kenya	1	1
4	Bahati Forest Station, Nakuru	1	1
5	Bedi Investments Ltd., Nakuru	1	1
6	Centre for Urban and Regional Planning	1	1
7	Community Food and Environment Group	1	2
8	Consultant - Mombasa	1	3
9	Consultant - Nairobi	1	3
10	Crop Production, Ministry of Agriculture - Nakuru	1	1
11	Crop Production, Ministry of Agriculture - Rift Valley province	3	3
12	Dawa Ltd	1	1
13	Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Lands & Housing	6	2
14	Dynamic HR & Industrial Consultants, Nairobi	1	3
15	Horticultural Crops Development Authority	1	2
16	Institute for Meteorological Training and Research	1	1
17	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	1	2
18	JICA Kenya	1	2
19	KENGEN	1	1
20	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI-NARL)	6	4
21	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation	1	1
22	Kenya Institute of Organic Farming	4	2
23	Kenya Institute of Planners	1	4
24	Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research & Analysis (KIPPRA)	1	1
25	Kenya Institute of Surveying and Mapping	6	4
26	Kenya Medical Association	1	1
27	Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)	3	6
28	Kenya Meteorological Department	1	1
29	Kenya Rainwater Association	1	5
30	Kenya Water Conservation & Pipeline Corporation	1	1
31	Kenya Wildlife Services, Nakuru	1	4
32	Kerio Valley Development Authority	1	2
33	Kibirigwi Irrigation Scheme	2	2
34	KTTC	1	1
35	Lake View Community Centre	1	3
36	Lare Division, Nakuru	1	3
37	Medical Services, Ministry of Health	1	1
38	MEEDN	1	1
39	Micro-Enterprise Development Network	1	1
40	Ministry of Agriculture	30	12
41	Ministry of Environment	1	1
42	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Department	1	1
43	Ministry of Trade and Industry	1	1
44	Ministry of Water Resources Management (Irrigation and Drainage Branch)	4	3
45	MoFPED, Uganda	1	1
46	Munanda Drainage & Horticultural Project	1	4
47	Mutaro Self Help Group	1	2
48	Nairobi City Council	1	2
49	Nakuru East Water Supply Project, Gilgil	2	4
50	Nakuru Municipal Council	4	4
51	Nakuru Water and Sanitation Service Company	1	3
52	Nakuru Water and Sewerage Department	1	3
53	Nation Media Group	1	2
54	National Irrigation Board	1	1

**Annex (A) 2-1-2 OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS USED FOR TRAININGS IN KENYA
FROM NOV. 2002 - SEPTEMBER 2006**

S/No	NAME OF INSTITUTION	No. of Resource Persons Used	No. of times used
55	National Poverty Commission	1	1
56	NCST - Nairobi	1	1
57	Ngacura Farmers Company Ltd	1	1
58	NWCPC, Rift Valley Region	1	1
59	Olkaria Geothermal Water Project	3	4
60	Palmac Oil Refiners Ltd, Nakuru	1	1
61	Ex - Participant	2	2
62	Petty Errands	1	2
63	Physical Planning Department, Rift Valley Province	2	1
64	Physical Planning Office, Nakuru	1	1
65	Poverty Eradication Commission	1	2
66	Rift Valley Provincial Planner's office, Nakuru	1	3
67	Rift Valley Water Board	1	1
68	Sher Agencies Ltd	2	4
69	SISDO	1	1
70	Small-scale Mixed Demonstration Farm, Ngacura - Nakuru	1	1
71	St. John's Ambulance	1	1
72	SUPTA	1	1
73	Umoja & Muigwithania Women Groups	1	2
74	Urban Economic & Finance Branch, HABITAT	1	4
75	Utalii College	1	1
	TOTAL	139	

OTHER INSTITUTIONS USED FOR TRAININGS IN TANZANIA FROM 2002 - 2006

	Name of Institutions/Number	Number of RP	No. of times used
1	Soil Water Management Research Group - SUA	5	2
2	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute - MATI Igurusi	4	3
3	Irrigation Component, MoAFS	1	1
4	Participatory Irrigation Development Programme, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (PIPD-MoAFS)	1	2
5	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC)	8	4
6	Zonal Irrigation Office, MAFS	1	1
7	Cholima Research Institute	1	2
8	Morogoro Zonal Irrigation Unit	1	1
9	LITI-Tengeru	1	1
10	MUCCoBS	1	1
11	Kilombero District Council	1	3
12	Kilosa District Council	1	3
13	Mkindo Farmers Centre	1	1
14	Momobo Irrigation Scheme	1	1
15	UMADEP	1	1
16	Kibaha District Council	1	2
17	AMKA Trust Fund	1	2
18	SIDO-Morogoro	1	2
19	PASS	1	2
20	VYAHUMU	1	2
21	Intermech Engineering Ltd	1	2
22	Ben's Winery	1	2
23	TCCIA	1	1
24	Morogoro Municipal	1	1
25	YEN	1	1
26	NMB	1	1
27	MVIWATA	1	1
28	Cluster Program-Morogoro	1	1
29	World Vision-Morogoro	1	1
30	SIDO-Morogoro	1	1
31	SIDO-Dar es Salaam	1	1
32	Kimango Farm	1	1
33	Kilosa District	5	1
34	Kilombero District	3	1
	TOTAL	54	

INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS USED FOR TRAININGS IN UGANDA FROM 2002 TO 2006

S/No.	Name of Institutions/Number	Number of RP	No. of times used
1	National Agriculture Research Institute (NARO)	8	5
2	Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	3	1
	Local Governments / Districts		
3	a) Bugiri	1	4
4	b) Masaka	1	5
5	c) Soroti	1	1
6	d) Rakai	1	2
7	e) Pallisa	1	2
8	f) Mityana	2	2
9	g) Mpigi	5	5
10	h) Kamwenge	1	2
11	l) Wakiso	1	1
12	j) Kumi	1	5
13	k) Luwero	1	2
14	l) Mubende	2	7
15	m) Iganga	1	1
16	n) Kyenjojo	1	3
17	o) Jinja	1	2
18	p) Tororo	1	2
19	q) Kapchorwa	1	2
20	r) Kamuli	3	1
21	s) Mbarara	2	1
22	t) Sironko	4	2
23	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	2	6
24	Ministry of Water, Land and Environment	1	4
	NGOs / CBOs		
25	Environment	1	1
26	World Vision	1	1
27	Mairye Flower Farm	1	1
28	Balton Uganda	1	1
29	Enterprise Uganda	1	1
30	Institute of Corporate Governance of Uganda	1	1
31	Taibah School	1	1
32	Ssemwanga Logistics	1	1
33	Kyambogo College School	1	1
34	Uganda Small Scale Industries Association	1	1
35	National Organic Agriculture Movement of Uganda (NOGAMU)	1	1
36	Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI)	1	1
37	Medium Term Competitive Strategy (MTCS)	1	1
	TOTAL	59	

Annex (A) 2-1 Partnership Agreements

No.	Contents of agreements	Institutions	Type of agreements
1	General	Toyohashi University, Japan	Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
2	General	International Cooperation Centre for Agricultural Education, ICCAE, Nagoya University	Memorandum of understanding(MOU)
3	General	United Nations Centre for Regional Development, (ATC,)	Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
4	General	The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, ICIPE	Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
5	General	International Livestock Research Institute, (ILRI)	Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
6	General	International Council Research in Agro-forestry, (ICRAF)	Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
7	Training	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC)	Agreements
8	Training	Indonesia Export Training Centre (IETC), Export Promotion Organization (EPO's) in East Africa and JICA	Agreements
9	Training	JICA Egypt Office	Agreements
10	Training	Agrisystems (Eastern Africa) Limited	Agreements
12	Training	Thailand National Agricultural Extension and Training Centre University, (NAETC)	Minutes of Meetings
11	Training and exchange of experience	Thailand National Agricultural Extension and Training Centre University, (NAETC) and Central Laboratory and Greenhouse (CLGC) at Kasersart University	Asia-Africa co-operation
13	Exchange of Experience	Japanese Institutions though JICA	Asia-Africa co-operation
14	Exchange of Experience	Indonesia Bogor University, (NAFED)	Asia-Africa co-operation
15	Exchange of Experience	Thailand Department of Technical Cooperation, (DTEC)	Asia-Africa co-operation
16	Exchange of Experience	Thailand International Cooperation Agency, (TICA)	Asia-Africa co-operation
17	Exchange of Experience	Thailand Inter-University Council for East Africa, (IUCEA), FASID and SEED	Asia-Africa co-operation
18	Cooperation Support	Ministries in charge of Higher Education and Finance in East Africa	Minutes of Meetings
19	Staff Exchange, Research	International Cooperation Centre for Agricultural Education, (ICCAE), Nagoya University	Minutes of Meetings

Annex (A) 4-2-2. Number of training courses established from the needs in participating countries.

	Course	Target group	Objectives	Background of establishment	Total No
1.	African training Course on local and Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC)	Mid-career planners working in Government Ministries, Private sector and NGOs	Broad objective: To provide the participants with requisite knowledge and analytical skills in formulating and implementing effective local and regional development plans. Specific objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the institution capacity of African countries local and regional development. To create a forum for African planners to exchange views and promote network building. To provide the participants with tools and methodologies of Training of Trainers (TOT) 	African countries are faced with new issues and challenges in local and regional development planning and management emerging each day. UNCRD Africa Office and AICAD collaborate in ATCs in order to assist African countries meet these challenges.	11
2.	Regional Training of Trainers of Rural Women	Trainers who are engaged in capacity building in their areas of specialization in any of the nine themes in the course outline.	Regional Programme is aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a pool of trainers who would equip rural women with required skills Impacting trainers with knowledge and skills that will enable them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop awareness of training needs and skills required for training of adults Identify broad gaps – social, psychological, economic- that needs to be addressed to improve the lives of rural women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a forum for exchange of experiences across the three countries Providing trainers with broad-based knowledge in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Skills for Training of Rural Women. Agriculture and Livestock. Health Issues Principles and Practices of Value Addition Environment, Water Management and Sanitation Enterprise Development and Management Home Management Leadership Crosscutting Issues; Gender, Education, Food and Nutrition Security 	Rural women play a significant role in the economy through their involvement in crucial economical activities such as agriculture, food security, trade, childcare and other activities, making them the backbone of the economy. Thus the need to provide them with the skills that require to improve their contribution	1
3.	Regional Training on Irrigation and Water Resource Management (RTC)	Extension Workers / Officers working directly with farmers in community-based schemes and areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To impart necessary skills in efficient management of scarce water resources for domestic and farming To equip participants with skills in design, implementation and management of irrigation projects To equip the participants with effective extension skills To build capacity to benefit the communities at the grassroots. 	There is need to create a bridge between technology-creating institutions and technology-users. This programme was developed based on needs survey that was conducted in the three E. African Countries, and is aimed at providing knowledge and skills that would enable participants help in the addressing the specific country needs	3
4.	In-country Training on Irrigation and Water Resource Management (ICT)	Farmers who are already engaged in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community based irrigation projects Small scale irrigation projects Public irrigation schemes Areas of high potential for community based irrigation 	Specific objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To help farmers gain necessary skills for economical running of irrigation projects To equip the farmers with skills that will enhance the use of water sources for irrigation development To impart necessary practical expertise to the farmers in running and maintaining irrigation machinery. Introduce new and up-coming technologies in irrigation to the farmers To improve farming capacity at the grassroots. 	Most food production efforts in developing countries fail because they depend on unpredicted rainfall patterns. Irrigated agriculture should play an important role in areas of food security and food self-sufficiency, employment and foreign exchange earnings. Most irrigation projects operate at low efficiencies leading to problems such as loss of scarce water resources, salinization and water logging. It is against this background that the course is aimed at imparting skills to small-scale farmers so that they can improve their irrigation efficiency.	13
5.	Enterprise Development	People who are in business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Give participants for effective management of business enterprise Equip participants with skills that will enhance exploitation of resources at their disposal for successful business development Develop practical expertise that will help them make sound business decisions and tackle problems as they arise. Develop skills that will enable them evaluate the performance of their businesses. 	Small-scale enterprises employ an average of 12-27% of the population in East Africa. The course is aimed at providing people in business with entrepreneurship qualities and management skills that will help them improve their livelihoods or to earn reasonable incomes	4

	Course	Target group	Objectives	Background of establishment	Total No
6.	Value Addition	Farmers who are involved in agro processing	Broad objective: To enhance competitiveness and profitability of value added products through capacity building for small scale-based businesspersons Specific objectives 1. Create awareness of post harvest system and opportunities offered by value addition within post harvest systems 2. Create skills developing products that meet market and consumer requirements 3. Build capacity of profitability of processed products through proper packaging, labeling and storage 4. Improve knowledge on shelf life determination Quality assurance and regulations.	Value Addition is aimed at providing the farmers with the necessary information on product design, stock control, preservation and packaging; quality selection, basic technical skills and production planning to enable them make informed choices.	4
7.	7-1 Grassroots Farmers Training on enhancing agricultural production through irrigation for Eminent small holder cluster	Farmers in small-holder irrigation cluster	1. To equip farmers with skills that will ensure better utilization of available water for enhanced production of high value horticultural crops. 2. To provide information and train farmers on alternative methods of water saving irrigation technologies. 3. To advise farmers on possible financing institutions. 4. To equip & inform the farmers on strong farmers on strong farmers organization to enhance better resource management 5. To expose the farmers to other farmers in a similar who have harnessed natural resources to improve on family welfare and incomes	Most smallholder irrigation farmers practicing irrigation have little knowledge in irrigation and crop production management skills. This contributes to dwindling crop production regardless of investment in irrigation infrastructure. The need to empower farmers with these skills necessitated the development and implementation of the grassroots training	1
	7-2 Grassroots Training on Promotion of low cost drip irrigation technology in Tenges division, Baringo district	Representatives of Farmer women's groups	1. To introduce farmers to irrigated farming with special emphasis on low cost drip irrigation systems 2. Enable farmers to utilize the scarce water resources for production of high value horticultural crops both for home consumption and sale. 3. Import knowledge of farmers (especially) women groups on horticultural crop production practices 4. Urge participants to take farming as a business	The training was a result of RTCs and ICTs organized by AICAD to build capacity for staff and farmers in irrigation and water resources management. Thus the training was a fulfillment of action plans prepared by District Irrigation Officer, Baringo during 3 rd RTC	1
	7-3 Grassroots Training for farmers on promotion of indigenous vegetables through small and medium scale irrigation	Irrigation farmers who are into vegetable farming for commercial purposes	1. To raise level of awareness of indigenous vegetables and potentials to improve farm productivity 2. To promote existing technology for indigenous vegetables; husbandry, utilization and marketing 3. To improve capacity of self-reliance of farmers through networking and partnership building. 4. To promote irrigated agriculture in the project area. 5. To flag the water harvesting opportunities	There was need to train irrigating farmers on how to effectively use the available water resources and methods suitable to each of their situations for purposes of increased productivity and income.	1
	7-4 Grassroots Training on establishment of kitchen gardens and production of vegetable appropriate for HIV/AIDS patients (PLWHA) Nutritional support and IGA - Nakuru	People infected or affected by HIV/ AIDS who require nutritious food as well support their income generating activities	Train participants on: 1. Production of highly nutritious vegetables on limited land 2. Different types of kitchen gardens 3. Simple methods of Irrigating crops in a kitchen garden 4. Appropriate methods of preparing vegetables 5. Different methods of preserving vegetables	HIV/AIDS patients need more energy for fighting their disease, nutrition therefore is important to them. It was sufficient that the patients establish a kitchen garden to supply their food by self-sufficiency and take good nutritious food so they can survive in spite of their poverty.	1
	7-5 Grassroots course on appropriate crop diversification for small and medium scale farmers in Kiuu, Thika	Farmers doing both rain fed and irrigated agriculture	1. To tap irrigation potential and to improve the food security and income 2. To empower the participants through integrated sustainable agriculture activities 3. To provide technical support on appropriate crop diversification 4. To improve food security and income	Production of appropriate crop diversity is trace. Thus it's awareness would increase food production and subsequently improve food security and income.	1

Annex (A) 4-2-5. Poverty reduction activities undertaken by trainees (Summary of M & E)

	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania
<p>Irrigation and Water resource Management</p> <p><i>Activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops-Food, cash and minor crops • Animals - Dairy cattle, sheep, goat • Bee keeping • Poultry keeping, Indigenous chicken • Organic manure processing, compost preparation • Mulching, sprinkler, furrow techniques & drip • Soil & water conservation • Nursery preparation • Irrigation of kales, tomatoes, • Drained grounds for sugar cane, bananas, onions, cassava, Soya, cowpeas • Rain water harvesting • Fertilizer application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The total number of trainees is <i>112</i>. ❖ The total monitored ❖ This course had a positive impact on both the extension officers and farmers who attended. ❖ The participants have done considerable trainings, demonstrations and installation of broken down irrigation pipes. ❖ The farmers expanded their fields, gone into off-season agriculture and venture into new crops and became market oriented. ❖ There was also evidence of high trickle down effect from trainees to other farmers ❖ There was an increase in average income/yield from <i>Ksh. 104,613</i> to <i>Ksh. 359,562</i> representing a <i>244%</i> increase in farmers' income. ❖ The area under irrigation increased from an average of <i>1.26 acres</i> to <i>1.74 acres</i> representing 38% increase. <p><u>NB:</u> - <i>2,568</i> farmers were trained ex – participants (farmer to farmer).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The total number of trainees is <i>161</i>. ❖ The total monitored is <i>117</i> on two exercise ❖ 57% implemented surface irrigation ❖ 33% implemented drip irrigation ❖ 10 % implemented over-head irrigation ❖ ICT 3 farmers recorded an average annual income of <i>Ushs. 19,151,167</i> where as ICT4 farmers registered an average annual income of <i>Ushs. 2,830,563</i> ❖ Farmers had above 50% increase in acreage of their farmlands after the training course. ❖ An increment in average yield from <i>2299.3</i> to <i>5118.8 Kgs</i> was recorded from a sample of 6 farmers who had complete records representing 123% increase on the yields after the training <p><u>NB:</u> - <i>5,036</i> were trained by ex – participants (farmer to farmer).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The total number of trainees is <i>117</i>. ❖ There was increase in acreage from 5.5 acres to 7.5 acres ❖ There was also marked improvement on yield from 42 bags to 56 bags from the sample farmers who were monitored. ❖ The trainees took crop husbandry serious with 16.7% doing very good, 50% good while 33.3 were not observed because they had harvested. ❖ 33.3% of participants were using organic fertilizer/, 16.7 % inorganic fertilizer while 50% were not using either. ❖ 50% of the farmers had paddy crop under irrigation, 16.7% had paddy and tomatoes while 33.3% were not having any crop under irrigation. <p><u>NB:</u> - Ex – participants (farmer to farmer) trained <i>851</i> others.</p>
<p>Enterprise Development</p> <p><i>Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beekeeping • Crops – maize, potatoes, beans, fruits, vegetables, flowers • Dairy – cow, goat • Milk processing / yoghurt • Poultry • Trees nursery • Fish farming • Herbal products • Groceries/merchandise • Enterprise – School, Matatu, retail shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of trainees is 30. - The total monitored 27 <p><i>Improved sales</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ An increment of 50% in gross margin was recorded (i.e. up to Ksh. 157,000 from a maximum of 105,000). ❖ The number of farmers selling their products to end users, industry, and supermarkets increased by 3 (11%), 3 (11%) and 19 (7%) participants respectively while those who marketed their products through middlemen decreased by 19 (7%). <p><i>Record Keeping</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 15 (55%) of the participants are now able to keep better records, carryout market surveys, better marketing and good customer relations and ability to determine profits and losses among other benefits. <p><i>Business planning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 8 (30%) of the respondents successfully developed business plans after the training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of trainees is <i>31</i>. - The total monitored 31 <p><i>Improved sales</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 14 (48%) of the participants were advertising in gatherings and doing market researching. <p><i>Record Keeping</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 23 (79%) of the participants kept records - cashbooks and invoices were the most kept although the monitoring team realized that the way they were recording was not proper. <p><i>Business planning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 23 (78%) of the trainees were using business plans in their business activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of trainees is 29. - The total monitored 27 <p><i>Improved sales</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 24 (98%) of the participants recorded positive changes in their business performance after the training. <p><i>Record Keeping</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 21 (87.5%) of the participants keep records as opposed to 20.8% before the training. These include records on production and stocks (62.5% of respondents), sales (75% of respondents), purchases of raw materials and assets and other payments (54.2% of respondents). <p><i>Business planning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 12 (50%) of participants reported to have prepared business plans after the training

	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania
	<p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ An increment of 50% in gross margin was recorded (i.e. up to Ksh. 157,000 from a maximum of 105,000). ❖ The number of farmers selling their products to end users, industry, and supermarkets increased by 3 (11%), 3 (11%) and 19 (7%) participants respectively while those who marketed their products through middlemen decreased by 19 (7%). 	<p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 14 (48%) of the participants were advertising in gatherings and doing market researching. 	<p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 24 (98%) of the participants recorded positive changes in their business performance after the training.
<p>Value Addition</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milk processing / yoghurt • Fruit processing – juice, paste • Cassava processing-crisps, chips, flour, chapatis • Honey processing • Fried and baked wheat products • Vegetable processing • Legumes processing • Potatoes processing • Oil – sesame, sunflower, palm oil, peanut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of trainees is 55. - The total monitored 32 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of trainees is 28. - The total monitored 29 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of trainees is 28. - The total monitored 24
	<p>Shelf life & Sales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 25 (81%) of the participants reported increased shelf life and increased sales. 	<p>Shelf life & Sales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 15 (52%) participants recorded increased shelf life as a result of packaging, improved hygiene, processing and proper storage ❖ 21 (72%) participants recorded increased sales as a result of labeling, value addition, diversification, quality management 	<p>Shelf life & Sales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ More than 10 (40%) participants recorded improved sales and higher profits as a result of selection and better storage of produce.
	<p>Post harvest handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 14 (45%) participants recorded increased food security as a result of better post harvest handling technologies 	<p>Post harvest handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 15 (52%) participants recorded increased food security as a result of proper storage 	<p>Post harvest handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 9 (37.5%) participants had positive improvement as a result of improved post harvest handling.
	<p>Processing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 13 (42%) recorded reduced rejects due to better processing methods. ❖ 22 (50%) participants recorded maximum utilization of raw materials. 	<p>Processing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2 more participants (7%) were processing after the training. (13 before training -15 after training). 	<p>Processing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 10 (42%) participants indicated that there was improvement in the product as a result of improved processing techniques ❖ 23 (96%) of the participants were involved in some form of processing.
	<p>Record Keeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 18 (58%) of the participants recorded marked improvement in record keeping after training. 	<p>Record Keeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Most of the participants were doing recording although the records needed improvement. 	<p>Record Keeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 12 (50%) of the participants are benefiting from record keeping.
	<p>Marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 20 (65%) of the respondents sold their products to end users 	<p>Marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Most are still selling to end users 	<p>Marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There has been an increase in number of participants targeting supermarkets and schools from 1 participant to 2 participants (4.2 to 8.3%) and from 3 to 5 participants (12 to 20.5%) respectively.

Annex(A) 5-1. List of training courses

Level of Training	Title of Training	Course	Place	No. of Ppts	Participants in Levels			Farmer to Farmer	Gender Ratio		Participants in Countries				Period	
					Regional	In-country	Grassroots		Male	Female	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Others	Open	Close
Regional Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	1st	AICAD HQ	30	30				27	3	10	10	10		25/2/2002	22/3/2002
Regional Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	2nd	AICAD HQ	29	29				19	10	10	10	9		3/2/2003	21/2/2003
Regional Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	3rd	AICAD HQ	30	30				25	5	10	10	10		19/1/2004	6/2/2004
Regional Training	Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management	8th	AICAD HQ	24	24				20	4	4	2	2	16	19/2/1003	22/3/2003
Regional Training	Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management	9th	AICAD HQ	23	23				16	7	4	2	2	15	16/2/2004	19/3/2004
Regional Training	Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Plannig and Management	10th	AICAD HQ	26	26				17	9	4	4	4	14	14/2/2005	18/3/2005
Regional Training	Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management	11th	AICAD HQ	29	29				20	9	5	4	4	16	13/2/2006	17/3/2006
Regional Training	Trainers of Rural Women Training Programme	1st	AICAD HQ	30	30				12	18	10	10	10		04/09/2006	29/09/2006
Total				221					156	65	57	52	51	61		
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	1st	Uganda	31		31			26	5		31			12/11/2002	22/11/2002
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	1st	Tanzania	27		27			22	5			29		18/11/2002	29/11/2002
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	1st	Kenya	21		21			12	9	21				21/1/2003	31/1/2003
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	2nd	Uganda	30		30			27	3		30			27/10/2003	7/11/2003
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	2nd	Kenya	32		32			22	10	32				3/11/2003	14/11/2003
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	2nd	Tanzania	30		30			15	15			30		16/2/2004	27/2/2004
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	3rd	Kenya	29		29			19	10	29				1/11/2004	26/11/2004
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	3rd	Uganda	30		30			23	7		30			2/12/2004	17/12/2004
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	3rd	Tanzania	28		28			18	10			28		2/3/2005	18/3/2005
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	4th	Uganda	40		40			31	9		40			1/8/2005	19/8/2005
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	4th	Kenya	30		30			24	6	30				28/11/2005	16/12/2005
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	5th	Uganda	30		30			24	6		30			12/06/2006	29/06/2006
In-country Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	4th	Tanzania	30		30			20	10			30		07/11/2005	25/11/2005
In-country Training	Enterprise Development	1st	Uganda	31		31			13	18		31			14/3/2005	24/3/2005
In-country Training	Enterprise Development	1st	Kenya	30		30			17	13	30				6/6/2005	17/6/2005
In-country Training	Enterprise Development	1st	Tanzania	28		28			13	15			28		9/8/2005	20/8/2005
In-country Training	Enterprise Development	2nd	Kenya	26		26			16	10	26				23/10/2006	03/11/2006
In-country Training	Enterprise Development	2nd	Tanzania	30		30			15	15			30		24/07/2006	04/08/2006
In-country Training	Value Addition	1st	Kenya	28		28			14	14	28				24/10/2005	4/11/2005
In-country Training	Value Addition	1st	Uganda	28		28			10	18		28			14/11/2005	25/11/2005
In-country Training	Value Addition	1st	Tanzania	28		28			15	13			28		9/1/2006	20/1/2006
In-country Training	Value Addition	2nd	Kenya	27		27			14	13	27				07/08/2006	18/08/2006
Total				644	0	644	0		410	234	196	220	203	0		

Level of Training	Title of Training	Course	Place	No. of Ppts	Participants in Levels				Gender Ratio		Participants in Countries				Period	
					Regional	In-country	Grassroots	Farmer to Farmer	Male	Female	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Others	Open	Close
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	1st	Uganda	63			63		46	17		63			23/8/2004	27/8/2004
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	1st	Kenya	33			33		3	30	33				22/9/2004	23/9/2004
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	2nd	Kenya	20			20		17	3	20				1/3/2005	4/3/2005
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	2nd	Uganda	68			68		56	12		68			28/2/2005	4/3/2005
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	3rd	Kenya	27			27		16	11	27				16/5/2005	20/5/2005
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	4th	Kenya	40			40		38	2	40				8/6/2005	10/6/2005
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	1st	Tanzania	49			49						49		3/10/2005	7/10/2005
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	2nd	Tanzania	43			43						43		10/10/2005	14/10/2005
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	3rd	Uganda	23			23					23			24/10/2005	27/10/2005
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	4th	Uganda	23			23					23			13/2/2006	16/2/2006
Grassroots Training	Irrigation and Water resource Management	5th	Uganda	30			30					30			10/07/2006	14/07/2006
Grassroots Training	Kitchen Gardens and HIV/AIDS Nutrition	5th	Kenya	30			30				30				12/04/2006	12/07/2006
			Total	449												
	Irrigation and Water resource Management	1st-2nd	KE&UG	7,604				7,604			2,568	5,036				
			Total	8,918	0	0	449				2,718	5,243	92	0		

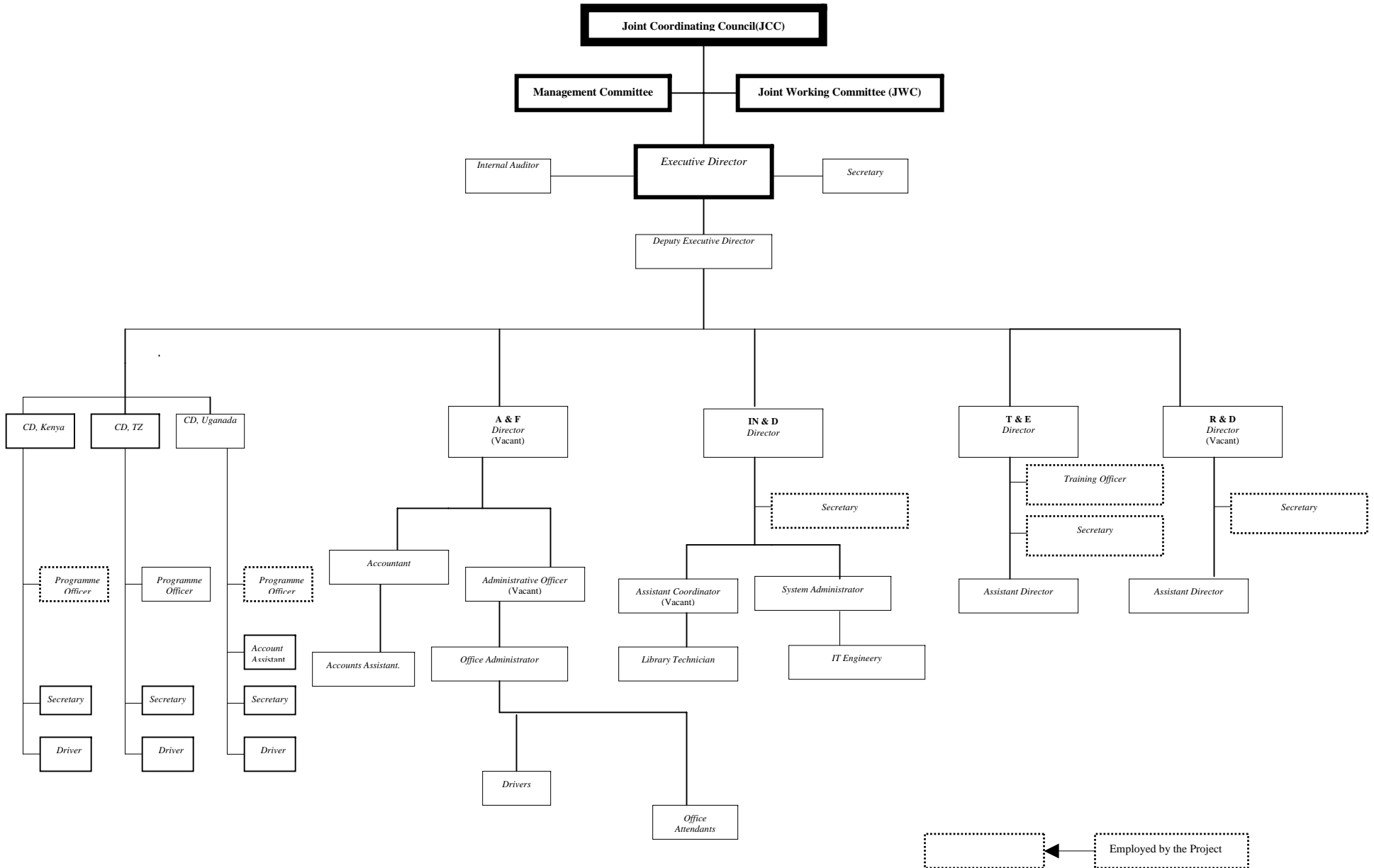
Exchange rate is 72.1 Kshs. = 1 US\$

Annex (A) 6-5 List of AICAD Publications

	Title of the Publication	Date	Distributed copies
1.	Examination of the needs: Through the study of poverty reduction strategy papers for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	Jan 2003	300
2.	Aicad Research Mini –Reviews- third Call Research projects – Vols. 1 - 3	2004	492
3.	AICAD Review: Proceedings of the seminar “ Poverty Alleviation experiences and challenges AICAD/JICA Vols. 1 - 3	2003	182
4.	AICAD Review: Proceedings of the seminar “sharing experiences in poverty alleviation in East Africa and other regions AICAD/JICA Vols. 1 - 2	2003	276
5.	T &E report: The first irrigation and water resources management course held at AICAD Morogoro, Tanzania – 18 th to 29 th November 2002	2002	167
6.	Completion Report: AICAD Ninth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional development Planning and Management 16 th February - 19 th March 2004	2004	403
9.	AICAD Annual Report 2002/2003 – 2005/2006 (3 sets)	2005	200
10	AICAD’s Corporate Strategic Plan 2005 - 2009	2005	300
11	AICAD Brochure 3 rd revised version 2006	2005	200
12	AICAD Newsletter published quarterly Nos. 1 - 19	Jan, 2002 Oct.2006	3000

Annex (A) 8-1-1 Organization Chart of AICAD

Organization Chart and Staff of AICAD



No.	Year	Country	Participating Institution	Approved Budget	Monitoring	Presentation atWorkshop	Activity Report	Financial Report
8	2005, Long rain	Kenya	Mr. Edwin Nyamwaya	187,500.00	Yes	Yes	submitted	Not submitted
	2005, Short rain	Kenya	Mr. Edwin Nyamwaya	100,000.00	Yes	Yes	submitted	Not submitted
	2006, Long rain	Kenya	Mr. Edwin Nyamwaya	100,000.00	Yes	Yes	Not submitted	Not submitted
	2006, Short rain	Kenya						
9	2006, Long rain	Kenya	Prof. E. M. Njoka	100,000.00	Yes	Yes	Not submitted	Not submitted
	2006, Short rain	Kenya						
10	2004, Long rain							
	2004, Short rain							
	2005, Long rain	Tanzania	Nkori J, M. Kibanda handed over to Kikafunda	from Country office)	Yes	Yes	submitted	submitted
	2005, Short rain	Tanzania						
	2006, Long rain	Tanzania						
	2006, Short rain	Tanzania						
11	2005, Long rain	Kenya	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2005, Short rain	Kenya	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2006, Long rain	Kenya	Ms. Teresa Okiyo	100,000.00	Yes	Yes	Not submitted	Not submitted
	2006, Short rain	Kenya						
12	2005, Long rain	Kenya	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2005, Short rain	Kenya	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2006, Long rain	Kenya	Mr. J. N. O Okech	37,405.00	Yes	Yes	Not submitted	Not submitted
	socio economics research survey: 2006	Kenya	Mr. J. N. O Okech	120,000			Not submitted	Not submitted
	2006, Short rain	Kenya						
13	2004, Long rain	Kenya						
	2004, Short rain	Kenya						
	2005, Long rain	Kenya	Marakwet -Kerio Valley			Yes	Not submitted	Not submitted
	2005, Short rain	Kenya						
	2006, Long rain	Kenya						
	2006, Short rain	Kenya						

Annex(B) 3-2-1 List of Japanese Experts

1. Long-term Experts

	NAME	POST	Dispatched Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	Mr. KUMANO Hidekazu	Chief Advisor	08 Aug 2002	07 Aug 2004	
2	Mr. IIDA Mamoru	Project Coordinator	13 Aug 2000	30 Oct 2003	
3	Mr. KASHIWAGI Kohe'i	Information Technology and Public Relations in AICAD	16 Jan 2002	15 Jan 2004	
4	Mr. NAKAZAWA Shigeki	Project Coordinator	04 Feb. 2002	03 Aug. 2004	Initial Post was Coordinator (EA)
5	Mr. HANAI Masa'aki	Chief Advisor	16 Sep 2002	15 Sep 2004	
6	Ms. MUTO Saeri	Human Development Planning	30 Oct 2002	29 Apr 2005	
7	Dr. MAKIHARA Daigo	Regional Development Planning	01 Apr 2003	31 Dec 2006	
8	Mr. HIRABAYASHI Atsutoshi	Administrative Management	11 Oct 2003	10 Oct 2005	
9	Mr. NAKAGAWA Takashi	Project Coordinator	24 Jul 2004	23 Jul 2006	
10	Mr. SHIMIZU Toshihiro	Project Management and Planning (Tanzania)	01 Aug 2004	31 Jul 2007	
11	Mr. INAGAKI Tomikazu	Chief Advisor	29 Aug 2004	28 Aug 2006	
12	Mr. KIMURA Kenji	Information & Documentation	31 Aug 2004	30 Aug 2006	
13	Dr. NOZAKA Jiro	Human Development Planning	09 Apr 2005	08 Apr 2007	
	Mr. KAWAUCHI	Project Management and Planning (Uganda)	20 Sep 2005	31 Jul 2007	
14	Mr. KOBAYASHI Keiichiro	Project Coordinator	11 Jul 2006	11 Jul 2007	
15	Mr. NAKANO Takeshi	Chief Advisor	02 Oct 2006	01 Oct 2007	

2. Short-term Experts

	NAME	POST	Dispatched Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	Prof. TAKAMURA Yasuo	Administration and Management	08 Feb 2003	20 Feb 2003	
2	Mr. SAITO Masaki	Administration and Management	08 Feb 2003	20 Feb 2003	
3	Prof. KITAGAWA Katsuhiko	Project Administration and Management	01 Mar 2003	16 Mar 2003	
4	Prof. KIMURA Makoto	Project Administration and Management	08 Mar 2003	16 Mar. 2003	
5	Ms. TANAKA Yumiko	Social Science	19 Jul 2003	04 Aug 2003	
6	Dr. HAGIWARA Natsuko	Environmental Social Science	19 Jul 2003	04 Aug 2003	
7	Mr. YAFUSO Takeshi	Website Development / Homepage Production 1	09 Nov 2003	19 Nov 2003	
8	Mr. SHINJO Takeshi	Database Development 1	09 Nov 2003	19 Nov 2003	
9	Mr. KOYAMA Yoshio	Research Review Advisor (Social Science)	06 Jan 2004	21 Jan 2004	
10	Mr. YAMANAKA Koji	Research Review Advisor (Agriculture)	06 Jan 2004	22 Jan 2004	
11	Prof. MIYOSHI Koichi	Monitoring - Evaluation Method Development	28 Feb 2004	08 Mar 2004	
12	Mr. ISHIDA Shigeo	Strategic Planning Guidance	03 May 2004	10 May 2004	
13	Ms. AWANO Haruko	Strategic Planning Management	13 Mar 2004	16 Aug 2004	
14	Prof. MATSUMOTO Tetsuo	Research Project Development (Agriculture)	27 Mar 2004	08 Apr 2004	
15	Mr. EBIHARA Takanori	Website Development / Homepage Production 2	28 Mar 2004	25 Apr 2004	
16	Mr. KIMURA Kenji	Information Management	28 Mar 2004	27 Jun 2004	
17	Mr. YAMANAKA Koji	Dissemination of Research Results (Agriculture)	19 Jun 2004	26 Jun 2004	
18	Mr. KOYAMA Yoshio	Dissemination of Research Results (Social Science)	19 Jun 2004	24 Jun 2004	
19	Mr. MURAKAMI Youji	Networking Management Engineering	14 Sep 2004	28 Oct 2006	
20	Ms. AWANO Haruko	Strategic Planning Coordination	02 May 2004	22 May 2004	

	NAME	POST	Dispatched Period		Remarks
			From	To	
24	Mr. SHIRAKAWA Kouji	Knowledge Management	21 Feb 2005	20 Mar 2005	
25	Ms. KIGASAWA Chiyo	Planning of GIS Utilisation	26 Feb 2005	22 Mar 2005	
26	Ms. IKEDA Etsuko	Rural Women Capacity Development	28 Feb 2005	25 Mar 2005	
27	Prof. KODAMAYA Shiro	Research Evaluation and Monitoring	12 Mar 2005	26 Mar 2005	
28	Prof. KITAGAWA Katsuhiko	Research Monitoring and Evaluation	12 Mar 2005	26 Mar 2005	
29	Prof. KIMURA Makoto	Research Monitoring and Evaluation	16 Mar 2005	27 Mar 2005	
30	Prof. HABU Eri	Intellectual Property Rights	26 Apr 2005	30 May 2005	
31	Prof. ASANUMA Shuichi	Research Result Realisation (Social Aspect)	30 Jul 2005	15 Aug 2005	
32	Prof. HABU Eri	Organisational Management/ Financial Improvement	02 Nov 2005	27 Nov 2005	
33	Ms. ISHII Risako	Organisational Management/ Financial Information Analysis	12 Nov 2005	11 Dec 2005	
34	Prof. HABU Eri	Legal Strategy/ Organisational Management	14 Jan 2006	11 Feb 2006	

3. Project Formulation Advisor

	NAME	POST	Dispatched Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	Mr. HAMAGUCHI Toshinori	Project Formulation Advisor	10 Apr 2003	06 Oct 2005	Budget of African Dept. of JICA

Annex (B) 3-2-3 Counterpart Training in Japan

Name	Title of training	Duration	Place of training	Division
Mr. Samuel K. Mokaya	Poverty Reduction through Rural Development	04 Oct. 2002 – 03 Nov. 2002	Indonesia	JKUAT
Mr. V. M. Mwakima	Project Administration and Management	25 Sep. 2003 – 08 Oct. 2003	Japan	Kenya MoEST
Mr. Robin Achoki	Project Administration and Management	22 Nov. 2003 – 08 Dec. 2003	Japan	Kenya MoF
Mr. Pascal Mdemu	Project Administration and Management	25 Sep. 2003 – 08 Oct. 2003	Japan	Tanzania MoSTHE
Prof. Andrew B. Gidamis	Project Administration and Management	25 Sep. 2003 – 08 Oct. 2003	Japan	AICAD Executive Secretary
Prof. Karega Mutahi	Project Administration and Management	13 Oct. 2003 – 21 Oct. 2003	Japan	Kenya MoEST
Dr. Benedict Mtasiwa	Research and Development Management	12 Jul. 2004 – 23 Jul. 2004	Japan	Training & Extension Coordinator
Dr. Jane Kembo	Human Resources Development Planning and Management	12 Jul. 2004 – 23 Jul. 2004	Japan	Research & Development Coordinator
Mr. M. A. Muhuwezi-Murari	Organization Planning and Management	02 Oct. 2004 – 16 Oct. 2004	Japan	Administration & Finance Coordinator
Dr. B. Bazirake-Bamuhiiga	OSS, Management Information Systems, GIS	16 Nov. 2004 – 12 Dec. 2004	Japan	Information & Documentation
Mrs. R. Morell	Project Management and Administration	18 Sep. 2005 – 2 Oct. 2005	Japan and Thailand	Tanzania MoSTHE
Mr. F.X.Lubanga	Project Management and Administration	18 Sep. 2005 – 2 Oct. 2005	Japan and Thailand	Uganda MoES
Dr. A.W.Kamau	Project Management and Administration	16 Jul. 2006 – 30 Jul. 2006	Japan	AICAD Country Director, Kenya
Prof. O.K.Ndoeriire	Project Management and Administration	16 Jul. 2006 – 30 Jul. 2006	Japan	AICAD Country Director, Uganda
Prof. A.Z Mattee.	Project Management and Administration	16 Jul. 2006 – 30 Jul. 2006	Japan	AICAD Country Director, Tanzania

Annex (B) 3-2-4 Major Equipment Provided by JICA (amount more than or equal to 20,000 JPN)

F/Y	NO.	Received Date	DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATION	QTY	DISPO SAL	PRESEN T No.	CURR ENCY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE (YEN)	AMOUNT (YEN)	Exc. Rate 1** =	PLACE	FREQUEN CY	CONDITIONS
00-01	G12-001	30/Mar/2001	TOYOTA LAND CRUISER HZJ105GX WARM SILVER	1	0	1	US\$	35,697.00	35,697.00	4,212,246	4,212,246	US\$	Garage		
00-01	G12-002	30/Mar/2001	SUBARU FORESTER WAGON JF1SF5KJ4XG028170 2000cc 4WD WAGON WHITE	1	0	1	Kshs	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	2,638,400	2,638,400	Kshs	Garage		
00-01	G12-003	30/Mar/2001	PRINTER COPIER + NETWORK BOARD, FINISHER OPTION CANON IR6000	1	0	1	US\$	19,679.49	19,679.49	2,322,180	2,322,180	US\$	Secretary (Project Coordinator)		
00-01		30/Mar/2001	TONER BLACK C-EXV1	5			US\$	173.08	865.40	20,423	102,117	US\$			
00-01	G12-004	30/Mar/2001	COPIER + NETWORK BOARD, FINISHER OPTION CANON IR5000	1	0	1	US\$	16,884.61	16,884.61	1,992,384	1,992,384	US\$	Ass. T&E Coordinator		
00-01	G12-005	30/Mar/2001	COLOUR COPIER + DOCUMENT FEEDER CANON CP660	1	0	1	US\$	13,474.36	13,474.36	1,589,974	1,589,974	US\$	Secretary (Project Coordinator)		
00-01	G12-006	30/Mar/2001	SERVER PC / 15" MONITOR COMPAQ PROLIAT ML370, 2X / COMPAQ S510	1	0	1	US\$	8,600.00	8,600.00	1,014,800	1,014,800	US\$			
00-01	G12-007	30/Mar/2001	SERVER SOFTWARE MS EXCHANGE SERVER 2000 5 USER	1	0	1	US\$	4,950.00	4,950.00	584,100	584,100	US\$			
00-01	G12-008	30/Mar/2001	LAPTOP COMPAQ ARMADA E500	5	0	5	US\$	2,922.00	14,610.00	344,796	1,723,980	US\$			
00-01	G12-009	30/Mar/2001	COMPUTER + MONITOR COMPAQ DESKPRO EXP III/733Cu	8	0	8	US\$	1,390.00	11,120.00	164,020	1,312,160	US\$			
00-01	G12-010	30/Mar/2001	EXTERNAL STORAGE MAXTOR 40GB	4	0	4	US\$	466.00	1,864.00	54,988	219,952	US\$			
00-01	G12-011	30/Mar/2001	ETHERNET 3 COM 36 PORT	1	0	1	US\$	325.00	325.00	38,350	38,350	US\$			
00-01	G12-012	30/Mar/2001	UPS APC 650 VA	10	0	10	US\$	233.00	2,330.00	27,494	274,940	US\$			
00-01	G12-013	30/Mar/2001	PRINTER HP LASERJET 1200	2	0	2	US\$	430.00	860.00	50,740	101,480	US\$	Project Coordinator IN&D Advisor		
00-01	G12-014	30/Mar/2001	SCANNER HP SCANJET 7400c	1	0	1	US\$	465.00	465.00	54,870	54,870	US\$	e-Contents Production Unit		
00-01	G12-015	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE FILEMAKER PRO 13 USER LICENCE	1	0	1	US\$	4,933.00	4,933.00	582,094	582,094	US\$	IN&D Advisor		
00-01	G12-016	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE MS OFFICE 2000 PRO 13 USER LICENCE	1	0	1	US\$	4,588.00	4,588.00	541,384	541,384	US\$			
00-01	G12-017	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE MS VISUAL BASIC 6.0 5 USER LICENCE	1	0	1	US\$	3,145.00	3,145.00	371,110	371,110	US\$	Project Coordinator		
00-01	G12-018	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE ADOBE PREMIERE 6.0	1	0	1	US\$	2,000.00	2,000.00	236,000	236,000	US\$	Project Coordinator		
00-01	G12-019	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE ADOBE ILLUSTRATOR 9.0	1	0	1	US\$	865.00	865.00	102,070	102,070	US\$	Project Coordinator Project Coordinator JICA Kenya		
00-01	G12-020	30/Mar/2001	VIDEO PROJECTOR SONY VPL CS10	2	0	2	US\$	5,980.00	11,960.00	705,640	1,411,280	US\$	Project Coordinator Project Coordinator JICA Kenya		
00-01	G12-021	30/Mar/2001	SLIDE PROJECTOR ELITE JAGUAR 4	2	0	2	US\$	650.00	1,300.00	76,700	153,400	US\$	Project Coordinator		
00-01	G12-022	30/Mar/2001	PROJECTOR SCREEN 96"×70"TRIPOD	4	0	4	US\$	548.00	2,192.00	64,664	258,656	US\$	ICT Store (3) JICA Kenya (1)		
00-01	G12-023	30/Mar/2001	OHP ELITE VISON 4000	2	0	2	US\$	944.00	1,888.00	111,392	222,784	US\$	Project Coordinator		
00-01	G12-024	30/Mar/2001	DIGITAL VIDEO CAMERA SONY DCR-PC 110E	2	0	2	US\$	2,117.00	4,234.00	249,806	499,612	US\$	Project Coordinator		
00-01	G12-025	30/Mar/2001	DIGITAL CAMERA SONY CYBER SHOT WITH SMART CARD DSC-F505V	2	0	2	US\$	1,150.00	2,300.00	135,700	271,400	US\$	Project Coordinator Store		
00-01	G12-026	30/Mar/2001	TELEVISION (MULTI) SONY WEGA 25" COLOUR	2	0	2	US\$	1,470.00	2,940.00	173,460	346,920	US\$	(Ground Floor, Block B) Store		
00-01	G12-027	30/Mar/2001	DIGITAL VCR SONY	2	0	2	US\$	700.00	1,400.00	82,600	165,200	US\$	(Ground Floor, Block B) Store		

Annex (B) 3-2-4 Major Equipment Provided by JICA (amount more than or equal to 20,000 JPN)

F/Y	NO.	Received Date	DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATION	QTY	DISPOSAL	PRESENT No.	CURRENCY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE (YEN)	AMOUNT (YEN)	Exc. Rate 1** =	PLACE	FREQUENCY	CONDITIONS
00-01	G12-028	30/Mar/2001	VCR VHS (MULTI) SONY	2	0	2	US\$	292.00	584.00	34,456	68,912	US\$	Store (Ground Floor, Block B)		
00-01	G12-029	30/Mar/2001	PABX PANASONIC KX-TD 1232DBX WITH OPERATOR CONSOLE TELEPHONE ACCESS. (CABLING)	1	0	1	US\$	2,764.00	2,764.00	326,152	326,152	US\$	AICAD Ex-Office		
00-01		30/Mar/2001		1	0	1	US\$	750.00	750.00	88,500	88,500	US\$	AICAD Ex-Office		
00-01	G12-030	30/Mar/2001	FACSIMILE PANASONIC PLAIN PAPER FAX KX-FM131BX	1	0	1	US\$	454.00	454.00	53,572	53,572	US\$	Public Relations Office		
00-01	G12-031	30/Mar/2001	TYPEWRITER IBM WHEEL WRITER 3000	2	0	2	US\$	525.00	1,050.00	61,950	123,900	US\$	Secretary (A&F, Project Coordinator)		
00-01	G12-032	30/Mar/2001	BINDING MACHINE REXEL CB3000	1	0	1	US\$	345.00	345.00	40,710	40,710	US\$	Project Coordinator		
00-01	G12-033	30/Mar/2001	WHITE BOARD 6FT×3FT	6	0	6	US\$	520.00	3,120.00	61,360	368,160	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-034	30/Mar/2001	WHITE BOARD 4FT×3FT	22	0	22	US\$	470.00	10,340.00	55,460	1,220,120	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-035	30/Mar/2001	CONFERENCE TABLE 2700L AT	1	0	1	US\$	546.70	546.70	64,511	64,511	US\$	Board Room (Outside)		
00-01	G12-036	30/Mar/2001	COMPUTER WORKSTATION 1200×1200 CD 5149	21	0	21	US\$	237.00	4,977.00	27,966	587,286	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-037	30/Mar/2001	FILE CABINET 800w SC 5125	25	0	25	US\$	244.00	6,100.00	28,792	719,800	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-038	30/Mar/2001	MOBILE DRAWERS DB 5130	29	0	29	US\$	194.00	5,626.00	22,892	663,868	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-039	30/Mar/2001	SCREEN PANELS 1000w×1200h / PANEL CONNECTOR / PANEL JUNCTURE / END COVERS / BRACKETS HFC 122N10 / HP 12Z / HNC 01Z / HE 12Z / HBR 01	14	0	14	US\$	326.00	4,564.00	38,468	538,552	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-040	30/Mar/2001	INTERMEDIATE DESK 2000mm×800mm RD 5140	4	0	4	US\$	187.00	748.00	22,066	88,264	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-041	30/Mar/2001	L TYPE DESK CD 5159	4	0	4	US\$	333.00	1,332.00	39,294	157,176	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-042	30/Mar/2001	EXECUTIVE CHAIRS S 108	4	0	4	US\$	180.00	720.00	21,240	84,960	US\$	AICAD		
00-01	G12-043	30/Mar/2001	BOOKSHELVES BS 5152	10	0	10	US\$	308.80	3,088.00	36,438	364,384	US\$	AICAD		
01-02	G13-001	28/Mar/2002	TOYOTA PRADO LANDCRUISER (KENYA, LJ95R-GKMNS RED MICA	1	0	1	US\$	23,765.00	23,765.00	3,208,275	3,208,275	US\$	Garage		
01-02	G13-002	28/Mar/2002	TOYOTA PRADO LANDCRUISER (KENYA, LJ95R-GKMNS CRYSTAL SILVER	1	0	1	US\$	23,765.00	23,765.00	3,208,275	3,208,275	US\$	Garage		
01-02	G13-003	28/Mar/2002	TOYOTA PRADO LANDCRUISER (TANZANIA, LJ95R-GKMNS GREEN MICA	1	0	1	US\$	25,795.00	25,795.00	3,482,325	3,482,325	US\$	Country Office (Tanzania)		
01-02	G13-004	28/Mar/2002	TOYOTA PRADO LANDCRUISER (UGANDA, LJ95R-GKMNS RED MICA	1	0	1	US\$	24,512.00	24,512.00	3,309,120	3,309,120	US\$	Country Office (Uganda)		
01-02	G13-005	28/Mar/2002	LAPTOP TOSHIBA SATELLITE 1800-S207	15	0	15	US\$	1,795.00	26,925.00	242,325	3,634,875	US\$	Researcher, CD (TZ, UG) T&E/IN&D Advisor, PC		
01-02	G13-006	28/Mar/2002	PRINTER HEWLETT PACKARD HP 350CBi	15	0	15	US\$	300.00	4,500.00	40,500	607,500	US\$	Researcher, CD (TZ, UG) Project Coordinator		
01-02	G13-007	28/Mar/2002	SERVER / 15" MONITOR COMPAQ PROLIANT ML 530 / COMPAQ V570	2	0	2	US\$	7,450.00	14,900.00	1,005,750	2,011,500	US\$	AICAD Ex-Office		
01-02	G13-008	28/Mar/2002	LCD MONITOR AOPEN F50e 15"	2	0	2	US\$	475.00	950.00	64,125	128,250	US\$	IN&D Advisor		
01-02	G13-009	28/Mar/2002	VIDEO PROJECTOR SONY CS4	9	0	9	US\$	2,750.00	24,750.00	371,250	3,341,250	US\$	JICA (TZ, UG), CD (TZ, UG) Project Coordinator		1 Unit Require repair (CDO, UG)
01-02	G13-010	28/Mar/2002	DIGITAL CAMERA HEWLETT PACKARD HP PHOTOSMART 318xi	10	0	10	US\$	395.00	3,950.00	53,325	533,250	US\$	CD (KE, TZ, UG) Project Coordinator		
01-02	G13-011	28/Mar/2002	DIGITAL VIDEO CAMERA SONY DCR-TRV140E	3	0	3	US\$	695.00	2,085.00	93,825	281,475	US\$	Country Office (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)		

Annex (B) 3-2-4 Major Equipment Provided by JICA (amount more than or equal to 20,000 JPN)

F/Y	NO.	Received Date	DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATION	QTY	DISPOSAL	PRESENT No.	CURRENCY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE (YEN)	AMOUNT (YEN)	Exc. Rate 1** =	PLACE	FREQUENCY	CONDITIONS
01-02	G13-012	28/Mar/2002	SOFTWARE MS OFFICE XP PROFESSIONAL	17	0	17	US\$	250.00	4,250.00	33,750	573,750	US\$			
01-02	G13-013	28/Mar/2002	SOFTWARE ADOBE PHOTOSHOP 6.0	2	0	2	US\$	795.00	1,590.00	107,325	214,650	US\$	Project Coordinator		
01-02	G13-014	28/Mar/2002	CISCO ROUTER 2621 DUAL 10/100	1	0	1	US\$	5,980.00	5,980.00	807,300	807,300	US\$	AICAD Ex-Office		
01-02	G13-015	28/Mar/2002	VIDEO DUPLICATING SYSTEM SONY ED-100ME,J-3/A, DSR-11, DSC-1024G, etc.	1	0	1	US\$	53,274.85	53,274.85	7,192,105	7,192,105	US\$	Edition Room		
01-02	G13-016	28/Mar/2002	PUBLIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM SONY SRP-P26, SRP-V110 etc.	1	0	1	US\$	10,399.68	10,399.68	1,403,957	1,403,957	US\$	ICT Store		
01-02	G13-017	28/Mar/2002	VIDEO EDITING MACHINE SONY EDITMASTER	1	0	1	US\$	38,131.61	38,131.61	5,147,767	5,147,767	US\$	Edition Room		
01-02	G13-018	28/Mar/2002	VIDEO PRINTER SONY UP-2300P	1	0	1	US\$	1,547.24	1,547.24	208,877	208,877	US\$	Edition Room		
01-02	G13-019	28/Mar/2002	UPS APC-3KVA	2	0	2	US\$	3,500.00	7,000.00	472,500	945,000	US\$	Edition Room IN&D Advisor		
02-03	G14-001	20/Mar/2003	MINI BUS ISUZU MODEL NPR	1	0	1	Kshs	2,545,729.00	2,545,729.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs	Garage		
02-03	G14-002	31/Mar/2003	COPY MACHINE KYOCERA MITA KM2530	2	0	2	US\$	7,810.00	15,620.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Country Office (Tanzania, Uganda)		
02-03	G14-003	31/Mar/2003	COPY MACHINE/DOCUMENT FEEDER KYOCERA MITA KM1530/STDF3	1	0	1	US\$	3,020.00	3,020.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Country Office (Kenya)		
02-03	G14-004	31/Mar/2003	BOOKLET MAKING MACHINE DUPLO DBM-120	1	0	1	US\$	7,140.00	7,140.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Printing Room		
02-03	G14-005	31/Mar/2003	TRIMMER DUPLO DBM-120T	1	0	1	US\$	5,460.00	5,460.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Printing Room		
02-03	G14-006	31/Mar/2003	8BIN COLLATOR with SYSTEM CONNECTION CABINET DFC-10	1	0	1	US\$	3,150.00	3,150.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Printing Room		
02-03	G14-007	31/Mar/2003	BINDERS DUPLO DB200	1	0	1	US\$	7,900.00	7,900.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Printing Room		
02-03	G14-008	31/Mar/2003	COPY PRINTER DUPLO DP430/43S	1	0	1	US\$	10,420.00	10,420.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Printing Room		
02-03	G14-009	25/Mar/2003	DESKTOP PC COMPAQ/HP EVO D510	21	0	21	US\$	1,100.00	23,100.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		
02-03	G14-010	25/Mar/2003	MONITOR 21" SAMSUNG SYNC MASTER 1100P	21	0	21	US\$	750.00	15,750.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		
02-03	G14-011	25/Mar/2003	DISITIZER GTCO CALCOMP DB348S-12	1	0	1	US\$	3,132.50	3,132.50	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		
02-03	G14-012	25/Mar/2003	DRAWING BOARD/SUPERBOARD BLUNDELL HARLING Ltd.	1	0	1	US\$	440.00	440.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		
02-03	G14-013	25/Mar/2003	XY PLOTTER HP DESIGNJET 500	1	0	1	US\$	3,324.50	3,324.50	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		
02-03	G14-014	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE GIS for 2 USERS ARC GIS	2	0	2	US\$	6,050.00	12,100.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		
02-03	G14-015	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE GIS for 9 ADDITIONAL CONCURRENT LICENCE ARC GIS	9	0	9	US\$	1,550.00	13,950.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		
02-03	G14-016	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE ADOBE ILLUSTRATOR Ver 10.0	1	0	1	US\$	684.00	684.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	IN&D Advisor		
02-03	G14-017	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE MS-OFFICE XP PROFESSIONAL	21	0	21	US\$	234.00	4,914.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		
02-03	G14-018	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE SYMANTEC ANTI-VIRUS Ver. 8.0 50USER	1	0	1	US\$	1,155.00	1,155.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2 IN&D Advisor (3)		
02-03	G14-019	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE ADOBE PAGE MAKER 7.0	4	0	4	US\$	610.00	2,440.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	ICT Engineer (1) Board Room		
02-03	G14-020	25/Mar/2003	CEILING PROJECTION SCREEN PROJECTA PRO SCREENI	6	0	6	US\$	240.00	1,440.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Seminar Room (Block B&C)		
02-03	G14-021	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE WINDOWS 2000 SERVER (20 CLIENTS LICENCES)	1	0	1	US\$	1,980.00	1,980.00	#REF!	#REF!	US\$	Computer Lab 2		

Annex (B) 3-2-4 Major Equipment Provided by JICA (amount more than or equal to 20,000 JPN)

F/Y	NO.	Received Date	DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATION	QTY	DISPOSAL	PRESENT No.	CURRENCY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE (YEN)	AMOUNT (YEN)	Exc. Rate 1** =	PLACE	FREQUENCY	CONDITIONS
03-04	G15-001	31/Mar/2004	PRINTER COPIER KYOCERA MITA KM5035	1	0	1	Kshs	633,745.00	633,745.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs	Public Relations Office	Daily	Good
03-04	G15-002	31/Mar/2004	SOFTWARE SYMANTEC ANTIVIRUS CORPORATE EDITION 8.1 FOR SERVER	1	0	1	Kshs	280,000.00	280,000.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs		Daily	Good
03-04	G15-003	31/Mar/2004	LAPTOP COMPUTER DELL INSPIRON 5150 with NORTON SYSTEM WORKS 2004	7	0	7	Kshs	101,400.00	709,800.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs		for seminars	Good
03-04	G15-004	31/Mar/2004	COLOUR PRINTER CANON S750	7	0	7	Kshs	25,000.00	175,000.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs		Daily	Good
03-04	G15-005	31/Mar/2004	DIGITAL CAMERA HP PHOTOSMART 935	4	0	4	Kshs	29,900.00	119,600.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs		for activities	Good
03-04	G15-006	31/Mar/2004	COLOUR TELEVISION with REMOTE CONTROL LG 21"	40	0	40	Kshs	19,000.00	760,000.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs	Guest House	Daily	Good
03-04	G15-007	31/Mar/2004	AIR CONDITIONER DAIKIN 24000 Btu/hr WALL TYPE	2	0	2	Kshs	99,500.00	199,000.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs		Dry season	Good
03-04	G15-008	31/Mar/2004	AIR CONDITIONER DAIKIN 18000 Btu/hr WALL TYPE	1	0	1	Kshs	85,000.00	85,000.00	#REF!	#REF!	Kshs		Dry season	Good

Annex (B) 3-2-6 (i) Budget Contribution by the Three Countries

DATE: Oct, 2006

July 2000-June 2001

(US\$)

Country	a) Requested Amount	b) Committed Amount	b/a (%)	c/a (%)		c/b (%)
				c) Total Amount	(%)	
KENYA	415,071	266,667	64%	266,667	64%	100%
UGANDA						
TANZANIA						
TOTAL	415,071	266,667	64%	266,667	64%	100%

July 2001-June 2002

(US\$)

Country	a) Requested Amount	b) Committed Amount	b/a (%)	c/a (%)		c/b (%)
				c) Total Amount	(%)	
KENYA	586,936	200,000	34%	200,000	34%	100%
UGANDA						
TANZANIA						
TOTAL	586,936	200,000	34%	200,000	34%	100%

July 2002-June 2003

(US\$)

Country	a) Requested Amount	b) Committed Amount	b/a (%)	c/a (%)		c/b (%)
				c) Total Amount	(%)	
KENYA	408,122	435,330	107%	435,331	107%	100%
UGANDA	228,122	175,000	77%	138,592	61%	79%
TANZANIA	228,122	200,000	88%	197,220	86%	99%
TOTAL	864,366	810,330	94%	771,143	89%	95%

July 2003-June 2004

(US\$)

Country	a) Requested Amount	b) Committed Amount	b/a (%)	c/a (%)		c/b (%)
				c) Total Amount	(%)	
KENYA	475,826.00	441,294.16	93%	441,295	93%	100%
UGANDA	453,159.33	175,000.00	39%	189,060	42%	108%
TANZANIA	453,159.33	250,000.00	55%	228,885	51%	92%
TOTAL	1,382,145	866,294	63%	859,240	62%	99%

July 2004-June 2005

(US\$)

Country	a) Requested Amount	b) Committed Amount	b/a (%)	c/a (%)		c/b (%)
				c) Total Amount	(%)	
KENYA	451,646.00	441,294.00	98%	441,294	98%	100%
UGANDA	414,314.00	272,345.00	66%	270,755	65%	99%
TANZANIA	414,313.00	400,000.00	97%	400,000	97%	100%
TOTAL	1,280,273	1,113,639	87%	1,112,049	87%	100%

July 2005-June 2006

(US\$)

Country	a) Requested Amount	b) Committed Amount	b/a (%)	c/a (%)		c/b (%)
				c) Total Amount	(%)	
KENYA	453,471.00	441,294.16	97%	441,294	97%	100%
UGANDA	453,470.00	264,779.00	58%	246,428	54%	93%
TANZANIA	453,471.00	391,304.35	86%	289,999	64%	74%
TOTAL	1,360,412	1,097,378	81%	977,722	72%	89%

July 2006-June 2007

(US\$)

Country	a) Requested Amount	b) Committed Amount	b/a (%)	c/a (%)		c/b (%)
				c) Total Amount	(%)	
KENYA	488,889.00		0%		0%	#DIV/0!
UGANDA	488,889.00		0%		0%	#DIV/0!
TANZANIA	488,889.00		0%		0%	#DIV/0!
TOTAL	1,466,667	0	0%	0	0%	#DIV/0!

Annex (A) 3-2-6 (ii) Operational Cost (Japanese side)

Expense disbursed by JICA in Phase 2

ITEM	PHASE 2										Phase 2 Total		
	JFY2002/3 (H14) From Aug. 2004		JFY2003/4 (H15)		JFY 2004/05 (H16)		JFY 2005/6 (H17)		JFY 2006/07 (H18)		Ksh	US\$	
	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$			
1. Activities	44,487,598.42	602,812.99	88,027,553.15	1,214,173.15	71,616,473.06	528,235.19	109,958,615.96					132,515,151.57	1,816,986.13
a) General Expense	8,365,886.19	113,358.89	18,285,401.74	252,212.44	17,565,221.45	-	14,126,872.30					26,651,287.93	365,571.33
b) R&D	20,396,594.98	276,376.63	33,872,036.10	467,200.50	15,382,755.91	431,259.79	44,417,697.31					54,268,631.08	743,577.12
c) Asia-Africa Cooperation	2,914,753.00	39,495.30	506,111.50	6,980.85	9,862,786.95	5,880.00	-					3,420,864.50	46,476.15
d) T&E	9,176,166.90	124,338.30	26,358,508.71	363,565.64	12,657,717.45	79,890.60	24,852,844.51					35,534,675.61	487,903.94
e) JWC/JCC	3,634,197.35	49,243.87	2,603,138.10	35,905.35	3,187,835.90	-	-					6,237,335.45	85,149.22
f) IN&D			-	-	6,041,949.20	11,204.80	11,738,586.19						
g) A&F			-	-	-	-	8,275,167.65						
h) AICAD/UNCRD ATC			6,402,357.00	88,308.37	6,918,206.20	-	6,547,448.00					6402357	88308.37241
2. Facility & Equipment	14,296,386.40	193,717.97	22,599,243.00	311,713.70	12,300,690.50	165,331.86	13,385,423.00	184,626.52				35,802,090.15	490,348.37
Construction/renovation													
Cafeteria			10,240,908.00	141,253.90								4575474	62491.45566
Internet Centre					2,202,400.00	29,602.15							
Security					4,042,396.00	54,333.28	1,700,000.00	23,448.28					
Ramp							5,996,740.00	82,713.66					
Equipment/machinery			12,358,335.00	170,459.79	6,055,894.50	81,396.43	5,688,683.00	78,464.59				5792389.4	78579.55172
												8418637.75	114615.0862
												15769465	217509.8621
TOTAL	58,783,984.82	796,530.96	110,626,796.15	1,525,886.84	83,917,163.56	1,127,918.87	123,344,038.96	1,701,297.09				169,659,568.61	2,307,334.50
	73.80Ksh		72.50Ksh		74.40Ksh		72.50Ksh						

Annex (B) 3-2-8 AICAD's Financial Statement 2004-2005

African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)

Financial statements

For the year ended 30th June 2005

BALANCE SHEET

	Note	2005 Shs	2004 Shs
CAPITAL EMPLOYED			
Capital fund	4	35,000,000	35,000,000
Non monetary grants account	5	2,758,750	5,517,500
Accumulated surplus		<u>18,277,076</u>	<u>11,406,446</u>
Members' funds		<u><u>56,035,826</u></u>	<u><u>51,923,946</u></u>
REPRESENTED BY			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	6	7,658,619	9,214,743
Pre-operating costs	7	6,787,438	12,281,094
Intangible assets	8	<u>74,878</u>	<u>154,570</u>
		<u>14,520,935</u>	<u>21,650,407</u>
Current assets			
Grants and other receivables	9	17,145,292	18,200,964
Stocks	10	-	38,800
Cash and cash equivalents	11	<u>29,937,764</u>	<u>13,727,307</u>
		<u>47,083,056</u>	<u>31,967,071</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	<u>5,568,165</u>	<u>1,693,532</u>
Net current assets		<u><u>41,514,891</u></u>	<u><u>30,273,539</u></u>
		<u><u>56,035,826</u></u>	<u><u>51,923,946</u></u>

African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)

Financial statements

For the year ended 30th June 2005

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL FUNDS

	Notes	Capital fund Shs	Non monetary grants account Shs	Accumulated (deficit)/surplus Shs	Total Shs
For the year ended 30th June 2004					
At start of year		35,000,000	8,276,250	15,518,370	58,794,620
Non monetary grant received from JICA					
Transfer of current year's portion of non monetary grants	5	-	(2,758,750)	2,758,750	-
Net (deficit)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,870,674)</u>	<u>(6,870,674)</u>
At end of year		<u>35,000,000</u>	<u>5,517,500</u>	<u>11,406,446</u>	<u>51,923,946</u>
For the year ended 30th June 2005					
At start of year		35,000,000	5,517,500	11,406,446	51,923,946
Transfer of current year's portion of non monetary grants	5	-	-2,758,750	2,758,750	-
Net surplus		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,111,880</u>	<u>4,111,880</u>
At end of year		<u>35,000,000</u>	<u>2,758,750</u>	<u>18,277,076</u>	<u>56,035,826</u>

African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)
Financial statements
For the year ended 30th June 2005

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Notes	2005 Shs	2004 Shs
Operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	13	18,443,765	5,064,044
Interest income		<u>(176,166)</u>	<u>(43,850)</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>18,267,599</u>	<u>5,020,194</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(2,057,142)	(467,674)
Purchase of computer software	9	<u>-</u>	<u>(231,855)</u>
Net cash (used in) investing activities		<u>(2,057,142)</u>	<u>(699,529)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>16,210,457</u>	<u>4,320,665</u>
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of year		13,727,307	9,406,642
Increase		<u>16,210,457</u>	<u>4,320,665</u>
At end of year	11	<u><u>29,937,764</u></u>	<u><u>13,727,307</u></u>

The accounting policies on pages 10 to 11 and the notes on pages 12 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the independent auditors - page 5.

SCHEDULE OF OTHER INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2005	2004
	Shs	Shs
1. FACILITIES UTILISATION INCOME		
Facilities rental income	30,897,353	15,267,669
Catering expenses	<u>(8,584,911)</u>	<u>(4,428,500)</u>
Total facilities utilisation income	<u>22,312,442</u>	<u>10,839,169</u>
2. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Employment:		
Salaries and wages	42,578,329	34,962,175
Settlement allowance	-	2,822,625
Gratuity and leave pay	8,407,383	5,277,066
Casual wages	1,332,774	994,566
Medical insurance	3,156,983	2,901,845
Advertising and staff recruitment	256,739	1,048,544
Country directors office	1,144,400	1,080,000
Other staff costs	<u>2,427,090</u>	<u>1,683,534</u>
Total employment costs	<u>59,303,698</u>	<u>50,770,355</u>
Other administrative expenses:		
Entertainment	132,650	40,767
Postages and telephone	2,752,645	1,908,164
Travelling and transport	5,620,022	2,766,491
Vehicle running expenses	1,020,289	589,715
Subscriptions and periodicals	292,369	235,205
Publishing , printing and stationary	2,361,069	943,188
Meetings and seminars	8,551,532	8,003,559
Audit fees:		
-current year	350,000	300,000
-(over) provision in prior years	(21,600)	(30,358)
Legal and professional Fees	696,750	862,820
Bank charges and commissions	225,866	162,585
Programme costs	1,509,332	-
Miscellaneous	<u>496,930</u>	<u>265,951</u>
Total other administrative expenses	<u>23,987,854</u>	<u>16,048,087</u>
Total administrative expenses	<u>83,291,552</u>	<u>66,818,442</u>
3. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Establishment:		
Amortisation of pre operating costs	5,493,656	5,493,656
Depreciation on plant and equipment	3,613,266	3,356,807
Ground maintenance, repairs and maintenance	1,466,938	2,131,881
Amortisation of intangible assets	79,692	77,285
Security	1,672,645	1,427,656
Electricity and water	2,419,919	1,485,370
Cleaning materials and laundry	1,898,315	1,908,005
Insurance	<u>1,043,575</u>	<u>572,490</u>
Total other operating expenses	<u>17,688,006</u>	<u>16,453,150</u>
4. FINANCE COSTS		
Exchange loss/(gain)	<u>3,609,093</u>	<u>(1,511,605)</u>

ANNEX (B) 5-2 MTEF BUDGET FOR 2005/2006 , 2006/2007 , 2007/2008 & 2008/2009

ITEM/TITLE	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
	KSHS	USD	KSHS	USD	KSHS	USD	KSHS	USD
EMPLOYMENT COSTS								
Salaries and Wages	62,159,840	776,998	65,267,832	870,238	67,500,000	900,000	70,875,000	945,000
Casual Wages	1,000,000	12,500	1,100,000	14,667	1,210,000	16,133	1,270,500	16,940
Settlement Allowance	5,760,000	72,000	0	0	5,000,000	66,667	5,250,000	70,000
Gratuity	9,248,720	115,609	10,173,592	135,648	9,500,000	126,667	9,975,000	133,000
Medical/ GPA/GL Insurance	5,382,000	67,275	5,920,200	78,936	5,000,000	66,667	5,250,000	70,000
Staff recruitment & Adverts	1,000,000	12,500	1,100,000	14,667	1,210,000	16,133	1,270,500	16,940
Country Director's Honorarium	2,304,000	28,800	2,160,000	28,800	2,376,000	31,680	2,494,800	33,264
Country Director's Honorarium	2,330,000	29,125	2,563,000	34,173	2,819,300	37,591	2,960,265	39,470
Sub Total	89,184,560	1,114,807	88,284,624	1,177,128	94,615,300	1,261,537	99,346,065	1,324,614
ADMINISTRATION COSTS								
Entertainment	48,960	612	500,000	6,667	550,000	7,333	577,500	7,700
Publicity & Advertisement	0	0	500,000	6,667	750,000	10,000	787,500	10,500
Country Directors' offices	2,500,000	31,250	7,800,000	101,333	6,000,000	80,000	6,300,000	84,000
Postage & Telephone	2,671,360	33,392	3,000,000	40,000	2,500,000	33,333	2,625,000	35,000
Internet & e-Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travelling & Accommodation	3,319,760	41,497	5,000,000	66,667	5,500,000	73,333	5,775,000	77,000
Vehicle expenses & Transport	707,680	8,846	2,050,000	27,333	2,255,000	30,067	2,367,750	31,570
Subscriptions & Periodicals	250,000	3,125	350,000	4,667	385,000	5,133	404,250	5,390
Photocopy & Duplicating	676,480	8,456	500,000	6,667	550,000	7,333	577,500	7,700
Publishing, Printing & Stationery	1,414,880	17,686	2,500,000	33,333	3,000,000	40,000	3,150,000	42,000
Meetings & Seminars	5,500,000	68,750	8,000,000	106,667	10,000,000	133,333	10,500,000	140,000
Audit Fees	385,040	4,813	400,000	5,333	440,000	5,867	462,000	6,160
Legal & Professional Fees	1,035,360	12,942	1,000,000	13,333	750,000	10,000	787,500	10,500
Bank Charges	270,000	3,375	300,000	4,000	250,000	3,333	262,500	3,500
Misc.office Expenses/contingency	319,120	3,989	300,000	4,000	330,000	4,400	346,500	4,620
Foreign Exchange Loss	250,000	3,125	1,000,000	13,333	2,000,000	26,667	2,100,000	28,000
Sub Total	19,348,640	241,858	33,000,000	440,000	35,260,000	470,133	37,023,000	493,640
ESTABLISHMENT COSTS								
Ground Maintenance	720,000	9,000	960,000	12,800	1,056,000	14,080	1,108,800	14,784
Security	1,713,200	21,415	2,000,000	26,667	2,200,000	29,333	2,310,000	30,800
Catering costs	5,314,240	66,428	9,000,000	120,000	9,900,000	132,000	10,395,000	138,600
Electricity & Water	2,079,520	25,994	3,200,000	42,667	2,700,000	36,000	2,835,000	37,800
Cleaning Services	2,250,000	28,125	1,800,000	24,000	3,000,000	40,000	3,150,000	42,000
Laundry & Dry Cleaning	228,560	2,857	600,000	8,000	660,000	8,800	693,000	9,240
Insurance- Assets	686,960	8,587	2,000,000	26,667	2,200,000	29,333	2,310,000	30,800
Repair & Maintenance	2,536,720	31,709	1,500,000	20,000	1,650,000	22,000	1,732,500	23,100
Sub Total	15,529,200	194,115	21,060,000	280,800	23,366,000	311,547	24,534,300	327,124
TOTAL RECURRENT BUDGET	124,062,400	1,550,780	142,344,624	1,897,928	153,241,300	2,043,217	160,903,365	2,145,378
PURCHASE OF ASSETS								
Furniture & Utilities	59,040	738	1,000,000	13,333	1,100,000	14,667	1,155,000	15,400
Equipments	711,520	8,894	1,000,000	13,333	1,100,000	14,667	1,155,000	15,400
Motor Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	770,560	9,632	2,000,000	26,667	2,200,000	29,333	2,310,000	30,800
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET	124,832,960	1,560,412	144,344,624	1,924,595	155,441,300	2,072,551	163,213,365	2,176,178
PROGRAMME BUDGET								
Research & Development	4,800,000	60,000	9,600,000	128,000	10,560,000	140,800	11,088,000	147,840
Training & Extension	2,400,000	30,000	4,800,000	64,000	5,280,000	70,400	5,544,000	73,920
Information,Network & D	1,200,000	15,000	2,400,000	32,000	2,640,000	35,200	2,772,000	36,960
Sub Total	8,400,000	105,000	16,800,000	224,000	18,480,000	246,400	19,404,000	258,720
TOTAL ADMIN. & PRM. BUDGET	133,232,960	1,665,412	161,144,624	2,148,595	173,921,300	2,318,951	182,617,365	2,434,898
ACTIVITY BUDGET								
OPERATIONS								
Running Costs	23,186,873	289,836	30,990,400	413,205	30,990,400	413,205	30,990,400	413,205
Joint Research	41,938,042	524,226	26,550,000	354,000	26,550,000	354,000	26,550,000	354,000
Joint Training	35,336,816	441,710	35,000,000	466,667	35,000,000	466,667	35,000,000	466,667
IN & D	11,012,885	137,661	13,243,000	176,573	13,243,000	176,573	13,243,000	176,573
Community Development	0	0	9,700,000	129,333	9,700,000	129,333	9,700,000	129,333
SUB-TOTAL	111,474,616	1,393,433	115,483,400	1,539,779	115,483,400	1,539,779	115,483,400	1,539,779
DEVELOPMENT								
Equipment Procurement	10,800,000	135,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	10,800,000	135,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ACTIVITY BUDGET	122,274,616	1,528,433	115,483,400	1,539,779	115,483,400	1,539,779	115,483,400	1,539,779
TOTAL EXPENDITURE BUDGET	255,507,576	3,193,845	276,628,024	3,688,374	289,404,700	3,858,729	298,100,765	3,974,677

(1) Approved by JICA for the Japanese Fiscal Year (Apr 2005-Mar 2006)

(2) Approved by JICA for the Japanese Fiscal Year (Apr 2006-Mar 2007)

(3) Requested by JICA for KES 38mil (USD 500,000) for the period to the end of Phase II of AICAD/JICA Project (31 July 2007) and Kshs.76,998,933 USD 1,039,779.00 from other donors

(4) To be sourced from various Donors

ITEM/TITLE	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
					KSHS			
REVENUE BUDGET	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
	KSHS	USD	KSHS	USD	KSHS	USD	KSHS	USD
IGA	24,400,000	305,000	41,744,624	556,595	52,921,271	705,617	55,567,335	740,898
KENYA	36,277,680	453,471	36,666,675	488,889	40,333,343	537,778	42,350,010	564,667
TANZANIA	36,277,680	453,471	36,666,675	488,889	40,333,343	537,778	42,350,010	564,667
UGANDA	36,277,600	453,470	36,666,675	488,889	40,333,343	537,778	42,350,010	564,667
SUB-TOTAL	133,232,960	1,665,412	151,744,649	2,023,262	173,921,300	2,318,951	182,617,365	2,434,898
JAPAN	192,000,000	2,400,000	115,483,400	1,539,779	38,494,466	513,260	40,419,189	538,923
OTHER SOURCES	0.00	0.00	26,199,975	349,333	76,988,934	1,026,519	80,838,381	1,077,845
TOTAL BUDGET	325,232,960	4,065,412	293,428,024	3,912,374	289,404,700	3,858,729	303,874,935	4,051,666
Rate of Exchange	1 USD = KSHS. 80		1 USD = KSHS 75		1 USD = KSHS 75		1 USD = KSHS 75	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
IGA	12,100,000	151,250	38,378,342	511,711	36,121,271	481,617	37,927,335	505,698
KENYA	36,020,800	450,260	34,322,094	457,628	40,333,343	537,778	42,350,010	564,667
TANZANIA	36,020,800	450,260	34,322,094	457,628	40,333,343	537,778	42,350,010	564,667
UGANDA	36,020,800	450,260	34,322,094	457,628	40,333,343	537,778	42,350,010	564,667
TOTAL ACTIVITY COSTS	120,162,400	1,502,030	141,344,624	1,884,595	157,121,300	2,094,951	164,977,365	2,199,698
EAST AFRICA GOVTS.	200,000	2,500	5,033,718	67,116	14,600,000	194,667	15,330,000	204,400
JICA	181,200,000	2,265,000	115,483,400	1,539,779	38,494,466	513,260	40,419,189	538,923
OTHERS	0	0	26,200,000	349,333	76,988,934	1,026,519	80,838,381	1,077,845
DEVELOPMENT COSTS	193,500,000	2,418,750	150,083,400	2,001,112	130,083,400	1,734,445	136,587,570	1,821,168
EAST AFRICAN GOVTS.	770,560	9,632	2,000,000	26,667	2,200,000	29,333	2,310,000	30,800
JICA	10,800,000	135,000		0	0	0	0	0
	11,570,560	144,632	2,000,000	26,667	2,200,000	29,333	2,310,000	30,800
TOTAL BUDGET	325,232,960	4,065,412	293,428,024	3,912,374	289,404,700	3,858,729	303,874,935	4,051,666

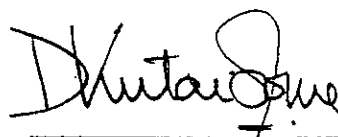
AICAD COUNTRY OFFICES

**KENYA COUNTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT
FOR
THE FINAL EVALUATION
OF
THE PROJECT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
(AICAD/JICA PROJECT PHASE 2)**

The Kenya Country Evaluation Team, composed of the representatives of the Joint Final Evaluation Team for the Project of the African Institute for Capacity Development, visited the Republic of Kenya from 9th to 10th November, 2006 for the purpose of conducting evaluation of the performance of the Project activities in Kenya. As a result of the field visit conducted in the vicinity of Nakuru on 9th November and the subsequent evaluation session held at Egerton University, Egerton, a Kenya Country Performance Report was prepared to be presented to the Joint Evaluation Team.

This report is composed of the conclusion and recommendations by the Kenya Country Evaluation Team, the Draft Country Performance Report prepared by AICAD Country Director in Kenya, and performance indicators compiled by AICAD HQs.

Egerton, 10th November, 2006



Prof. David K. Some

Leader, Kenya Country Evaluation Team

Evaluation Team Members

Prof. David K. Some	Moi University, Kenya
Mrs. Dorothy N. O. Kimeu	Ministry of Finance, Kenya
Mr. John Chege	Ministry of Education, Science & Technology, Kenya
Dr. John Kiyaga-Nsubuga	Uganda Management Institute, Uganda
Prof. Tolly S. A. Mbwette	Open University, Tanzania
Prof. Yasuo Takamura	Kyoto University, Japan
Mr. Yoshiaki Kano	JICA Kenya Office
Mr. Masayuki Kaneda	Social Development Department, JICA HQs

Facilitator for the Joint Evaluation Team

Mr. Shinichi Mori	Consultant, JICA HQs
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Results of the Evaluation by the Kenya Country Evaluation Team

Conclusion

- To date, 59 research projects have been funded and implemented, out of which 8 projects have been recommended for dissemination. However, 19 research projects have been concluded without a potential of dissemination. In order to improve the application of research results in the field, the screening process of proposals and conditions for the continuation of on-going projects should be re-examined, and a mechanism to facilitate dissemination of research results should be developed. Needs-oriented AICAD-directed research projects should also be adopted and implemented.
- In order to enhance the effectiveness of in-country training, more collaboration with other institutions such as micro-finance institutions and NGOs should be explored, and follow-up activities should be conducted under the Country Office's initiatives. Grassroots training was observed to be an effective vehicle to reach women and marginalized groups; more training in this field should be developed and conducted.
- The roles of the Country Office vis-à-vis HQs should be clearly spelled out in all the domains of AICAD activities.

Recommendations

A. Research and Development activities

(1) Contract and terms of implementation of research projects

- Contract and terms of implementation should be explained more clearly to researchers.

(2) Timely release of research funds

- Release of funds should be streamlined so that the funds should reach the researchers in a timely manner. Constraints in the release of funds should be identified, while a monitoring system for fund release should be established.
- There should be consultative meetings annually between the division responsible for accounting in universities, researchers and AICAD.

(3) Strengthening of the Country Office's capacity to monitor research projects

- Country Office's capacity should be strengthened to ensure the monitoring of all the research projects to be carried out on a quarterly basis.

(4) Enhancement of the roles of the Country Office in the screening of research proposals

- A copy of selected proposals should be submitted to the Country Office.
- The Country Director should be involved in the screening of research proposals.

(5) Avoidance of duplication of research proposals / projects

- Electronic search engines should be used to minimize duplication of research. The Country Office's internet access should be improved for this purpose.

(6) Improvement required to improve dissemination of research results

- The screening process of proposals should be re-examined to improve the application of research

results in the field.

- Project's effectiveness and potential of dissemination should be more carefully looked at upon approval for continuation.
- Only a limited number of researchers have expertise in dissemination methodologies. A mechanism to facilitate dissemination of research results with the involvement of other players should be developed.
- Some researchers give higher priority to the field of their own interest than to AICAD's mission - poverty alleviation. Needs-oriented AICAD-directed research projects should be adopted and implemented.

B. Training and Extension activities

(1) Linkage with micro-finance institutions

- Deliberate efforts to link participants to micro-finance institutions should be made.

(2) Increase of the coverage of training

- More intermediaries that have direct involvement with communities should be targeted.

(3) Monitoring of ex-trainees and follow-ups

- Systematic monitoring of ex-trainees should be conducted in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the training, to get feed-backs and to provide follow-up services under the Country Office's initiatives. It would also give opportunities to enable joint-planning of supplemental training with communities

(4) Increase of funds for grassroots training to benefit more women

- AICAD should address gender equity and benefit marginalized groups; grassroots training should be increased since it is a good vehicle to access these groups.

C. Information Networking and Documentation activities

- The IN&D activities that the Country Office is responsible for should be spelled out, including collection of knowledge/technology to be stored in the PAIKS Databank.

D. Community Empowerment and Networking Program activities

- A reconnaissance survey, identification of specific communities in the target area /model region and the visit to potential areas should be conducted as early as possible.

E. Management and Administration issues

- The roles of the Country Office vis-à-vis HQs should be clearly spelled out.
- Capacity building of the Country Office should be strengthened with respect to:
 - ✓ Adequate office space, furniture and fittings
 - ✓ Employ more staff such as an accountant, training officer and research officer
 - ✓ Equipment e.g. safe etc.
 - ✓ Adequate funding
 - ✓ Vehicle which is efficient in fuel consumption

Attendants apart from Evaluation Team Members

Resource Persons

Prof. P. K. Ndalut	Moi University
Prof. Samuel O. Mokaya	Jomo Kenyatta Universtiy of Agriculture and Technology
Prof. Isaac. K. Inoti	Jomo Kenyatta Universtiy of Agriculture and Technology
Prof. Titus Tunje Kadere	Jomo Kenyatta Universtiy of Agriculture and Technology
Prof. Jonathan K. Ngetich	Moi University
Prof. Jason M. Githeko	Egerton University

Attendants From Project

Prof. Andrew Gidamis	Executive Director, AICAD HQs
Dr. Alice W. Kamau	Country Director, AICAD Kenya Country Office
Mr. Godffrey Nato	Programme Officer, AICAD Kenya Country Office
Dr. Jiro Nozaka	JICA Advisor, AICAD HQs
Mr. Atsutoshi Hirabayashi	JICA Advisor, AICAD HQs

Observers

Mr. Kensuke Miyagi	JICA Kenya Office
Mr. Everson Njenga	JICA Kenya Office
Ms. Yuko Kawai	JICA Kenya Office

Schedule of In-Country Evaluation Session in Kenya (9th – 10th Nov, 2006)

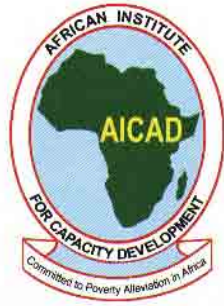
I. Field Visit Program (9th Nov, 2006)

- 10:30 Courtesy Call to Prof. James Tutoek, Vice Chancellor, and Prof. Mwangi Wathuta, DVC (AA), Egerton University
- 11:00 R&D activities presentations
- 14:00 Visit Tumaini na Fadhili group , Nakuru Town
- 15:00 Visit Kamiruri farmers group, Bahati Division
- 17:00 Presentation by the Country Office

II. In-Country Evaluation Session (10th Nov, 2006)

- 9:00 Morning Evaluation Session
- 13:30 Afternoon Evaluation Session

DKS



AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

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**AICAD COUNTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT-
KENYA**

6TH November 2006

1. ACTIVITIES

1.1 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

1.1.1 Introduction

Many good research proposals were submitted to AICAD from six public Universities in Kenya but only a limited number were funded. Research proposals review and selection for each call (pilot to 5th call; 2002-2005) was carried out by research proposal reviewers nominated jointly by the Country office and R&D division. The reviewers were selected on basis of their qualification and research themes. All the research proposal review and selection was carried out at AICAD R&D division but the Country Director was actively involved.

1.1.2 AICAD Funded Research Projects in Kenya

Table 1: Number of AICAD Funded Research Projects in Kenya

Theme	Number of Projects Funded					Total
	Pilot	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
1. Food security	0	8	8	4	4	24
2. Health Equity	0	2	4	3	0	9
3. Environmental conservation	0	1	4	2	0	7
4. Industrialization Process	0	0	1	3	2	6
5. Food production and processing	4	0	0	0	0	4
6. Water resources management	2	1	0	0	0	3
7. Community development	0	1	1	0	0	2
8. Low cost housing and energy supply	2	0	0	0	0	2
9. Small and medium enterprises	0	1	0	0	0	1
10. Policy and Implementation	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	8	14	18	12	7	59

1.1.3 Monitoring & Evaluation of Research Projects

a) Monitoring of Research Projects

The country office and R&D division jointly contact the monitoring of funded projects using AICAD developed monitoring tool. In the 4th, 5th call and continuing research projects, the

country office (Country Director and Programme Officer) monitored projects from Moi, Egerton, Maseno and WUCST while projects from Nairobi, KU and JKUAT were monitored by R&D division for the purpose of cutting down costs in January and August 2006 respectively.

b). Evaluation of research projects

Evaluation of research projects is normally carried out by AICAD appointed evaluation team leader accompanied by R&D division and/ or Country Director/Programme Officer, using a set evaluation criteria. Evaluation of the 4th Call was carried out in May 2006 and report compiled. The evaluation is used during the mini and terminal progress reports presentation for the purpose of determining termination or continuation of some projects.

c). Research Projects Progress Reports

The Country Office and R&D division jointly does the preparations but the venue is R&D division. The final reports for the Pilot, 2nd and 3rd calls were done from 12th –14th September 2005 while that of the fourth call was carried out on 25th to 27th September 2006. Mini review workshop for the 5th Call was done in May 2006.

2. Issues

- Many of the research projects were actively involving target communities in the research process.
- Target groups were relevant for all the projects with regards to poverty alleviation.
- Application of research findings from many projects is feasible.

3. Problems and Constraints

- Most researchers were constrained by bureaucracy in accessing allocated funds at their institutions.
- Some researchers are constrained by lack of useful laboratory facilities in their institutions.
- Limited funds for some projects. Allocations were below requested funds.
- The country office lacks the financial capacity and personnel for periodic monitoring of the research projects.
- Funds from AICAD released late e.g. in May when long rains have started resulting in delayed field experiments.

4. Recommendations

- Proposals should go through the Country Office for preliminary screening before they are submitted to the secretariat.
- There is need to establish a databank of research proposals and projects from all the participating institutions. This will ensure that projects are not duplicated.
- Allocate more funds for monitoring of the funded research projects.
- Timely release of funds from AICAD to participating Universities.

1.2 TRAINING AND EXTENSION

1.2.1 Introduction

Two sets of country training were organized i.e. In-Country trainings taking a duration of 2 to 3 weeks, and Grass root trainings of 3 to 5 training days. The trainings have been conducted by country office in collaboration and consultation with T&E division. The venue of training has been mainly AICAD and occasionally Egerton University.

1.2.2 Justifications for the Trainings

Table 2: Justification for the Trainings

In-Country Trainings	
Type of Course	Justification
1. Irrigation and Water Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Irrigation projects and especially community based irrigation projects continue to operate at very low efficiencies▪ Low efficiencies are attributed to; poor estimation of irrigation water requirements, inflexible irrigation design systems, ignorance of water saving technologies, poor land preparation etc▪ The low efficiencies leads to wastage of the scarce water sources▪ This training aimed at imparting skills to farmers to improve their irrigation efficiencies
2. Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Over 80% of Kenyan Population is engaged in informal income mostly in agriculture and related activities▪ With liberalization in the agric. Sector, farmers were expected to acquire the requisite skills for operation in the competitive markets▪ Their capacity needs were identified as business identification, financial mgt, marketing, product design etc▪ The enterprise development course was developed to address these issues

3. Value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small scale farming sub-sector in Kenya accounts for 75% of total agriculture output and 70% of marketed agricultural production ▪ The sub-sector is characterized by primary production (with little processing), high levels of waste due to pre-harvest and post harvest losses occasioned by pests and diseases, lack of proper processing storage facilities, poor packaging and handling, reliability on domestic market which is small and fragmented. ▪ These problems are occasioned not only by lack of finances but quite commonly because farmers lack necessary information. ▪ This course was designed to address these capacity needs
Grass root trainings	
1. Indigenous vegetables (Ruiru, Thika)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market for indigenous vegetables is available locally ▪ Awareness of indigenous vegetables multiple use has been on the increase. ▪ Technology for production of indigenous vegetables is available ▪ However, the indigenous vegetables have not been promoted in the target area ▪ This training aimed at promoting indigenous vegetables through small and medium scale irrigation farmers
2. Crop diversification (Ruiru, Thika)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rainfall unreliability in the target area imposes restrictions on crop establishment, choice of crop species and mgt strategies ▪ Besides, production of appropriate crop diversity is inadequate ▪ However, potential for rain water harvesting for irrigated agriculture and crop diversification exists. ▪ This course was therefore to empower farmers with skills that can enable them tap the existing irrigation potential and adopt integrated sustainable agriculture
3. Low cost drip irrigation (Tenges, Baringo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only 17% of the target district is suitable for rain-fed farming. ▪ Owing to the topography, land sizes and land tenure, surface irrigation is not advisable even when water for irrigation is available. ▪ Drip irrigation employing the use of low cost drip irrigation systems such as bucket & drum kits offer a suitable option to crop production in the area. ▪ This course aimed at transferred knowledge on drip irrigation to farmers

<p>4. Enhancing agricultural productivity through small scale irrigation (Emining, Koibatek)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water abstraction, conveyance, distribution and application technologies in irrigation farming are inadequate among farmers in the district ▪ Crop production principles and husbandry practices have declined leading to dwindling crop production even when farmers invest in irrigation infrastructure. ▪ This training was to equip the farmers with skills to better utilization of apportioned water for enhanced production of high quality horticultural through irrigation
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1.2.3 Trainings Conducted from 2003-2006

A. In-Country Trainings

Since 2002, three sets of In-Country Trainings have been carried out in the country. They are; Irrigation and Water Resources Management, Enterprise Development and Value Addition. A total of 223 participants drawn from **16 different districts** mostly in Rift Valley and Central Provinces have benefited from these trainings.

1. Irrigation and Water Resources Management

By the date reporting, there have been four cycles of the In-Country Training on Irrigation and Water Resources Management benefiting a total of 112 participants from 15 districts. The beneficiary districts were; Kirinyaga, Thika, Kiambu, Nyeri, from central province; Nakuru, Laikipia, Narok, West pokot, Baringo, Turkana, Transnzoia, Marakwet, Keiyo and Koibatek from Rift valley province and Bungoma from western province.

Table 3 gives the number of participants by gender and cycle as well as the dates when the courses were implemented.

Table 3: Number of ICT I&WRM Participants by Cycle and Gender

Cycle	Number of participants			Period (From-To)
	Male	Female	Total	
ICT1	12	09	21	21/1/03 - 31/1/03
ICT2	22	10	32	3/11/03 - 14/11/03
ICT3	19	10	29	1/11/04 - 26/11/04
ICT4	24	06	30	28/11/05 - 16/12/05
Total	77	35	112	

2. Enterprise Development

Enterprise development targets small-scale business people, agro producers and processors. By the date reporting, two cycles of the enterprise course have been implemented. The main objectives for the course were to develop participants;

- Knowledge and skills for effective management of business enterprises
- Skills that would enhance the exploitation of resources at their disposal for successful business development.
- Practical expertise that would help them make sound business decisions and tackle problems as they arose
- Skills that would enable them to evaluate the performance of their businesses.

A total of 56 participants have so far been trained in this course and were drawn from 8 districts namely; Thika, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Narok, Nakuru, Embu, Keiyo and Marakwet. Table 4 gives the number of participants trained by cycle and gender.

Table 4: Number of participants for ICT ED by cycle and gender

Cycle	Number of participants			Period (From – To)
	Male	Female	Total	
ICT1	17	13	30	6/6/05 – 17/6/05
ICT2	16	10	26	23/10/06 – 03/11/06
Total	33	23	56	

3. Value Addition

This course targets small-scale agro processors or agro producers who have the potential of adding value to their agricultural products. Two cycles of the course have so far been implemented and have benefited 55 participants from 4 districts namely Nakuru, Thika, Kirinyaga and Kiambu. The course had the following objectives;

- Create awareness of opportunities that value addition offers.
- Help develop skills and knowledge in post harvest handling.
- Help use available technologies to add value to agricultural produce available in order to increase their market price.
- Help gain skills and knowledge in product design and development.
- Help develop ability to do appropriate handling, packaging, labelling and storage of processed products.
- Give skills and knowledge in costing, quality assurance and marketing.

Table 3 gives the number of participants who benefited from the value addition course by cycle and gender.

Table 5: Number of Participants for ICT VA by cycle and gender

Cycle	Number of participants			Period (from- to)
	Male	Female	Total	
ICT1	14	14	28	24/10/05 – 4/11/05
ICT2	14	13	27	7/8/06 – 18/8/06
Total	28	27	55	

B. Grass root Trainings

Five kinds of grassroots trainings were carried out in 4 districts namely Thika, Koibatek, Baringo and Nakuru.

Table 4 shows the course/theme, district, number of participants by gender and course period.

Table 6: Grassroot Trainings

Date	Training Theme	District	Number of participants		
			Male	Female	Total
22-24/9/04	Dry land crops	Thika	03	30	33
1-4/3/05	Indigenous Vegetables	Thika	17	03	20
16-20/5/05	Small scale irrigation	Koibatek	16	11	27
8-10/6/05	Low cost drip irrigation	Baringo	02	38	40
5/5-21/7/06	Vegetables for PLWHA	Nakuru	06	15	21
Total			44	87	131

1.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation has been carried concurrently using M&E training team made up of selected trainers in each course. They are normally divided into groups to handle different zones. Monitoring for Irrigation and Water Resources Management courses was done in July 2004. Monitoring and Evaluation for Enterprise Development and Value Addition course was done in February & March 2006.

The following are issues that emerged during the monitoring and evaluation exercises:

Irrigation and Water resources management

- This course had a positive impact on both the extension officers and farmers who attended. The participants have done considerable work in the field including trainings, demonstrations and re-installation of broken down irrigation pipes. The farmers expanded their fields, gone into off-season agriculture and venture into new crops and became market oriented.
- There was marked improvement in farm management and productivity, record keeping. There was also evidence of high trickle down effect from trainees to other farmers and trained farmers were being integrated in the MOA/ MWRMD extension activities. In general, there was overall increase in income.
- There was an increase in average income/yield from *Ksh. 104,613* to *Ksh. 359,562* representing a *244%* increase in farmers' income.
- The area under irrigation also increased from an average of *1.26 acres* to *1.74 acres* representing *38%* increase.

Enterprise Development

- The training has impacted positively on the beneficiaries and their business activities. The participants, their families and immediate communities experienced improved living standards due to the general increase in level of in-come.
- Record keeping had improved. Participant can now drop non-profit making activities for the good profit generating ones.
- Participants who are practising farming are deliberating opting for high value crops such as beetroot, radish, French beans, capsicum, tomatoes and onions other than maize.
- The gross profits for the business enterprises of participants increased compared to its average before training.
- Market unreliability and poor climate continue to be the leading challenges of participants' enterprises.

Value Addition

- Older participants were better at implementing and disseminating acquired skills compared to their younger counterparts.
- Participants disseminated acquired skills to an average of 17 other farmers through farmer-to-farmer approach within 4 months of training.
- Adoption of value addition technologies requiring little capital was quite high compared to technologies requiring high capital.

- Over 70% of participants kept records through which they can determine whether they were making losses or profits.
- There was a marked increase in product quality associated with the adoption of processing techniques learned.
- The profit margin of participants activities increased from an average of 50% to an average of 53% despite that the M&E was carried out when participants were in their early stages of implementing their action plans.

Grass root trainings

- Improved farming practices
- Increased income
- Increased household food security as participants can now produce enough food
- Diversification of farming activities
- Improved crop selection and seed procurement.
-

3. Problems and constraints

- Lack of capital remains a major constraint to the implementation of skills and technologies acquired by participants of the trainings.
- The country office lacks the funds and capacity to continuously monitor the implementation of action plans by participants.

4. Recommendations

- Deliberate efforts to link participants to micro-finance institutions. This will ensure appropriate implementation of skills acquired through AICAD trainings.
- Need for partnership with other NGOs with similar interests to AICAD so as to increase the coverage of the trainings.
- A lot funds for continuous monitoring of participants to check their progress as well as giving necessary advise.
- Increase the allocation of funds to grass root trainings so as to benefit more women. This is because In-Country Trainings attract more men compared to women.

1.3 INFORMATION, NETWORKING & DOCUMENTATION ACTIVITIES

1. Current Activities

For the period reporting, the country office is limited to the following activities from IN&D division.

- Distribution of AICAD newsletters, brochures and reports.

- Contribution of articles in the AICAD newsletter
- Advocacy during other AICAD activities from other divisions such as monitoring and evaluation and baseline surveys.
- Preparation of country reports.

2. Future Activities

- Advocacy through seminars on AICAD activities
- Organize visits to relevant institutions
- Country office website
- Networking with other country offices and the region
- The country office should and active role in collecting and translating poverty reduction focussed knowledge and technology for onward transmission to the centralized databank at secretariat.

1.4 COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND NETWORKING PROGRAMME

1. Progress of the program

- The 1st meeting was held on 6th March 2006. Model region (Mt. Kenya region) and stakeholders were identified.
- Report done and mapping for the programme done.
- Draft procedure for field reconnaissance has been developed.

2. Problems

- The progress has been slow
- Time is a constraint
- The country office depends on directions from R&D division

3. Recommendations

- There is urgent need to carry out the reconnaissance survey
- Specific communities within the target area/ model region should be identified
- Need to visit potential areas to verify the feasibility of involving them for impact and poverty reduction.

2. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ISSUES

2.1 Capacity of the Country Office

Human Resources

Personnel at the country office is comprised of the following:

Country Director: Kamau Alice Wangari (PhD)

Program Officer: Nato Godfrey Nyongesa

Administrative Assistant: Ngotho Suzan Njeri

Drivers: Temas Joel Kiprono

The programme office is under a one-year contract under JICA while the administrative assistant and driver are on a one-year contract under AICAD. The country office occasionally contracts limited temporary staff to assist during preparation and implementation of training programmes.

Equipment and Facilities

Egerton University allocated a twin office for the country office. Besides, the office furniture and other fittings are provided by the University through the Crop Research Management and Training project (CMRT).

The country office has the following facilities currently:

- Two desktop computers
- A photocopier
- One potable printer (out of order)
- One scanner/printer
- One video and one digital camera
- Two Toshiba laptop computers
- A water dispenser

2.2 Degree of involvement

The country office is increasingly getting involved in all the AICAD Country activities. However, most of the activities are still done jointly with the secretariat.

2.3 Problems and constraints

- Limited office space
- Lack of Furniture and other office fittings
- Printer & fax
- Vehicle is old and fuel consumption is on the higher site. The cost of maintenance is also high.
- Remuneration of the country director is wanting
- The office lacks legal status
- Limited staff
- Country office has no full control over some activities (overlap of responsibilities and lack of autonomy when activities are jointly implemented at the headquarters)

2.4 Recommendations

- Adequate office space, furniture and fittings
- Employ more staff such as an accountant, training officer and research officer.
- Equipment e.g. safe etc
- Adequate funding
- Autonomy in implementing activities
- Vehicle which is efficient in fuel consumption

Kenya

Number of Research proposals submitted by call

University	Pilot Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	4th Call	5th Call	Total
Univ. Nairobi	7	49	59	39	26	180
JKUAT	45	27	58	33	15	178
Kenyatta Univ.	11	20	49	42	9	131
Egerton Univ.	13	35	50	28	15	141
Moi Univ.	25	23	35	36	20	139
Maseno Univ.		5	8	20	17	50
Total	101	159	259	198	102	819

Number of Research proposals approved by call

University	Pilot Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	4th Call	5th Call	Total
Univ. Nairobi	1	4	4	1	2	12
JKUAT	2	4	5	1	1	13
Kenyatta Univ.	1	2	2	4	0	9
Egerton Univ.	1	2	3	1	2	9
Moi Univ.	3	1	3	2	2	11
Maseno Univ.		1	1	3	0	5
Total	8	14	18	12	7	59

Kenya

Number of research proposals submitted category (3, 4, 5 call only)

	Discipline Specific	Multi-Disciplinary	Graduate Students
Univ. Nairobi	49	41	34
JKUAT	29	46	30
Kenyatta Univ.	29	34	37
Egerton Univ.	29	25	39
Moi Univ.	22	17	51
Maseno Univ.	10	14	21
Total	168	177	212

Number of research proposals approved by category (3, 4, 5 call only)

	Discipline Specific	Multi-Disciplinary	Graduate Students
Univ. Nairobi	3	2	2
JKUAT	3	2	2
Kenyatta Univ.	2	2	2
Egerton Univ.	2	1	3
Moi Univ.	2	2	3
Maseno Univ.	2	0	2
Total	14	9	14

Kenya

Number of Research proposals submitted by theme

Call	1	1	1	1,2,3,4,5	2	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	3,4,5	3,4,5	Total
University	Food production and processing	Low cost housing and energy supply	Social economic aspects of development	Water Resource Management and Conservation	SMEs	Food Security	Health Equity	Community Dev.	Environ. Conserv.	Industrialization process	Policy Implementation	
Univ. Nairobi	2	1	2	17	7	74	28	16	21	12	7	187
JKUAT	24	7	7	16	5	45	20	20	28	16	12	200
Kenyatta Univ.	4	0	5	11	1	11	19	16	26	8	5	106
Egerton Univ.	6	2	3	15	2	13	14	14	30	8	4	111
Moi Univ.	12	2	6	12	1	25	12	14	32	10	4	130
Maseno Univ.				1			10	8	7	3	2	31
Total	48	12	23	72	16	168	103	88	144	57	34	765
Share	6.3%	1.6%	3.0%	9.4%	2.1%	22.0%	13.5%	11.5%	18.8%	7.5%	4.4%	100.0%

Number of Research proposals approved by theme

University	Food production and processing	Low cost housing and energy supply	Social economic aspects of development	Water Resource Management and Conservation	SMEs	Food Security	Health Equity	Community Dev.	Environ. Conserv.	Industrialization process	Policy Implementation	Total
Univ. Nairobi	0	1	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	2	1	13
JKUAT	0	1	0	2	1	6	2	1	1	1	0	15
Kenyatta Univ.	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	0	1	11
Egerton Univ.	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	9
Moi Univ.	2	0	0	2	0	3	3	2	1	3	1	17
Maseno Univ.				0		4	2	1	1	0	0	8
Total	4	2	0	5	1	25	11	7	9	6	3	73
Share	5.5%	2.7%	0.0%	6.8%	1.4%	34.2%	15.1%	9.6%	12.3%	8.2%	4.1%	100.0%

Kenya

List of research projects (Pilot Call)

No.	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Food Production and Processing	Development of Kalenjin (pastoralists) traditional milk processing and preservation	Moi University, Kenya	The pastoralists in Kenya existed on a milk/meat diet. They developed unique methods to preserve their surplus milk using indigenous knowledge. Indigenous plants and trees were added to milk in form of charcoal and/or smoke and raw roots. These methods were not only available, cheap and worked well but also sustainable. The study seeks to identify tree species which can be used for milk preservation, standardise a method of Mursik milk processing using selected trees, investigate methods for longer preservation of milk, and development of milk products.	Products developed e.g. mursik, whey, cheese, ghee etc need to be packaged for transfer and use by communities. The latter should be sensitized through Farmer Field Schools, open days, leaflets, seminars, brochures etc. Cost benefit analysis & market survey need to be conducted while community groups should actively participate to ensure that they benefit directly and that milk loss is reduced.	2002	2004		recommended for dissemination
2	Low Cost Housing and Energy	Appropriate building materials and technologies for low cost housing	University of Nairobi, Kenya	This study focused on the viability of sugar cane bagasse ash as a pozzolana. The main objectives were to (i) assess the quantity of sugar cane bagasses available in Kenya (ii) establish alternative uses of sugar cane bagasse (iii) conduct chemical analysis on samples of sugar cane bagasse (iv) conduct physical tests on lime bagasse ash reactivity (v) recommend standards for production & use of sugar cane bagasse ash pozzolana and disseminate findings	Researcher's results from first year were not conclusive. He did not express any interest to continue with the project.	2002			concluded
3	Low Cost Housing and Energy	Development of exploitation of local cementitious materials (pozzolanas) and agricultural wastes building materials in low cost housing	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya	Taking cognizance of the fact that building materials often constitute about 70% of building costs, this project seeks to identify, develop and promote low cost local sustainable building materials to alleviate the severe housing shortage in Kenya with emphasis on development and use of abundant local cementitious materials and urban waste products, employing appropriate technologies.	Mechanisms for transfer should be developed to ensure that communities practically apply the technology. The economy of the technology should be demonstrated to target communities.	2002	2004		recommended for dissemination
4	Social Aspects of Development	Management of grain pests through manipulation of scientifically rationalised indigenous non-chemical options: a case study of subsistence farmers in Western Kenya.	Egerton University, Kenya	The purpose to this study is to develop a plant-based biological integrated pest management (BIPM) practice for improved insect pest control in staple cereal and legume grains during production and post-harvest stages.	Explore possibilities for transfer/dissemination of products developed with special attention to formulation/application rates & production & improvement of the plants. Could be done through Field/school days, training, leaflets, manuals & handbook. Matters that require further investigation include safety levels for stored products and economic analysis	2002	2003	2004	completed and to be disseminated
5	Social Aspects of Development	Management of angular leaf spot and rust on French beans with Neem Bio-pesticides	Kenyatta University, Kenya	French beans, a crop grown mainly by smallholder farmers is important as an export commodity for Kenya. Farmers use various pesticides for control of diseases and insect pests and while the beans are harvested on a daily basis none of the commonly registered fungicides has a pre-harvest interval of 2 days or less. Since the EU has imposed zero tolerance on pesticide residues of French beans, farmers need alternative control strategies for diseases of this crop.	Explore possibilities for transfer/dissemination of products developed with special attention to formulation/application rates & production & improvement of the plants. Could be done through Field/school days, training, leaflets, manuals & handbook. Matters that require further investigation include safety levels for stored products and economic analysis	2002	2003	2004	completed and to be disseminated
6	Water Resources Management	Development of low cost water purification systems for rural communities	Moi University, Kenya	The study seeks to investigate on traditional methods for water purification with the aid of local plants which have shown great potential. Among several plants, the most efficient, fast growing and safe plants has been studied to determine their coagulative and bacteriocidal properties.	Recommendation: Results and information generated should be translated for transfer since the researcher has completed the scientific analysis & performance of Moringa spp. Focus should be on design & maintenance of viable filtration system and extraction & purification of active ingredients from Moringa seeds on a large scale. Other disciplines e.g. engineers should be involved. Further research work should concentrate on development of the cartridge	2002	2004		concluded
7	Water Resources Management	Development of purification cartridges using locally available materials	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya	Available water for domestic use in Kitui District is normally unfit for human consumption unless it undergoes a purification process. Tests reveal the unfitness of the water with respect to physical and biological parameters. Turbidity and bacterial load are high and exceeds required limits. The study seeks to develop a low cost water purification system suitable for domestic use by the target community.	Recommendation: Study should be finalized. Focus on materials being used e.g. M. oleifera, charcoal and sand, then optimize the filter cartridge	2002	2004		concluded
8	Food Production and Processing	The use of indigenous pesticides and medicine in controlling and treating crop and livestock pests and diseases among the Nandi	Moi University, Kenya	The aim of this project was to develop and promote bio-intensive pest managements (BIPM) strategies based upon indigenous control methods for effective, low input and sustainable management of crop, pests in maize cropping systems. The ultimate goal was boost food productivity and food security in resource poor smallholder disadvantaged farming communities through the use indigenous pest control practices.	Results from first year were not conclusive. Researchers did not express any interest in continuing with the project.	2002			Terminated

Kenya

List of Research Projects (2nd call)

No.	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Health Equity	Herbal medicine and traditional healing methods	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	The ethnobotanical information of the Aembu and Wakamba people remains scanty despite the fact that these communities are known to be well polished in their vigour of traditional medicine. This research project is aimed at documenting the herbal medicines and traditional healing methods among the Embu, Mbeere and Akamba people of Kenya.	Recommendation: Project should continue to next phase as results show that it is viable. Should focus on preparation methods, verification of efficacy and dosages for 3 or 4 major diseases. Conservation & propagation should be addressed in collaboration with a botanist.	2003	2004	2006	On-going
2	Health Equity	Plant derived larvicides as a tool to manage malaria in Kenya	University of Nairobi, Kenya	The research project is geared towards identifying larvicidal agents from plants of the leguminosae family found in Kenya. Several plants belonging to this family were collected and extracts made. The larvicidal activities and phytochemistry of these plants are being investigated.	Project should continue. However, results should be tested under field conditions in the target community & their efficacy determined. Possibility for commercialization should be explored for benefit of local community.	2003	2004	2006	On-going
3	Food Security	Biological control of witchweed (Striga hermonthica) and grain storage pests by use of latek (Hypitis spp.) and sweet basil (Ocimum basilicum)	Egerton University, Kenya	Several striga control measures have been used with success for large-scale enterprises but difficulties are still being faced by the small-scale farmers due to their economic conditions. The research project seeks to use striga-resistant/tolerant crop varieties in conjunction with trap plants with the aim of developing a technological package that will help small-scale maize and sorghum farmers to effectively control the striga weed.	Project has concentrated mainly on lab work & studied simultaneous and concurrent growth of hypitis. Participatory field trials should be conducted, relay, rotational and simultaneous cropping should be compared, Subject to confirmation of results and comprehensive planning, project could continue to another phase.	2003	2004	2006	On-going
4	Food Security	Use of mixtures of crude plant extracts to control field and storage pests of cereals and legumes grown by small-scale farms in Central Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	Kenya exports more than 15,000 tonnes of whole grain pigeon pea annually. The crop is well adapted to arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya. However, the crop is easily destroyed by arthropod pest which attack its roots, foliage, flowers, pods and seeds. As a result, most farmers are compelled to spray their crops several times using chemical pesticides. These chemical pesticides are expensive, can be detrimental to humans and to the environment. This study seeks to use locally available plant species to formulate a biopesticide for use by pigeon pea farmers. During the study the farmers will be trained on how to prepare and use the formulation.	Information on crude plant extract formulation is already available. Biosafety issues also studied elsewhere. Project should be concluded.	2003	2004		concluded
5	Food Security	Bioprospecting for phytochemicals to control Sitophilus Zeamais (maize weevils) and the Phipicephalus appendiculatus (brown ear cattle tick) as a strategy for increasing food security in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) of Kenya	Kenyatta University, Kenya	Post-harvest pests of maize are known to cause high losses in Kenya especially in arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL). Insecticides have been used against these insect pests. However, high cost of insecticides makes them out of reach to many small-scale farmers in ASAL regions. The study seeks to develop a natural derived pesticides for control of maize weevils. The pesticides will be tested to establish that it is safe, cost-effective and environmentally acceptable.	Further work on the brown ear tick would have been useful. Information on control of storage pests has been gathered elsewhere. Since there is no added value, the project should be concluded.	2003	2004		concluded
6	Food Security	Sesame improvement for medium rainfall areas of Western Kenya: A combined institutional and community participatory approach	Maseno University, Kenya	This study aims at evaluating superior sesame genotypes and promote appropriate production practices and technologies. It also seeks to enhance the adoption of farm-based sesame oil extractions, consumption and sale by farmers.	This project has produced useful results e.g. seed multiplication and agronomic practices. These results should be packaged and transferred for practical application by communities.	2003	2004		started dissemination
7	Community Development	Conversation and adherence with agricultural technologies: An application of micro-interactive analysis in agricultural extension	Egerton University, Kenya	The purpose of this study is to examine shortcomings of the present communication strategies between extension officers and farmers and suggest use of communication strategies that are non-formal, explanatory, engage in careful listening and create solidarity between service providers and the farmers.	Further work should be done to ensure that the cause of the problems is not related to extension. The research team should be strengthened to include someone with extension experience.	2003	2004	2006	On-going
8	Food Security	Improving micronutrient and nutritional status through gardening and school feeding programmes in urban and peri-urban areas of Nairobi	University of Nairobi, Kenya	The project seeks to improve nutrition and micronutrient (vitamin A, iron and zinc) status of the people of Mathare and Ngong areas of Nairobi through home gardening and school feeding programmes by identifying (i) types of micronutrient foods consumed in study area (ii) nutrition programmes and activities (iii) micronutrient values of foods used in school feeding programmes, methods of production etc and (iv) appropriate nutrition intervention strategies for implementation within the study population and assessing its impact on micronutrient and nutritional as well as morbidity patterns in the study area.	Researcher completed the 1st year of the study. Although the results were not conclusive, she did not submit a proposal for continuation	2003			concluded
9	Small and Medium Enterprises	Effective transmission of food-processing skills to the informal small enterprises	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	This research aims to investigate how to communicate effectively the processing skills of selected products. The research assumes that the demand for processing information exists and that small-scale processors are not able to apply it in whole or in part due to communication inefficiencies, the high costs involved or the lack of knowledge on processing. The project aims to (i) determine the demand for small scale processing skills (ii) determine ineffectiveness of transmission of processing skills (iii) identify barriers to effective transmission (iv) investigate presence of processing know-how (v) model and test effective dissemination packages and develop a guide for informal enterprises in Kenya.	Activities for the 1st year were interrupted because the researcher had to leave the country. The work resumed on his return and is ongoing	2003	2006		On-going

No.	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
10	Environmental Conservation	Alternative biomass technology for utilization of biomass waste	Kenyatta University, Kenya	The use of biomass fuel is aspicuated with numerous health and environment risks. These fuels emit toxic pollutants during combustion, which are responsible for acute respiratory infections, eye diseases, etc. These health and environmental risks could be reduced by use of safe, efficient and well-designed biomass stoves. The study seeks to design; construct and test a biomass stove which addresses the health and environmental problems.	Project should be concluded. Biomass materials have been identified, biomass stove designed and potential users incorporated.	2003	2004		concluded
11	Food Security	Integrating rice and fish farming to improve food production and income of small scale farmers in West Kano, Kisumu District	Moi University, Kenya	This research aims to improve and integrate rice and fish production by small-scale farmers in West Kano, Kisumu district. It is expected that the integrated rice and fish culture will result in production of both carbohydrate and protein and thus go a long way towards alleviating malnutrition and improving the income of small-scale farmers in West Kano.	This project seems to be a duplication of the one being conducted in Mwea. Projects should be integrated.	2003	2004		concluded
12	Food Security	Integrating fish culture into rice and livestock farming at Mwea irrigation scheme	University of Nairobi, Kenya	Aquaculture is a relatively new concept to the majority of farmers in Kenya. In fish production fresh water lakes contribute 86 %, marine sources 19 % and aquaculture 5 % of all fish consumed. Water hyacinth, pollution, over fishing and then disappearance of fish species calls for expanded fish production through aquaculture. This study aims at integrating aquaculture with rice growing at Mwea Irrigation Scheme to enhance productivity and optimise on the use of farm resources.	The project should be re-oriented to involve community members more. Practical application of findings in farmers fields should be increased. An appropriate collaborator specializing in aquaculture should be brought on board.	2003	2004	2006	On-going
13	Water Resources Management	Water and environmental management for sustainable water supply, public health and poverty reduction in Makueni District.	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	The aim of this study is to develop a water management system for sustainable water supply for agricultural production domestic use. The study seeks to generate information on availability, quality and water resources distribution in Makueni District.	Recommendation: Results and information should be translated for transfer since the researcher has calibrated the water resources model predicting the effects of the land use changes & reservoir contribution. Focus should be on effect of afforestation and deforestation & impact of dam construction on the catchment. A WRM system should be developed in collaboration with other stakeholders.	2003	2004		concluded
14	Food Security	Assessment of rice based feedstuffs for poultry production in Mwea Division, Kirinyaga District	University of Nairobi, Kenya	Commercial egg production in rural areas is slow but can be spurred by use of strategies for expansion which include innovative technologies in feeding and management compatible with local environmental and organisation of community structures to support production approaches. The study is based in Mwea rice Irrigation Scheme and endeavours to evaluate the rice by-products, and assess the extent to which they could be utilised for commercial farming in the area.	It was noted that project presents good risk averse mechanism as communities could fall back on indigenous chickens if the exotic failed and vice versa. The project should therefore continue and incorporate cost benefit analysis and feasibility studies.	2003	2004	2006	On-going

Kenya

List of Research Projects (3rd call)

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Crop diversification and soil and water conservation technologies for food security and poverty alleviation in Longonot location, Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	Longonot is located about 50 km west of Nairobi City and close to Lake Naivasha in the Great Rift Valley. The area has mean annual rainfall of about 670 mm falling in two rainy seasons. It is categorized as a marginal area for crop production. About 3,000 families who live in the area experience crop failure and food shortage is a major threat to livelihood. Lack of soil water conservation measures has accelerated the rate of land degradation through soil erosion by water and wind. This leads to a decline in land productivity. The objective of the study is to introduce appropriate soil, water and crop management technologies that are viable for the area in order to improve land productivity.	Although the project is well conceived, conditions on the ground severely limit the chances of success. The area is too dry and the communities have little access to water which is absolutely crucial to success of the project. This project should be concluded.	2004			concluded
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Improvement of indigenous/traditional plants utilized as vegetables and medicinal plants in Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	Growers of spiderplant (<i>Gynandropsis gynandra</i>) and Moringa (<i>Moringa</i> spp.) are mainly small-scale farmers located in the peri-urban areas as well as peasant farmers in the rural areas. Their scale of production and hence income is limited by the fact that these crops are not fully integrated into mainstream agriculture. This research aims to generate data on agronomic requirements of these crops which is an important aspect in the integration process.	The project has produced useful information on the traditional plants e.g. nutritional value, agronomic practices and potential for improvement. Rather than conduct further research, the information generated so far should be packaged for transfer to farmers.	2004			recommended for dissemination
3	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Improvement of grain legume production in Machakos District using low input technologies	University of Nairobi, Kenya	The project aims at developing sustainable and cost-effective legume production methods that will enhance food security, improve nutritional status and reduce poverty among small holder farmers in semi-arid, Machakos district. This will be achieved by investigating the use of easily available farmyard manures and rhizobium inoculants in legume production. Disease and pest management strategies and other cultural methods will also be investigated. The neglected food legumes like green grams, chickpea and hyacinth bean will be compared to common bean and cowpea.	Recommendation: Study should be concluded since information sought is already available although the innovation was not taken up. Constraints to adoption of innovation needs to be investigated.	2004			concluded
4	Discipline-specific (A)	Environment Conservation	The potentials of indigenous knowledge systems for environmental conservation among the Pastoral Community in Narok District, Kenya	Kenyatta University, Kenya	In Narok district, Kenya, many indigenous knowledge systems based on long standing practical experience which have been used for sustainable environmental conservation are in danger of breaking down, resulting in environmental degradation, particularly around settlement areas. The study is designed to examine the nature and causes of degradation together with associated socioeconomic impacts, evaluate indigenous environmental conservation strategies and practises among pastoral communities, assess the existing institutional framework and develop an integrated environmental conservation plan for the district.	Research established causes of degradation, the socioeconomic impacts & the institutional framework. Indigenous environmental knowledge was documented. Recommendation: Research work should continue with emphasis on assessing the future of the Maasai in face of modernization and globalization, the relationship between land tenure and pastoralism and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.	2004	2006		On-going
5	Discipline-specific (A)	Community Development	Enhancing management and technical skills among women micro entrepreneurs within the dairy processing industry in Kenya.	Egerton University, Kenya	Lack of training, lack of credit facilities, poor financial management and lack of technical know-how are examples of some of the factors that have negative repercussions on the entrepreneurial activities of women involved in the micro-enterprise sector e.g. dairy processing industry. The purpose of this project is to provide training that is aimed at enhancing management and technical skills among women entrepreneurs within the dairy processing industry in Nakuru, Kiambu and Nairobi districts. The women will be trained through workshops in the following areas: appropriate equipment for dairy processing, processing of dairy products, credit facilities and financial management, and marketing.	Extensive work has been done to enhance the management and technical skills of women micro-entrepreneurs but the impact is yet to be evaluated. This should be done and followed up with translation of results with possible upscaling of the intervention.	2004			recommended for dissemination
6	Discipline-specific (A)	Health Equity	Acceptability and efficacy of cervical cancer screening using visual inspection with acetic acid and Lugol's Iodine in Primary Care setting in Kenya.	Moi University, Kenya	Cervical cancer is one of the commonest tumor affecting women in Kenya. The cancer is a tumor that has a long and predictable pre-cancerous stage that lasts about 10-15 years. Screening to identify pre-cancerous lesions has helped achieve massive reduction in incidence of invasive disease. Currently available screening methods are expensive, since they require well-trained providers, access to equipment and supplies, cytology laboratory etc. Newer low cost techniques have been developed and are being evaluated. The study aims to assess the acceptability and efficacy of the new approach among women who lack access to screening services, which can prevent death.	Recommendation: Work should continue and focus on determining efficacy & acceptability of the techniques, taking into consideration social & economic groups (age, education). Target groups should be hospitals & dispensaries.	2004			extended the research period without new budget (on-going)
7	Discipline-specific (A)	Industrialization Processes	Needs assessment and opportunities for small -medium scale production of fruit pulp as an intermediate raw materials for processing in Kenya	University of Nairobi, Kenya	The project seeks to initiate establishment of small-medium community based processing plants in Mwingi division of South Meru district, Kenya for production of fruit pulps as intermediate products and raw materials for the fruit and vegetable industry.	Researchers have not fulfilled their contractual obligations. Project should be concluded.	2004			concluded

Kenya

List of Research Projects (3rd call)

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
8	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security	Management of mango seed weevil in Mbeere District by an non-conventional method	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	Among the fruit trees, the mango is one of the most important and most widespread in terms of agro ecological zones in Kenya. The major constraint in the export market is the infestation by the mango seed weevil, <i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> which has had devastating effects such as the off loading and destruction of Kenyan mango consignments to the Middle East. Surveys have been conducted in the past to determine the level of infestation by this pest, but little else has been done. In addition to other strategies, it is envisaged that the use of proposed pest management strategies such as collection and destruction of prematurely dropped fruits as well as trunk painting will result in a more effective approach to this pest problem. This project is based in Mbeere district of Kenya.	Even though the problem of mango seed quality was properly identified, the research approach was not appropriate. A multidisciplinary approach would have been required. The project can continue on condition that appropriate collaborators are identified e.g. entomologists	2004			recommended for dissemination
9	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security	Strengthening food security in rural communities in Sare and Kakelo, Nyanza Province, Kenya through production of crossbreed chicken	University of Nairobi, Kenya	The project aims to contribute towards improvement of food security and reduction of malnutrition in selected rural communities through introduction of crossbreed chicken. Crossbreed chicken are selected because nearly every household in Kenya already keeps indigenous chicken but which have poor yield both in egg and meat production. The rural farmers lack knowledge and management skills and so the research aims to reduce constraints facing the traditional poultry farmers through improved breed, health and housing management practices.	The study has so far provided baseline information on existing potential. Specific intervention for improvement of indigenous chicken has not been identified neither have sustainability issues been addressed. It is recommended that the project continue to the next phase and that these issues be addressed.	2004	2006		On-going
10	Multidisciplinary (B)	Water Resources Management	Technology transfer of Maerua Subcordata Juice in water coagulation	Moi University, Kenya	This study aims to improve the indigenous water treatment techniques using the readily available and affordable natural plant parts and extracts. The study includes development of water turbidity reduction system complete with plant extract juice dosers.	Recommendation: Research work should continue with emphasis on assessing & identifying the active ingredients, designing a continuous/viable dosing system & establishing bio-safety/toxicity of the product. The team should collaborate with a chemist and consult a microbiologist.	2004	2006		On-going
11	Multidisciplinary (B)	Health Equity	An implementation strategy for Kenya's IT policies: Development of a working model	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	The objective of this research is to assess and measure the current e-index of Kenya; identify ways and strategies for improvement of each e-index; and develop a model for assessing and improving the e-index official online presence. Telecommunication infrastructure and human capacity status and development are analysed at different phases of research study.	Modalities for transfer of information generated should be developed.	2004			concluded

Kenya

List of Research Projects (3rd call)

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
12	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food Security	The biology and Ecology of the Ladybird beetles (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) and their Potential as Biocontrol for Cereal aphids (Homoptera: Aphidae) in wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Egerton University, Kenya	The study aims as development of biological and ecological methods of aphid control in wheat that can be integrated in the current pest control system. This will reduce wheat losses and check environmental damage. The study seeks to use natural predacious coccinellids in the bio control of cereal aphids.	There is value for continuation of this project. Aspects that need further work include details on most destructive aphid species, the most effective ladybird species and the threshold population that should be established for control. Impact on yield needs to be established.	2004	2006		On-going
13	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food Security	Food procurement in rural households of Sabatia Division, Vihiga District.	Maseno University, Kenya	While food supply is generally on the increase, accessibility is still a problem to many poor people. Incidences of under-nutrition coexists with over-nutrition in the same region of the world. In Kenya there is shift in taste from traditional crops to energy dense imported foods. Trade in street food as a major source of food to the low socio-economic class is further encouraged by ease with which energy dense food can be prepared and sold. The study seeks to explore food procurement by households of Sabatia division of Vihiga district to determine how dietary adequacy is affected by their food procurement behaviour.	The study was just a survey in nature. Recommendation: Since this was MSc project it is complete.	2004			completed
14	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Environment Conservation	Key Pastoral resources in Baringo district, Kenya: Their inventory, management and rehabilitation	Egerton University, Kenya	The study seeks to identify and map out the functional and lost key resources in the pastoral areas of Baringo district, which are critical to the proper management and functioning of the pastoral system. The study will also assess the ecological characteristics and condition and make recommendations on how to restore and/or rehabilitate them.	The project was able to identify & document key vulnerable resources. It was recommended that significant knowledge/technology generated should be identified for transfer/dissemination. Focus should be on land use change & resource management. Collaboration with key stakeholders should be promoted.	2004			Concluded
15	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Environment Conservation	Development of water quality monitoring and management model for lake Naivasha	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	Lake Naivasha is an important resource of fresh water. It is currently under tremendous pressure due to discharge of raw sewage; industrial effluent; agricultural runoffs laden with silt, residual fertilizer and other agrochemicals; and indeterminate range of pollutants from the catchment area. This study seeks to develop a water quality monitoring and management model for Lake Naivasha.	The project was able to adopt a pollution model and set parameters to effectively predict the pollution trend for L. Naivasha. Recommendation: Project should continue and focus on establishment of management plan for L. Naivasha in collaboration with key stakeholders.	2004	2006		On-going
16	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Environment Conservation	Analysis of genetic variation in <i>Eucalyptus Grandis</i> population using inter simple sequence repeat Polymorphism (ISSR) Molecular markers.	Kenyatta University, Kenya	The study uses inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSR) marker analysis to assess genetic variation between the <i>E. grandis</i> imported from South Africa and the local species currently grown in Kenya. The study seeks to generate information useful in making management, conservation and improvement decisions concerning <i>E. grandis</i> .	The project was able to map available species & establish variations in local & introduced varieties. It was recommended that significant knowledge/technology generated should be identified for transfer/dissemination. Focus should be on possibilities for crossbreeding different species for quality improvement & adaptability to local conditions. This should be done in liaison with plant breeders.	2004			Concluded
17	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Health Equity	Determinants of inequalities in timeliness of tuberculosis care among nomadic and settled people in Turkana District, Kenya.	Moi University, Kenya	This study seeks to address important factors which, if well understood, will lead to the improvement of tuberculosis (TB) care among nomadic and settled communities coupled with a reduction in inequities of access to health care that exists between the two populations. It addresses individual and health system factors that are responsible for horizontal inequity of access to treatment and information regarding TB. The disease is a serious re-emerging public health problem in Kenya, with heavy negative impact on social and economic development among communities, especially marginalized ones.	The project was completed according to plan. Any further work would require a new research proposal.	2004			completed
18	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Health Equity	Characterization of germplasm of selected medicinal herbs used in the Maasai Region of Kenya as suitable sources of disease remedies.	University of Nairobi, Kenya	The study seeks to document and characterise trace elements content of selected medicinal herbs used in the Masai land of Kenya. The element content and distribution is done using Neutron Activation Analysis, Energy Dispersion, X-ray fluorescence and atomic absorption spectroscopy.	Research characterized medicinal plants used for anaemia & acidity and documented these. It was recommended that the research should continue and be expanded to include other important diseases.	2004			completed

Kenya

List of Research Projects (4th call)

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Introduction of African cassava mosaic disease resistant cultivars to subsistence farmers in western Kenya and the potential for the management of sweet potato white fly (<i>Berbisia tabaci</i>) disease vectors using entomogenous fungi	Maseno University, Kenya	As a result of African Cassava Mosaic Disease, cassava production in Western Kenya had almost ceased causing severe food shortages and famine, to the extent that farmers in the area had lost hope in growing cassava anymore. It is against that background that farmers had to be motivated once more and cassava be popularized before introduction and then starting a systematic research study on cassava with the following objectives: Introduction of cassava production in Western Kenya and monitoring African Cassava Mosaic Disease re-infection and or resistance breakdown, bioassay to identify entomopathogen fungi with potential for development into a biopesticide .	Project should continue. The scope should be narrowed to focus on a few varieties (4). Stakeholder involvement should be widened to include KARI, NGOs etc.	2005	2007		Recommend ed for continuation
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Health Equity	Screening of mosquito larvicidal formulations from submerged cultures of ascomycetes and basidiomycetes using biotechnological techniques	Egerton University, Kenya	The aim of this study is to develop a mosquito vector larvicidal formulations from indigenous fungal genetic resources. Higher fungi, ascomyletes and basidiomycetes, are investigated for larvicidal compounds using various methods including biotechnological techniques. The study will screen for mosquito larvicidal compounds from crude extracts prepared from submerged cultures of indigenous ascomycetes and basidiomycetes.	Project should continue. It should address community based issues such as sustainability, pricing, access to the technology and simplicity of application method. Intellectual Property Rights issues should also be addressed.	2005	2007		Recommend ed for continuation
3	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Introduction of aquaculture and fishing on small dams and reservoirs to increase fish availability and income of local communities in Thika, Maragua and Murang'a districts	Kenyatta University, Kenya	The main aim of the project is: (i) To carry out extensive surveys to establish the location of the dams, the fish species present, the water quality and training needs of the local communities (ii) To examine the faunal and floral species composition and abundance in order to determine the most appropriate technologies and management skills which will help provide reliable source of fish and income for the target communities.	Project can continue however the scope should be reduced to 5 dams only. More collaborators should be incorporated. The budget should be adjusted downwards accordingly. Researcher should prepare a fresh proposal which should first be cross checked and approved.	2005	2007		Recommend ed for continuation
4	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Community-based improved utilization of pearl millet and sorghum varieties grown in Arid and Semi-Arid parts of Eastern province of Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	This research aims to (i) Develop production and processing techniques for sorghums and millet and undertake community sensitisation on their importance (ii) Develop useful products from sorghums and millets and increase food diversification through enhanced food utilization and value addition. It is hoped that this will lead to increased food security and improved social economic status of rural farming communities living in Mwingi and Kitui District of Kenya.	Project should continue. However, should address the following issues: magnitude of area covered (too large), development of skills & technologies to increase land productivity & attitude change within community.	2005	2007		Recommend ed for continuation
5	Multidisciplinary (B)	Industrialization Process, Community Development	Domestication and processing of <i>Mondia whytei</i> (Mukumbela)	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	This research aims to: (i) Develop useful products from <i>Mondia Whytei</i> and carry out purification of extracts, quality analysis and develop appropriate processing techniques (ii) Develop propagation, production and harvesting techniques and undertake community sensitisation on its importance	Project should continue. However, researcher should cultivate linkages with private sector if products are safe (product development & commercialization). ICIPE, KEMRI etc. should be involved in further chemical analysis. A competent licensing authority should be brought on board. The communities role in production as well as ecological/farming considerations should be clarified and emphasized.	2005	2007		Recommend ed for continuation
6	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security, Industrialization Process, Environment Conservation Community Development Water Resources Management Health Equity	Development, cultivation and popularization of mushroom biotechnology in Kenya	Western University of science (Moi University), Kenya	Mushrooms have a tremendous value both as food and medicine. In Africa mushroom production is still limited especially in the Eastern African region including Kenya where the available market is already occupied by large scale farmers who are mainly growing high yielding but poor quality exotic genotypes . This particular study was therefore designed to characterize the socio-economic factors that influence collection, consumption and marketing of indigenous mushroom, identify edible mushrooms in Western Kenya, characterize nutritional value of local spp., select mushroom strains with commercial potential and develop their production and dissemination systems.	Project to continue. Field trials should be conducted, involving farmers more. Issues of hygiene, lamina flow and availability of clean material for farmers should be addressed.	2005	2007		Recommend ed for continuation
7	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security Environment Conservation Community Development	Consumptive waste management for sustainable urban agriculture	Kenyatta University, Kenya	The aim of this research project is to develop effective microbial technology applicable for degrading organic waste. Evaluation to determine the efficacy, safety and stability of the potential organisms will be done before large-scale application.	Project to continue. Work shows great potential and is necessary. Lab results promising. A socioeconomic should be incorporated, target group involvement increased. Dissemination modalities should be designed for completed work.	2005	2007		Recommend ed for continuation
8	Multidisciplinary (B)	Community Development Health Equity	Phytochemical and biological evaluation of mosquito repellency potentials of essential oils found in (Annatto) <i>Bixa orellana</i>	Maseno University, Kenya	The potentials of essential oils of <i>Bixa orellana</i> as repellants against mosquitoes and larvicidal efficacies are still not yet known especially properties (i.e compound quantities components and structures) found in fruits and leaves. Both crude application in the village and commercial uses of essential oils from other plants make us believe that a bioassay guided isolation of essential oils of <i>Bixa orellana</i> would lead to the discovery of potent repellents and larvicides which are likely to be nerolidol and geraniol geranylgeraniol and others. It is against this background that this study was designed to use repellants and larvicidal effects of this commercial plant grown in the tropical region in the world to assist resource poor farmers under endemic infection of malaria to manage the incidence of the malaria.	Project should continue. However, efforts should also be directed towards commercialization and patenting.	2005	2007		Recommend ed for continuation

Kenya

List of Research Projects (4th call)

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
9	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food Security	Management of Fusarium yellows (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> schl. F. sp Phaseoili) on common beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> - L) using selected plant extracts	Maseno University, Kenya	This study was designed to manage Fusarium yellows on common beans using selected plant extracts with the following specific objectives: Survey to evaluate the extent of spread or incidence of Fusarium yellows in Busia district, to determine the efficacy of local plant extracts in controlling fusarium in the field and greenhouse and to determine soil nutrient variation with application of plant extracts.	Although the project should be concluded, the results produced so far only provide preliminary indications that need to be investigated further e.g. effect of application of tobacco & neem extracts on intercropped plants etc.	2005			Recommended for conclusion
10	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Industrialization Processes	Genetic diversity of <i>Acacia senegal</i> in Kenya inferred from RAPD-PCR markers	Moi University, Kenya	The production of gum arabic from <i>Acacia senegal</i> in Kenya has the potential of becoming a major source of income generation to the resource poor agro-silvo pastoralists in the arid and semi-arid zones. Therefore its productivity needs to be improved, however, in order to enhance the quality and production of the gum Arabic, both morphological and molecular diversity must be determined and their association or correlation with gum productivity must be understood. It is against this background that a project was designed to study the genetic diversity of <i>A. senegal</i> in Kenya inferred from RAPD - PCR markers.	Project should be concluded. Researcher should be encouraged to package results for dissemination. Gum arabic has great potential and therefore possibilities further work could be explored by AICAD in collaboration with ICRAF, KEFRI etc	2005			Recommended for conclusion
11	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Health Equity	Screening of some plants used in Vihiga district, western Kenya for anti-fungal activity	University of Nairobi, Kenya	This study aims to screen the indigenous plants growing in the study area to scientifically ascertain their effectiveness. The development of an acceptable, hygienic and yet effective dosage form of the medicinal plant materials will be attempted. This will be an effort to exploit the vast potential in the utilisation of these plants as medical remedies in primary health care.	Although target group participation & interest and formulation of groups still seems weak, it is recommended that the project continue. Further work should be conducted by multidisciplinary team especially practical community level work. Jellies etc require testing for efficacy, dosage. Registration should be explored especially for income generation & poverty reduction.	2005	2007		Recommended for continuation
12	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Environment Conservation	Analysis of genetic diversity in <i>Brachyleana huillensis</i> using Inter Simple Sequence Repeat (ISSR) polymorphism molecular markers	Kenyatta University, Kenya	The purpose of this study is to use Inter Simple Sequence Repeat (ISSR) molecular markers to gain some insight into the amount and distribution of genetic variation among natural populations of <i>Brachyleana huillensis</i> . Genetic diversity and relationships can be used for organising germplasm collection, identification of areas for in-situ conservation and a guide in domestication of species. ISSR is useful for detecting genetic polymorphism and has been used to fingerprint closely related individuals and for genetic diversity studies.	Project should be concluded. Since the problems of wood carvers still require attention, researcher should be encouraged to package results for dissemination & further work. Focus should be on propagation method, yield data and economic viability.	2005			Recommended for conclusion

Kenya

List of research projects (5th Call)

No	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Food security	Camel production and marketing in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALS) of Kenya	Moi University, Kenya	The project aims to enhance the role of the camel in contributing towards reduction of poverty and chronic in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), particularly Isiolo, Laikipia, Marsabit, Garissa and Wajir in Kenya. Though the camel is a drought resistant animal in some cases even providing meat, very few development interventions have been carried out on camels in the past. The project will therefore focus on community needs as regards the camel in ASAL areas e.g. husbandry, management, quality control and health of camels. In addition issues related to market promotion of camel products in the country will be investigated. The role of women and children in camel keeping and management will be addressed. The target groups that will be involved include nomadic pastoralists, camel traders, meat traders,		2006			On-going
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Policy & Implementation	Privatising pastoral land: An economic analysis of Narok district	University of Nairobi, Kenya	Against the background of continued existence of customary land tenure regimes and lack of private property rights, considerable attention has been focused on the role of tenure in the persistence of poverty in Kenya despite the wealth of natural resources. The government has introduced programs of land registration and titling in pastoral areas and this has attracted a large amount of critical literature. Another school argues that changing formal property rights is insufficient to bring about desired increase in productivity gains and advocates for communal ownership of pastoral lands. The proposed study will present evidence about economic outcomes of privatisation of pastoral land in Narok district, Kenya. Attention will also be given to the emergence of institutions and their distributional consequences		2006			On-going
3	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security	Performance of high-yielding non-hybrid maize and bean cultivars suitable for subsistence agriculture grown under organic farming systems in low and medium potential agro-ecological zones	Egerton University, Kenya	Previous studies identified high yielding maize and bean cultivars suitable for intercropping and maize in particular was tolerant to striga weed. These varieties fit very well in the prevailing resource poor farming circumstances in low and medium potential agro-ecosystems where farmers are faced with high production risks. The study aims to test and confirm the previous findings under organic farming systems in both mono and intercropping patterns and also in striga prone as well as in striga free areas in Kenya. Attempts will be made to elucidate some of the crop physiological and genetic bases of the yield increase or reduction. The number of cycles the varieties can be replanted without realizing significant yield reduction are yet to be economically established. This study will establish the ability of organic farming systems to sustain the high yields and at the same time conserve the environment in low and medium potential agro-ecological zones particularly in Lambwe, Suba district, Kenya.		2006			On-going
4	Multidisciplinary (B)	Industrialization Process Community Development	Development and dissemination of a small scale sisal decorticator	University of Nairobi, Kenya	Sisal is along, bold, creamy-white and exceptionally strong vegetable fibre suitable for manufacture of many products e.g. ropes, sacks, bags etc. Fibre is extracted from sisal leaf by the process of decortication. The process currently used on large plantations in Kenya is expensive and inaccessible to smallholder producers/traders who have to extract fibre manually in a laborious process that yields low quality fibre that fetches low prices. This project undertakes to develop and disseminate an efficient sisal fibre extraction technology that should be accessible to the smallholder sisal farmer and trader. In so doing it is hoped to improve the appeal of sisal as a cash crop to the small holder farmers and ultimately, to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers/traders, particularly in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS) of Kenya.		2006			On-going
5	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food security	Efficacy and repellancy of some plant essential oils and powders against the larger grain borer (<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> (horn) <i>Coleoptera bostrichidae</i>) in maize grain storage	Egerton University, Kenya	The large grain borer <i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> is a serious pest of stored maize. The pest has now spread to many parts of Kenyan stores and has a potential to spread further. The objective of this study will be to determine the efficacy and repellancy of some plant essential oils and powders against the larger grain borer in maize grain storage. The experiment will be conducted in the laboratory under controlled conditions. Three plants, neem, <i>Tephrosia vogelli</i> Hook and <i>Lantana camara</i> L will be screened for mortality, repellancy and feeding deterrence against <i>P. truncatus</i> . The data collected will be analyzed using SAS computer package and mean separation will be done using LSD.		2006			On-going

No	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
6	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food security	Physiochemical characterization and food application potential of pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita</i> spp.) fruit and seed kernels flours	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya	This study aims to improve the food and nutrition security of the farm families as well as increase their incomes through increased production, consumption, processing and marketing of pumpkins by providing information on nutritional profile of the Kenyan varieties and potential for processing into flour for addition to various food systems and properties of the seed kernels. Two varieties of Pumpkin (<i>Curcubita</i> spp.), widely grown in Kenya, notably <i>Curcubita moschata</i> and <i>Curcubita maxima</i> will be sourced from farmers fields in Thika district and used in the study to determine the colour and composition of moisture, crude fat, crude protein, crude fibre, crude ash, vitamin C and β -carotene for fresh and dried samples in order to assess the effect of drying on the physiochemical and nutritional properties of the pumpkin. Seeds will also be analysed.		2006			On-going
7*	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Industrialization Process	To produce, process and market high added value avocado oil.	Moi Unviersity, Kenya	The research project involves production, processing and marketing of high added value avocado oil. Various varieties of avocado will be evaluated on the basis of oil content. Those varieties of high quality and significant oil content will be selected for oil production purposes. Solvent extraction by soxhlet technique will be the standard method of extracting avocado oil. Already 18 varieties of avocado fruits have been analyzed for oil content. Seven more are yet to be analyzed. These are Ploock, Booth-8, G-755, Toro, Trapp, Teaque and White saporte. Beneficiaries of this work will be farmers from western Kenya as avocadoes do very well in that region and many are left rotting on the ground after a few have been sold.		2006			On-going

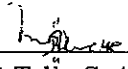
* Supported by AICAD regional budget

TANZANIA COUNTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT
FOR
THE FINAL EVALUATION
OF
THE PROJECT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
(AICAD/JICA PROJECT PHASE 2)

The Tanzania Country Evaluation Team, composed of the representatives of the Joint Final Evaluation Team for the Project of the African Institute for Capacity Development, visited the United Republic of Tanzania from 5th to 7th November, 2006 for the purpose of conducting evaluation of the performance of the Project activities in Uganda. As a result of the field visit conducted on 5th November and the subsequent evaluation session held at Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, a Tanzania Country Performance Report was prepared to be presented to the Joint Evaluation Team.

This report is composed of the conclusion and recommendations by the Tanzania Country Evaluation Team, the Draft Country Performance Report prepared by AICAD Country Director in Tanzania, and performance indicators compiled by AICAD HQs.

Morogoro, 7 November, 2006



Prof. Tolly S. A. Mbwette
/ Leader, Tanzania Country Evaluation Team

Evaluation Team Members

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Prof. Yasuo Takamura	Kyoto University
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Facilitator for the Joint Evaluation Team

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Results of the Evaluation by the Tanzania Country Evaluation Team

Conclusion

- Although capacity building of intermediaries is one of AICAD's major objectives, individuals and small groups currently constitute most of the direct beneficiaries of training courses, which have limited the impact of AICAD activities. AICAD needs to redefine the target group for capacity building interventions and develop appropriate modalities to reach the target.
- Only four out of thirty-six research projects have yielded results that have potential for dissemination. Most research projects were initiated without any dissemination strategies, resulting in difficulties in dissemination after the completion of the research. Moreover, many of the submitted research proposals are not in conformity with AICAD's objectives. Enhancement of researchers' understanding on poverty alleviation and participatory approaches as well as inclusion of dissemination strategies in the evaluation criteria of research proposals will lead to improvement of the quality of research and application of more research results in the field.
- AICAD's current interventions in dissemination of technologies are limited to implementation of training courses. Various modalities, such as seminars, distribution of booklets, provision of technical advice and exchange visits, should be explored under the Country Office's initiatives.
- The technology transfer from farmers to farmers observed at Mlandizi, Kibaha District as a result of the In-Country Training Course shows the potentialities of proliferation effects. On the other hand, it is also observed that AICAD's training cannot solely lead to trainees' adoption of the technologies and the increase of their income. Field-based follow-up activities, including provision of extension services, should be conducted.
- Currently there are no strong linkages between R&D and T&E activities. Synergetic effects between AICAD's Divisions should be emphasized.

Recommendations

A. Research and Development activities

- (1) Speeding up of decision making for the approval of initiation or continuation of research projects
 - The procedures for approval of initiation or continuation of research projects, including those for monitoring and evaluation, should be streamlined.
- (2) Enhancement of researchers' understanding on AICAD's mission, i.e. poverty reduction
 - In soliciting research proposals, AICAD should improve and distribute detailed guidelines for the preparation of a proposal and conduct seminars to enhance applicants' knowledge on AICAD's objectives.
 - Statement of dissemination strategies should be one of the criteria for approval, and it should be clearly announced in soliciting research proposals.
- (3) Enhancement of researchers' ability to properly execute projects
 - Workshops or face-to-face consultations should be conducted to refine selected proposals and to

facilitate future dissemination of research results.

(4) Smooth transition from research to dissemination

- Involvement of relevant stakeholders and practitioners, and the introduction of dissemination tools (training, distribution of booklets, sample tools/equipment) should be encouraged in research.
- All the divisions should be involved in the evaluation of research projects.
- T & E division should assume the responsibility for the dissemination of research results, and design relevant modalities, such as seminars or distribution of booklets, etc. in consultation with the Country Office.

(5) Focus of themes and the number of projects

- In order to maximize the impact on poverty alleviation with AICAD's limited resources, AICAD should focus its resources on a more limited number of themes and projects.

(6) Utilization of existing research technologies

- IN & D Division, in collaboration of the Country Offices, should identify promising existing research studies, from which dissemination packages should be developed.

(7) Linkage from training to research projects

- New research needs and topics can be derived through monitoring of training. Research proposals can be solicited to address these identified needs as "AICAD-directed research projects".

(8) Sensitization on accountability of research funds

- Universities and researchers should be sensitized on proper accountability of research funds through face-to-face consultations or seminars.

(9) Training of researchers

- Sensitization of researchers on the participatory approach, dissemination methodologies, preparation of good research proposals, networking researchers etc. should be organized with affiliated universities based on the cost-sharing principle.

B. Training and Extension activities

(1) Re-definition of the Project's target

- AICAD needs to redefine the target group for capacity building interventions, because capacity building of intermediaries is AICAD's one of the major objectives; individuals and small groups currently constitute most of the direct beneficiaries.

(2) Maximization of the adoption rate of training courses

- In order to maximize the adoption rate of technologies, field-based activities such as provision of technical advice, facilitation of linkage with other support organizations, encouragement of technology transfer from trainees to other people, should be conducted.

(3) Development of training modalities other than regional, in-country and grassroots

- Training and dissemination modalities other than the current training schemes should be explored under the Country Office's initiatives, based on the needs of the particular target groups and the interventions being implemented in specific areas.

(4) Exchange visit of participants

- Upon achievement of establishment of model farmers/business people, exchange visit or study tours should be encouraged.

C. Information Networking and Documentation activities

- The Country Office should support IN& D Division in the update of the contents of the data base.

D. Community Empowerment and Networking Program activities

- SUA has an extensive experience in rural development which is based on bottom-up approach and potential at the locality. The method - "SUA Method" - was developed through a participatory bottom-up approach which involved staff from SUA and Japan, the District Council and the rural communities in Mbinga District. As the CENP proceeds at the target area, this 'SUA method' will be very useful as a reference.

E. Management and Administration issues

(1) Review of the content of AICAD activities and re-establishment of a strategy

- In addition to on-going restructuring of AICAD, there is also need to start a process of reviewing the "content" of AICAD activities to feed into the formulation of future plans.

(2) Establishment of a legal status of the Country Office

- The legal status of the Country Office should be clarified. Ideally it should operate as a Branch of AICAD officially registered in each country as a regional/international organization.

(3) Information sharing of the budget contributed by JICA

- JICA regulation requires JICA experts to manage the activity fund contributed by JICA; however, information on budget and disbursement, including the budgeting process, of both AICAD and JICA should be shared in a transparent manner.

(4) Strengthening of the Country Office

- Clear TORs to guide the Country Office should be developed.
- There should be a certain degree of decentralization so that Country Offices have the ability to decide on staffing, activities and budgets within the AICAD policy framework.
- The Country Office should have the capacity and mandate to generate own funds from various sources.
- The Country Office must have full-time Country Director properly qualified and remunerated.

Attendants apart from Evaluation Team Members

Resource Persons

Prof. Idrissa B. Mshoro	University of Dar es Salaam
Dr. Joseph Mpagalile	Sokoine University of Agriculture
Mr. Ndimubandi Mvukiye	Dakawa Research Centre

Attendants From Project

Dr. Josphat Mwatelah	Deputy Executive Director, AICAD HQs
Mr. Keiichiro Kobayashi	JICA Project Coordinator, AICAD HQs
Prof. Amon Z. Mattee	Country Director, AICAD Tanzania Country Office
Mr. Toshihiro Shimizu	JICA Advisor, AICAD Tanzania Country Office

Observer

Mr. Naoki Takahashi	JICA Tanzania Office
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Schedule of In-Country Evaluation Session in Tanzania (5th – 7th Nov. 2006)

I. Field Visit (5th Nov, 2006)

- 10:00 Field visit at Mlandizi, Kibaha District
- 15:00 Visit Kiroka Irrigation Scheme

II. In-Country Evaluation Session (6th Nov, 2006)

- 9:00 Visit Morogoro cluster shop (Enterprise Development and Value Addition course)
- 10:00 Courtesy Call to Mr. , Vice Chancellor of Sokoine University of Agriculture
- 10:30 Morning Session
- 13:00 Afternoon Session 1
- 15:30 Afternoon Session 2

III. In-Country Evaluation Session (7th Nov, 2006)

- 9:00 Morning Session

AICAD TANZANIA COUNTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT

PRESENTED AT
AICAD/JICA PROJECT PHASE 2
COUNTRY EVALUATION SESSIONS
5th - 7th November 2006

AICAD TANZANIA COUNTRY OFFICE

1. INTRODUCTION

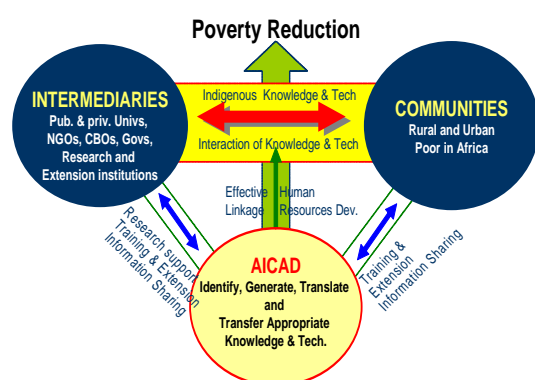
The African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) was established in 2000 as an autonomous regional institution that tackles poverty reduction in Africa through human resource development. It originated from the idea of setting up a Base for African Human Capacity Building, an idea that was addressed during the second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) in 1998. The AICAD Secretariat is situated within the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Kenya while AICAD Tanzania Country Office is located within Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA).

Currently, the Institute is jointly financed by the three East African governments: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda with the support of the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under signed Record of Discussions (R/D) with these East African countries. The members of AICAD are currently the Ministries in charge of Higher Education and Finance, Public Universities in these three countries and JICA.

AICAD aims at achieving poverty reduction and socio-economic development, by facilitating the indigenous people to solve the problems of Africa. AICAD is working hand in hand with African universities and institutions in trying to evolve a more practical perspective in their education and research functions and hence accelerate human capacity development in the African region.

Our Vision is **“To be the leading African Institution in building human capacity for poverty reduction.”**

Our Mission is **“To link knowledge to application within communities in order to reduce poverty in partner countries in Africa.”**



AICAD conducts its activities in human resource capacity development through its three functional divisions of Research and Development (R&D), Training and Extension (T&E) and Information and Network and Documentation (IN & D).

The diagram illustrates how AICAD forges linkages between “intermediary” institutions and rural and urban communities. Primary role of AICAD is to strengthen these linkages.

Strategic Plan indicates the following 5 key result areas to pursue vision and mission:

KRA1: Identify and generate appropriate knowledge & technology

- KRA2: Translate appropriate knowledge & technology
- KRA3: Transfer appropriate knowledge & technology
- KRA4: Expand AICAD activities in the African region
- KRA5: Strengthen institutional capacity

This report is presented at AICAD/JICA Project Phase2 Country Evaluation Session in Tanzania on 6th and 7th November 2006 to discuss the issues of achievement, constraints and recommendation for future activities.

2. ACTIVITIES

2-1 Research & Development Activities

(1) Summary of Activities

During the period of Phase 2 (July 2002- July 2007), AICAD has been supporting 36 research activities in Tanzania since 2002. Research results are expected to be disseminated for poverty alleviation. As of October 2006, eighteen (18) out of 36 are still on-going. 5th Call has started this year. The breakdown of those research projects is as follows:

Pilot Call: 2 research projects

2nd Call: 6 research projects

3rd Call: 14 research projects

4th Call: 9 research projects

5th Call: 5 researches projects

The title, summaries and implementing institutions' names are attached at ANNEX 1, 2.

(2) Issues to be highlighted:

The following are examples of some of the research projects that have been supported by AICAD including some important observations:

- a) Study on Value Addition of Cassava for Human and Animal Foods for Income generation and Commercialization by Prof. Lekule, Sokoine University of Agriculture. This study has developed a technology which small scale cassava producers can use for processing their cassava for the market either as human food or as animal feed. While the technology has been well received by the community, the remaining challenge is how to link the producers to markets and to support them to increase production of cassava to satisfy the market especially for large scale animal feed processors. There is potential for linking up with the College of Engineering and Technology of the University of Dar es Salaam in further improving the design and in up scaling the technology for wider use.

The study was conducted in the area proposed for the Community Empowerment and Networking Project, whereby AICAD can further invest resources in disseminating the

technology. If the technology is widely adopted there is a high likelihood that the cassava crop will be an important cash crop for the area and so contribute to poverty alleviation.

- b) Semi-prefabricated Concrete Construction Techniques for Urban low cost Housing by Prof. Mwamila, University of Dar es Salaam. Metal molds for fabricating pre-cast concrete materials have been developed by researchers. Knowledge Transfer and Dissemination Committee at AICAD HQs selected this research for dissemination. However, the Country Office suggests that cost-benefit analysis of the technology should be done, together with a study of the potential target groups so as to determine the dissemination pathways before initiating dissemination program. Currently it appears as a technology which could be used for community construction projects for schools, dispensaries etc. Similar works has been undertaken by Small scale Industrial Development Organization (SIDO). Therefore there is potential for collaboration between this project and SIDO for further dissemination.
- c) Research on Knowledge, Perception, Practices and Factors Affecting the Quality and Keeping Value of Milk and on Improving the Dairy Processing and Marketing Efficiency in Developing Smallholder Dairy Systems by Prof. Kambarage and Prof. N. Mdoe respectively, both of SUA. These studies were aimed at developing practices which small scale cattle keepers can use in improving the quality and marketability of milk in their communities, so as to improve their incomes from milk and contribute to poverty alleviation.

However, the results from these studies need to be packaged in ways which will facilitate their use in AICAD training programmes.

- d) Research on Improving the Genetic Potential of Local Goats through Cross-breeding With Improved Breeds by Dr. Chenyambuga of SUA. Targeted communities are interested in introduction of exotic goat breeds in their village. During the first year, the villagers were able to cross their female goats with the introduced exotic male goats. During the 1st phase and 2nd phase of the study, three exotic goats died due to poor management by the villages. This type of a research project is usually long term requiring several years of cross-breeding until one is able to get an adequate number of cross-bred animals in the community. It also needs to go hand in hand with intensive training and follow-ups of the farmers to ensure that they adopt improved management practices.

The project has potential for enabling rural households to improve their nutritious status and increase their income through the sale of goat milk.

- e) Research on Processing of Coarse Grain by Prof. Shayo of SUA. The researcher is working on developing a processing machine for course grains such as sorghum and millet. The technology is aimed at reducing the women's heavy workload in processing the grain.

It is also aimed at adding value and improving the palatability and acceptability of these grains for general human consumption so as to widen the food base and reduce food poverty.

The challenge here is how to link with manufacturers who can take up the

manufacturing and distribution of the developed machines.

There is a possibility of collaborating with other research studies not funded by AICAD. AICAD could take the role of facilitating linkage with other collaborators for mutual benefit.

- f) Research on Removal of Chemical Pollutants from Borehole Water Using Activated Carbon in Dar es Salaam City by Dr. J.E.G. Mdoe, UDSM. Once this research is finalized, the research output of activated carbon for chemical removal will be used in the targeted community, but so far it is not clear how this technology will be widely available to the community.

So far only four (4) out of 36 research projects have yielded results which have potential for dissemination.

Linkage between Research activities and Training activities

So far two researchers working on coarse grain processing and cassava value addition have participated in the in-country training on Value Addition.

(3) Problem and Constraints

While some achievements have been registered in AICAD funded research, some constraints still remain.

- The process of approval for initiation or continuation takes along time due to the administrative process for decision making. This time lag causes the discontinuity of the research at the sites especially for those studies on plants and livestock and depends on rainfall. In some cases this has led to the targeted community's low participation and discouragement.
- Researchers had low understanding of concept of AICAD. For some of the studies, it is not clear how the poverty alleviation issue is being addressed.
- Many researchers did not demonstrate ability to prepare scientifically sound proposals. Some of them could not execute research projects properly. E.g. some of reports' quality is low.
- Many of the research studies have not been conceived with application/dissemination in mind. Neither have analyses of the intended target groups been done, nor the cost-benefit analyses of the technologies. This makes immediate dissemination difficult.
- Even where potentially useful technologies have been developed there is yet no mechanism within AICAD to immediately upscale such technologies. In particular, it is not clear who has the responsibility for dissemination within the AICAD structure. Furthermore, researchers, once they have concluded their studies, may not necessarily be interested in the process of dissemination.

- There is a feeling that AICAD has supported too many small research studies, many of which may not have impact on poverty alleviation, especially given the short term nature of funding.
- Process of accounting for research funds has presented challenges because of the unclarity on roles of researchers' vis-à-vis host universities' finance offices.

(4) Recommendations for Improvement:

- Research projects should be designed to include dissemination strategies as one of the criteria for approval. Project approval should involve other divisions so as to have a comprehensive perspective within AICAD for better integrated approach.
- Knowledge Transfer and Dissemination Process needs to involve other stakeholders with relevant expertise.
- More promising research studies are usually those based on previous studies. Identification of research themes should be based on what has already been done so as to build on it.
- AICAD should define a few key themes for long term funding.
- Furthermore, it is well known that there are already many technologies which have been developed over the years but are not currently being utilized because the people are facing certain constraints. AICAD could focus its efforts on unblocking those constraints.
- Through the training activities such as monitoring on adoption of knowledge and technology, AICAD can identify constraints which farmers and small business people are facing and develop research project to solve those constraints.
- There should be some capacity building of researchers. For example, training on how to prepare good research proposals, how to analyze data, how to disseminate research results, networking researchers etc.

2-2 Training and Extension Activities

(1) Summary of Activities

During the current phase AICAD Tanzania conducted three types of in-country training, namely In-Country Training Course on Irrigation and Water Resource Management four times, In-Country Training Course on Enterprise Development twice and In-Country Training Course on Value Addition once. In addition, two grass root trainings on water resource management irrigation were conducted. The list of training activities that have been implemented and other relevant information are as indicated in the attached Annex 3.

(2) Highlighted Issues:

Some of the key observations on T&E activities are as follows:

- a) Irrigation and Water Resources Management Course

- Objectives

A total of four in country training courses have been conducted with an average of thirty participants each. The training aims at improving the skills of small scale farmers with respect to the management of irrigation water so that they can increase their production and incomes with the available water resources.

- Participants

First and second course drew participants (farmers and extension staffs) from different districts across the country. For third and fourth training course, it was decided to select participants from specific irrigation schemes within Morogoro and Coast regions. This was in order to allow closer monitoring and follow up by Country Office. About seven to ten farmers including one extension staff were selected from each irrigation scheme. For the fifth training course, farmers and extension staff have been selected from Kibaha district where AICAD intend to implement Community Empowerment Network Program.

- Training Approach

Training has involved a heavy dose of practical training at appropriate sites where irrigation is being practiced.

An important feature of this Course is the involvement of many stakeholders in implementing it: the District Councils in selecting participants, Government training and research institutes in providing trainers, Zonal Irrigation Office, Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) and SUA also in providing trainers and training venues, as well as Mkindo Farmers Training Centre in providing training venue.

- Adoption

The farmers in the identified schemes were also directly involved in picking the participants for the course based on agreed upon criteria. One condition being that those selected for training will come back to train others who remained behind. However, monitoring of the Course participants shows a limited adoption of what they were trained on, the reason being that many need material assistance (improved seed, and other inputs), face labour constraints, while others do not yet have market opportunities for their produce.

b) The Enterprise Development and the Value Addition Courses

- Objectives

These courses have recently been introduced. They aim at assisting small scale producers and other operators to link better with markets, and so to improve their incomes by operating more commercially and adding value to their produce.

- Participants

Participants are smallholder farmers and small business people who are involved in agro processing. For the first course, participants are selected from Morogoro region. Those selected for these courses have included some of those who were involved in the IWRM

course in the hope of creating some kind of synergy in the training activities. For the second course, participants are selected from Morogoro and Coast regions. Some of them are selected from the area where AICAD is going to work on Community Empowerment and Network Program.

- Training Approach

The implementation of these courses has also involved several stakeholders including Dar es Salaam, Mzumbe and Sokoine universities, AMKA Trust (an NGO), SIDO, and private entrepreneurs all of who have either contributed resource persons or have provided venues for practical training.

- Adoption

Monitoring done to the participants shows that most of them have not yet been able to implement fully what they learned because they have not had time, but also because of lack of adequate capital.

For example, during the course participants were taught how to keep proper records for their business activities. Most of participants indicated they keep records, however the monitoring team observed that not so many participants are keeping proper records as they were taught.

As a result, the training has not yet realized expected impact so far. With further follow up and advice by AICAD, participants have possibility to improve their activities and to increase their income.

(3) Problems and Constraints

- Target for training courses should be clearly identified. Current target is basically the farmers and individual business persons. Individual approach will tend to limit the training impact to the small area. The question to ask is whether AICAD should be operating as a small CBO training only a handful of farmers in a very small area.
- Current training style is only limited to Regional/In-country and grassroots.
- There are no extension activities been done under T&E
- Other than training, there are no technology transfer/dissemination activities.
- The design of training programmes is not based on the output from AICAD funded research.
- Training only without other forms of support to farmers, or without linking it to other development interventions (supported by AICAD or other organizations) may have limited impact on the target group.

(4) Recommendations for Improvement

The following recommendations are provided for consideration:

- Target group for training/technology dissemination
AICAD need to redefine the target group for capacity building interventions in light of many actors involved in poverty alleviation.

- **Integration of training with other AICAD activities**
 Training should be more integrated with other AICAD activities, and ideally should be based on output from research, so that training is the means of dissemination of the research results.
- **Development of various packages of training/dissemination modalities**
 There should be a menu of different types of training in terms of subjects, duration and methods. Based on the achievement so far, AICAD can explore the different types of training, and the type of course to implement at any particular time and place will depend the needs of the particular target group and appropriate dissemination approach, and should also relate to what other interventions are being implemented in the area.
- **Networking/Cluster/Group approach in training**
 Target persons can be individuals; however they can formulate a group, cluster or network at their respective area. Network of groups can address their problem and needs to outsiders for further development.
- **Learning Process Approach (From Training to Research)**
 The training activity can be the experimental occasion to verify the usefulness of existing knowledge and technology. By conducting monitoring, AICAD should be able to observe the gap between the existing knowledge and technology and real application on the ground. The gap can be tackled through the research activity to develop new technology, refer the existing knowledge in the other countries such as neighboring counties and Asian countries. While the direct beneficiaries receive the training to improve their business or farming activity, AICAD also gains further perspectives on required knowledge and technology. For this approach, AICAD can maintain the current target group at grassroots level.
- **Follow up activities/Establishment of Model**
 Trained farmers and business people may not be able to practice all what they learnt in the course. In order to bring tangible result, it is necessary to closely follow up their activities. This close follow up will cost more time and resources. It is necessary therefore to be strategic by working with groups rather than individual farmers which will be very costly. Once established model farmers, business people, groups, they will be the focal points for farmers to farmers learning. These follow up activities/establishment of model can be more emphasized than residential training course.
- **Exchange Visit for participants**
 Upon achievement of establishment of Model farmers/business people, AICAD alumni will be the focal points for various exchange visit, study tours or field visit for new participants.

2-3 Information, Networking and Documentation Activities

(1) Activities Conducted (Publicity)

- Regular distribution of AICAD newsletters
- Reporting on specific AICAD activities (training, conferences and workshops) in the media
- On 1st September 2006, AICAD Tanzania advertised its activities on the Guardian to celebrate AICAD Day assigned on 1st August.

(2) Expected Activities at Country Level in the Future

- For next AICAD Day, it is recommended that activity will be carried out during Nanenane (Farmers Day) for maximum publicity with minimum cost.

2-4 Community Empowerment and Networking Program Activities

The Community Empowerment and Networking Programme are intended to realize comprehensive focal area development through intensive implementation of various activities toward poverty reduction in selected areas. In the model areas, various development activities such as research, training, extension, community development, information networking activities, etc. will be designed to be carried out in a synergistic manner for higher effects. In principle, activities will be designed based on the needs and opportunities of the communities that shall be identified through participatory community surveys. The program shall adopt multidisciplinary approach to realize comprehensive poverty reduction. In order to ensure sustainability, the target communities will be facilitated to develop and implement community development plans based on self-reliance.

(1) Progress of activities

Targeted model area has been identified at Kibaha District and a stakeholder workshop has been conducted at Kibaha District in collaboration with the DALDOs Office. Through the stakeholders' workshop and data collection from District offices and in the field, a number of potential community groups have been identified. Within the District, Ruvu and Mlandizi Wards have been selected as the targeted area due to their agricultural potential and existing active community groups, as well as a past AICAD funded research site.

(2) Problems and constraints

- Since it is a new program and involved other organization such as IPGRI and ILRI for formulating the program, it takes time to reach the consensus in activities.
- So far the design of the program does not indicate clearly the possibility of expansion to other areas from the target area.

(3) Recommendations

- SUA has an extensive experience in rural development which is based on bottom up approach and

potential at the locality. The method has been called ‘SUA Method’. As the CENP proceeds at the target area, this ‘SUA method’ will be very useful as a reference.

3. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

3-1 Capacity of Country Office

Currently office has one room office borrowed from SUA. There is a Country Director on part time basis; an Administrative Assistant and a Driver on yearly contracts and paid by the Regional budget. In addition, a Programme Officer and an Accounts Assistant are in the process of being recruited under the Regional budget. The Office is well equipped thanks to JICA support. In addition, depending on the amount of activities to be performed at any one time, JICA supports short term up to one year engagement of staff for specific tasks.

3-2 Degree of Involvement on Planning Implementation of AICAD Activities

The Country Office essentially operates as a liaison office implementing what has broadly been decided at AICAD Headquarters. But the Office has some leeway in terms of scheduling of the agreed activities.

3-3 Problems and Constraints

The following constraints are faced by the Country Offices

- AICAD does not have clear strategy for achieving its vision and mission. So far strategic plan approved has not resulted in a significant reorganization of AICAD activities.
- Lack of legal status/definition of Country Offices (currently operating as a “Project” not institution)
- Until recently, the terms of employment for CO staff were very unclear. In addition, TORs of JICA expert are not clear.
- Organization structure of COs was approved but not implemented.
- No sense of permanency of the institution of AICAD.
- Unclear mandate of COs.
- Operating from borrowed Offices premises
- Unclear chain of command/poor communication between HQs and COs.
- There is no full time managerial personnel. Country Director can only devote limited time for AICAD activities because of other commitments.

3-4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered for consideration:

- In addition to on-going restructuring of AICAD, there is need to also start a process of reviewing the “content” of AICAD activities. Content includes definition of target

groups, areas of intervention, approach of intervention, resource mobilization, coordination and integration of activities, institutional arrangement.

- The legal status of the Country Office should be clarified. Ideally it should operate as a Branch of AICAD officially registered in each country as a regional/international organization.
 - The Country Office should have the capacity and mandate to generate own funds from various sources.
 - Must have full-time Country Director properly qualified and remunerated.
 - There should be a national decision-making body with clear TORs to guide the Country Office.
 - There should be a certain degree of decentralization so that Country Offices have the ability to decide on staffing, activities and budgets within the AICAD policy framework.
 - Ultimately the Country Office should have a permanent well-facilitated office.
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ANNEX4: List of Evaluation Members and Attendants

Evaluation Team

1. Mr. Mushi representing Mr. Gesimba, Ministry of Higher Education and Science and Technology
2. Prof. Takamura, Kyoto University
3. Prof. Mbwete, Open University (Not attended)
4. Mr. Mwenyekule representing Ms. Ngingite, Ministry of Finance
5. Mr. Kaneda, JICA HQs
6. Mr. Msofe, JICA Tanzania
7. Mr. Mori, Facilitator
8. Prof. D. Some, Moi University, Kenya
9. Mr. Wanambi, Ministry of Finance, Uganda

Technical Advisors

10. Prof. Mshoro, University of Dar es Salaam
11. Dr. Mpagalile, Sokoine University of Agriculture
12. Mr. Mvukiye, Dakawa Research Centre

Observers

13. Mr. Takahashi, JICA Tanzania
14. Mr. Kobayashi, AICAD/JICA
15. Dr. Mwatelah, AICAD HQs

AICAD Tanzania Country Office

16. Prof. Mattee
17. Mr. Shimizu

Technical Advisor (Field Visit)

Prof. Tiisekwa, Sokoine University of Agriculture

**ANNEX 5: PROGRAMME FOR THE JOINT EVALUATION OF AICAD IN TANZANIA,
5TH – 7TH , NOVEMBER, 2006.**

TIME	EVENT
Sunday 5th November	
8:00 am	Departure from Dar es Salaam
9:30 am	Field visit at Mlandizi, Kibaha District -Meet local contact person and farmers for Value Addition on Cassava Research -Observe potential target area for Community Empowerment and Network Program.
12.00 noon	Lunch, at Chalinze
1.00 pm	Travel to Morogoro
3.00 pm	Visit Kiroka Irrigation Scheme, meet participants of the Irrigation and Water Resource Management Course.
4.00 pm	Travel to Morogoro and check into hotel
Monday 6th November	
8:30am	Visit Morogoro cluster shop, meet with Enterprise Development and Value addition Course Participants.
9.30 am	Proceed to SUA Courtesy call to Vice Chancellor
10.00 am	Tea/Coffee
10.30 am	In-Country Evaluation Session starts
1.00 pm	Lunch
2.00 pm	In-Country Evaluations Session continues
5.00 pm	End of the day
Tuesday 7th November	
9:00 am	In-Country Evaluation Session Cont
10.30 am	Tea/Coffee
11.00 am	In-Country Evaluation Session continues
1.00 pm	Lunch
2.00 pm	Wrap up discussions
4.30 pm	End of the Day

Tanzania

Number of Research proposals submitted by call

University	Pilot Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	4th Call	5th Call	Total
UDSM	14	15	23	21	15	88
SUA	8	18	44	44	15	129
Mzumbe Univ.		2	11	7	3	23
Open Univ.		1	4	6	5	16
Zanzibar Univ.				2	2	4
Total	22	36	82	80	40	260

Number of Research proposals approved by call

University	Pilot Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	4th Call	5th Call	Total
UDSM	1	2	4	2	1	10
SUA	1	3	8	3	2	17
Mzumbe Univ.		1	1	1	1	4
Open Univ.		0	1	2	1	4
Zanzibar Univ.				1	0	1
Total	2	6	14	9	5	36

Tanzania

Number of research proposals submitted category (3, 4, 5 call only)

University	Discipline Specific	Multi-Disciplinary	Graduate Students
UDSM	18	24	17
SUA	22	38	42
Mzumbe Univ.	8	11	1
Open Univ.	8	7	0
Zanzibar Univ.	3	1	0
Total	59	81	60

Number of research proposals approved by category (3, 4, 5 call only)

University	Discipline Specific	Multi-Disciplinary	Graduate Students
UDSM	3	1	3
SUA	2	6	5
Mzumbe Univ.	2	0	1
Open Univ.	3	1	0
Zanzibar Univ.	1	0	0
Total	11	8	9

Tanzania

Number of Research proposals submitted by theme

Call	1	1	1	1,2,3,4,5	2	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	3,4,5	3,4,5	Total
University	Food production and processing	Low cost housing and energy supply	Social economic aspects of development	Water Resource Management and Conservation	SMEs	Food Security	Health Equity	Community Dev.	Environ. Conserv.	Industrialization process	Policy Implementation	
UDSM	3	1	6	15	3	10	6	15	13	8	10	90
SUA	6	0	1	4	1	56	20	30	16	7	5	146
Mzumbe Univ.	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	9	4	5	3	27
Open Univ.	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	3	2	0	2	17
Zanzibar Univ.				0		1	0	4	2	0	0	7
Total	9	1	7	22	5	74	31	61	37	20	20	287
Share	3.1%	0.3%	2.4%	7.7%	1.7%	25.8%	10.8%	21.3%	12.9%	7.0%	7.0%	100.0%

Number of Research proposals approved by theme

University	Food production and processing	Low cost housing and energy supply	Social economic aspects of development	Water Resource Management and Conservation	SMEs	Food Security	Health Equity	Community Dev.	Environ. Conserv.	Industrialization process	Policy Implementation	Total
UDSM	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	5	2	1	15
SUA	1	0	0	3	1	10	0	5	3	2	1	26
Mzumbe Univ.	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	6
Open Univ.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	5
Zanzibar Univ.				1		1	0	1	1	1	0	5
Total	1	1	0	8	2	14	2	10	10	6	3	57
Share	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	14.0%	3.5%	24.6%	3.5%	17.5%	17.5%	10.5%	5.3%	100.0%

Tanzania

List of research projects (Pilot Call)

No.	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Food Production and Processing	Studies on knowledge, perception, practices and factors affecting the quality and keeping value of milk	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	A cross-sectional study was carried out in smallholder dairy farms and traditional herds in Dodoma municipality in order to assess the knowledge, perception and practices of farmers, consumers and vendors in relation to health risks associated with consumption of milk. Farmers' practice in relation to milking practices and their knowledge of mastitis were also investigated.	Transfer of technology should be done. Focus should be on milk handling, processing & marketing through training, demonstration etc.	2002	2003	2004	completed and to be disseminated
2	Low Cost Housing and Energy	Semi-prefab concrete construction techniques for urban low cost housing	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	The aim of the study was to develop a building technology that is primarily appropriate for urban centres with the following features: (i) good functional and structural reliability (ii) reduced construction time (iii) relatively low construction cost. The use of semi-prefab technology, a compromise between full-scale prefabrication and in-situ concrete method was investigated, with particular focus on the use of simple machinery and in-situ construction techniques without most of the auxiliary supports.	Project should continue with emphasis on the following: dynamic loading and shear strength tests, investigation of natural soils at specific sites and involvement of the target community. Mechanisms for translation should be developed.	2002	2004		Started dissemination

Tanzania

List of Research Projects (2nd call)

No.	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Food Security	Development of livestock management and policy strategies for Maasai pastoralists in Kilosa, Morogoro Region, Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The project seeks to identify, analyze and test existing and improved livestock management technologies and policy strategies that will promote better utilization of grazing lands, good neighbourliness and economic well being of the Masai pastoralists in Kilosa district, Morogoro, Tanzania. It seeks to identify appropriate indicators on land based resource trends, analyse types and causes of conflicts, carry out a detailed analysis of indigenous grazing management techniques and current government policy on pastoral sector and make relevant recommendations.	Project should be concluded as the principle researcher is unavailable. If possible, the work should be taken up by another researcher.	2003	2004		concluded
2	Small and Medium Enterprises	Improving the dairy processing and marketing efficiency in developing smallholder dairy systems	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The project aimed at increasing the incomes of the milk marketers and processors through reduction of costs and improvement in market access. This is directly related to the objective of reducing poverty through increasing incomes and improving access to services.	Mechanisms should be developed for translation and dissemination of suitable results. Relevant aspects include milk handling, processing & marketing.	2003	2004		recommended for dissemination
3	Small and Medium Enterprises	Traditional food products' value chain of women small businesses of Tanzania	Mzumbe University, Tanzania	This research project is undertaken with the overall goal of empowering small scale women food processors to market their products in wider internal and external markets to reduce the income poverty. This is expected to be achieved by improving downstream value adding activities to agricultural products by developing market and improving skills of women small scale food processors. The activities were specifically so planned in order to ultimately ensure that the targeted small businesses improve value of products and show room for training and displaying hygienic food products as well as food processing and marketing so that the products can qualify for the awards of TBS certificates.	Project should be concluded as researchers have not fulfilled their contractual obligations.	2003	2004		concluded
4	Environmental Conservation	Removal of chemical pollutants from borehole waterhole water using activated carbon: A case study of Dar es Salaam City	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	This research aims to evaluate the magnitude of chemical contamination of the borehole waters used by residents of Dar es Salaam city and design a furnace to be used locally for production of activated carbons which are known to remove almost any chemical present in aqueous systems. The study also seeks to optimize the physicochemical properties of the activated carbons prepared from agro-wastes using the furnace and design a 'filtration system' for on-site pilot studies and optimization of operational parameters. Users of the technology will then be trained through 'hands-on' approach.	It was noted that the researcher had identified the pollutants, confirmed local materials for carbon production and fabricated initial cartridge samples. Recommendation: Project should continue but should focus identification of physical, biological & chemical pollutants, standardization of activated carbon, design, fabrication and testing of the filtration cartridge and establishment of the science of removal of pollutants.	2003	2004	2006	On-going
5	Water Resources Management	Mobilizing local initiatives in restoration and conservation of degraded watersheds using forest filter vegetation	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	This research aims to assess socio-economic factors that influence watershed and water resource management in Uluguru Mountain River basins and train local communities on sound watershed management. The project will collaborate with locals on assessment of the ecological health, extent, structure and conditions of the riparian ecosystems and initiate watershed rehabilitation activities to address problems identified, including preparation of regulations and watershed management plans using forest filter vegetation.	Recommendation: Project should continue to next phase but should focus on assessment of water use demand for different species, flow (baseline data) to establish trends, water quality and mechanisms for enhanced community participation. It should also establish the impact of land tenure.	2003	2004	2006	On-going
6	Water Resources Management	A study on effectiveness of local Tanzanian plant materials and solar radiation on purification of domestic water supply	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	This study seeks to investigate the potential of indigenous/natural water treatment methods, such as clarification of turbid and muddy waters with flocculating plants either as supplement or as an alternative to conventional chemical water treatment methods. It seeks to document ethno botanical information, analyse natural coagulants and their effects on chemical and physical characteristics of treated water and the nature of the principle active agent. It will also study the effectiveness of both natural coagulant and solar radiation on inactivation of residual faecal indicator bacteria and pathogenic microbes and develop a technology for use in water treatment.		2003			concluded

Tanzania

List of Research Projects (3rd call)

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Improvement of smallholder poultry production and health in rural Tanzania	Open University of Tanzania, Tanzania	This project focuses on improving the production and health conditions of rural poultry, the nutritional status of poultry keepers, as well as employing poultry as a tool for poverty alleviation. The project also gives special attention to socio-economic aspects and factors that contribute to low production indices. Improved husbandry practices such as housing, feeding animal management systems etc will form an integral part of the project. Marketing facilities will also be investigated	Project should be concluded as researchers have not honoured their contractual obligations.	2004			concluded
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Introduction and evaluation of dairy and meat crossbred goats under farmers' management system.	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The overall objective of the research project is to improve livelihood of the rural people through adoption of improved goat husbandry technologies. The approach taken in this work is to improve meat and milk production of small-scale farmers keeping local goats through crossbreeding and introduction of better husbandry practices.	The project is viable and proceeding well. Should continue with greater emphasis on acceptance & popularization of goat milk, increase in number of bucks, cost benefit analysis and project sustainability.	2004	2006		On-going
3	Discipline-specific (A)	Community Development	Strengthening women's accessibility to information, inputs and markets through existing and new forms of women organisations in Tanzania.	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The overall objective of this project is to stimulate social processes that unleash the creative skills of women in order to create a permanent process of women organizations driven by rural communities. Achievement of this long term objective will be demonstrated with the increase in the number of women organizations/groups, participation of members in the organizations/groups in relevant decision making processes compared to those not in groups, and income accrued from micro-projects executed by the groups. The purpose of the research project is therefore to identify and promote appropriate strategies for organizing and empowering women groups in order to determine their own destiny in the process of bettering their livelihoods and hence alleviate poverty.	The project should be concluded. The purpose of the project and hence overall goal can only be realized through output from other interventions. Group organization alone, which seems to be the focus of this study cannot achieve this.	2004			concluded
4	Discipline-specific (A)	Industrialization Processes	Measuring and comparing transaction costs in formal and informal small-scale enterprises: Estimating market transaction costs of food vending enterprises in Morogoro and Ilala Municipalities in Tanzania.	Mzumbe University, Tanzania	The overall goal of the research project is to make a contribution to the alleviation of poverty in Tanzania through reduction of costs of doing business in informal and small scale formal sectors. Formalization of the informal sector will contribute to enhancing of government budgetary resources for poverty alleviation. The above is to be achieved through estimation and comparing transaction costs of doing business in food vending ventures in informal and formal sub-sectors, and hence determine the extent to which the transaction costs constrain formalization and growth of the informal sector.	Project should continue. Detailed exploratory study involving a larger sample should be conducted. The role of the Business Development Service (BDS) & microfinance should be captured. A better strategy to capture time lost by informal entrepreneurs due to closing and avoiding legal follow ups should be designed.	2004	2006		On-going
5	Discipline-specific (A)	Industrialization Processes	Poverty and Sustainability: Towards a New Paradigm in the Management of Manufacturing Industries in Tanzania.	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	This project seeks to develop engineering processes and systems that promote recycling and reuse to achieve eco-efficiency i.e. reduced use of inputs and minimal pollution and waste production. The goal is to develop a methodology which tangibly measures a corporation's level of sustainability, so that it is useful in helping the organization define and work towards its sustainability goal, prioritize its efforts and market itself credibly as a business working towards attaining a sustainable world. The study involves concepts, methods, data and analyses from both biology and economics. It entails developing biophysical equivalents for land, water, air and ocean for industrial processes and materials.	Project should be concluded. The Management Framework developed cannot be developed to fit SMEs and yet the focus of the study should be SMEs.	2004			concluded
6	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security Industrialization Process Community Development	Empowering women in income generation activities; a case study of street food vendors "Mama lishie" in Morogoro, Dodoma and Arusha municipalities	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The overall objective of the research project is to empower Mama Lishie through improved processing and marketing skills for street vended foods as will be demonstrated with existence of registered pilot groups that are actively and efficiently running respective businesses. The immediate benefits to the targeted Mama Lishie which are expected to meet the Purpose of the research project include the increase in household income of the target group associated with improved business skills and enhanced teamwork spirit.	The project should continue. Should concentrate in Morogoro and involve largest groups of Mama lishes. Institutional linkages in the research planning & implementation should be enhanced.	2004	2006		On-going
7	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security	Promotion of under-utilized coarse grains in Central zone of Tanzania. A case study of sorghum and millets in selected villages in Dodoma region	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The overall goal of the research project is to reduce poverty and improve quality of life and social well-being of women in rural households in Central zone of Tanzania through increased utilization of sorghum and millet by adopting improved processing technologies that can simplify processing operations and increase labour productivity. Realization of the above will be demonstrated by a 10% increase in the consumption of sorghum and millet by 2006 and a 15% increase in the household income of the target communities within the same period	Project remains viable and promising. It should continue. Stakeholders should be involved, a cost benefit analysis performed and appropriate threshing technology developed. Demand analysis and commercialization potential for millets and sorghum based products should be considered.	2004	2006		On-going

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
8	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security Community Development	Value addition of cassava for human and animal foods for income generation and commercialisation	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The overall objective of the present research project is to have improved food security and household income of smallholder cassava farmers through promotion of cassava value addition technologies in target districts. The activities were specifically so planned in order to ensure that cassava products are developed, tested, and are widely adopted through improved handling, processing, utilization and marketing. Another key anticipated project output is to ensure that improved technologies for processing of cassava for human and animal foods are disseminated widely	Outcome of project should be translated and should include field tests with greater community involvement. Adaptation trials for 'gari' in addition to other food products for human consumption should be conducted.	2004			recommended for dissemination
9	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security Environment Conservation Community Development	Establishment of the technical prototypes of rural development activities for the integrated land resources management and environmental conservation in the fragile mountain landscape	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	Ecosystems and land resources of the mountain regions of East Africa are rapidly degraded under ever increasing land pressure. Technical prototypes, which are feasible for rural communities, are required to be developed for management of the relatively fragile environment. However, most introduced prototypes of the rural development activities so far have been somewhat 'single-menu' options and sometimes ignored realities of the rural communities. This project seeks to (i) obtain technical prototypes for harmonious co-existence of ecosystems and production activities (ii) improve household economy (iii) empower rural communities and (iv) improve the living environment.	Project should continue. Baseline survey focusing on local land tenure and management and experimentation of different farming techniques should be carried out. Regarding transfer or results, more seedlings should be raised and community members involved in tree planting.	2004	2006		On-going
10	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food Security	Contribution of on-farm seed production on poverty reduction.	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The overall objective of the research project was to assess the impact of BDS on the performances of rural enterprises in Magu District in Tanzania. This will be achieved if information on the role of BDS interventions in promoting rural micro-enterprise stability will be provided in terms of financial performance as well as created employment and resource base. For that purpose, it was necessary to analyse information on the types of micro-enterprise activities and BDS found in the district.	Was MSc. Project and is complete.	2004			completed
11	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Environment Conservation	Study of Ethnobotany, Diversity, Bioactivity and Propagation of threatened medicinal plants in Lake Victoria basin. A case of catchment of rivers Mara in Tarime district	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	The main objective of this project is to study indigenous use and conservation practices, diversity, bio-activity and propagation techniques for selected medicinal plants in the catchment areas of rivers Mara and Mofi in Tarime district as a basis for designing sustainable conservation programmes and pharmaceutical research.	It was noted that researcher had collected 128 plants for 89 diseases however, an evaluation should be conducted to determine the true situation on the ground. Since this was a graduate student project, it would not be continuing, however, the researcher could develop a new proposal for consideration as survey work needs to continue.	2004			completed
12	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Environment Conservation	Investigation of levels of biogas utilization from lighting to electricity generation in rural areas in Tanzania.	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	The research aims to produce information for awareness creation on economic uses of biogas at different levels starting from lighting and ending up with electricity generation. This information will also be valuable to researchers interested in the conversion of biogas to electricity using different types of engines. Use of biogas to generate electricity can alleviate poverty when used to power energy intensive small industries in the rural areas. The study focuses on three categories of users: (i) direct users of biogas for household lighting (ii) users of biogas to generate electricity (iii) users of biogas to generate medium and large scale electricity for household and commercial purposes.	It was noted that the researcher had documented the biogas reactions and related problems as well as possibilities for acceptance of the technology. Recommendation: Project should continue with focus on; approved biogas production & efficiency, fabrication of engine for conversion of electricity	2004	2006		On-going
13	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Industrialization Processes	Assessment of the impact of Business Development Services on performance of rural enterprises in Magu District, Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The majority of micro-enterprises, especially in the rural areas are constrained by factors that affect their performance and significant contribution to Gross Domestic Product and economic development in general. This research project seeks to assess how Business Development Services (BDS) interventions contribute to performance of rural-based micro-enterprises in terms of their sustainability and growth, income security, individual well being and the economic development of rural communities and will be undertaken in Magu district, Mwanza region, Tanzania.	Was MSc. Project and is complete. Modalities for upscaling BDS to other areas should be developed and possibilities for collaboration with organizations that offer BDS explored.	2004			completed
14	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Policy and Implementation	Institutionalizing urban agriculture as a strategy for poverty reduction in urban areas with gender perspective	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	The research focuses on institutionalization of urban agriculture as a national poverty reduction strategy in urban areas with gender perspectives. It seeks to (i) trace and identify the main poverty reduction strategy areas of urban agriculture (ii) analyze the impacts of urban agriculture strategies on societal development (iii) recommend policy options for effective and efficient poverty reduction outputs. The study will be undertaken in Dar es Salaam city.	Was MSc. Project and is complete.	2004			completed

Tanzania

List of Research Projects (4th call)

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Application of EM technology for the development of improved use of local organic resources as fertilizers in irrigated rice cultivation in Zanzibar	State University of Zanzibar, Tanzania	This project has been conceived to improve rice yields to meet household and domestic food security in Zanzibar through the management of the local organic resources with Effective Microorganisms (EM) technology. Specifically, the research project is intended to improve the income of the target group through development of sustainable cultivation method with the EM technology. The technology, developed by a Japanese scientist, involves a complex liquid culture of naturally occurring microorganisms and yeast for improving the agricultural system to produce high yields on a sustainable basis while preserving the environment. Apart from realizing an appropriate method for sustainable soil management, and hence increase crop yield in the target areas, the project anticipates to enhance use of local organic resources as fertilizers for irrigated rice cultivation.	Project should continue. Explore sustainability of micro-organisms and incorporate more stakeholders, particularly socioeconomic.	2005	2007		Recommended for continuation
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Policy and Implementation	The impact of micro-finance credits to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for poverty alleviation: Tanzania experience 1991-2005	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	This project aims at assessing the impact of microfinance credit on empowering the micro and small enterprises owned by women in Mwanza Region. According to the researchers, the purpose of the research project is to ascertain the adequacy of credit schemes, increase accessibility of the target group to microfinance credit and sensitization/dissemination of the research result in order to eventually increase income of the target group. This was to be achieved by accordingly surveying 300 women entrepreneurs in Mwanza (primary data collection) as well as microfinance institutions operating in Mwanza and Bank of Tanzania to obtain the so called secondary data. The obtained data is to be analyzed and results compiled and disseminated.	Project should be concluded. However, a comprehensive final report should be produced. The following should be addressed; thorough analysis of data gathered including influence of factors other than microfinance, indication of where the gaps are, socioeconomic input. Analysis should be done by a competent person.	2005			Recommended for conclusion
3	Discipline-specific (A)	Water Resources Management and Conservation	The adoption of Integrated Resource Management in Kilombero and Wami/Ruvu basins	Mzumbe University, Tanzania	This research project aims to establish the major reasons for non or slow adoption of the integrated river basin management, through the cases of Kilombero and Wami/Ruvu basins, and proposing the required interventions to rectify the situation. Specifically, the researchers planned to explore the opportunities and challenges for the adoption of the integrated management scheme, assess people perceptions and attitudes regarding the effectiveness of the scheme and gauge opinions on what should be done to improve the situation, and eventually formulate and disseminate concrete recommendations to various stakeholders. The conduct of the research work was supposed to be of participatory nature involving the researchers, target group (farmers, livestock keepers, fishermen, etc), village leaders, village extension officers, as well as relevant river basin officers.	Project should be concluded. Researcher should however, produce a comprehensive report clarifying issues such as; differences between districts, distinctiveness between adopters (one practice/several practices etc). A more detailed analysis is required using single regression model. Lessons learnt, experiences, challenges faced should be outlined.	2005			Recommended for conclusion
4	Discipline-specific (A)	Environment Conservation	Towards domestication of indigenous, local orchids (Orchidaceae)	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	This project is targeting to propagate a large number of new orchid plants from a single orchid shoot as well as develop and optimize the community level techniques for mass-propagation of orchids of Southern Highlands. To achieve the above, the researchers planned to survey for presence of orchid plants, construct plant propagators for propagating orchids, and root single node orchid cuttings using the constructed plant propagators.	Project should continue because of its importance. However several weaknesses should be addressed; e.g. lack of scientific approach, questions about replicability of results. Researcher should produce a new proposal with a solid plan. This should be verified by an expert (e.g. TAFORI) before approval for continuation.	2005	2007		Recommended for continuation
5	Multidisciplinary (B)	Industrialization Process Community Development	Empowerment of communities for poverty reduction strategy in Tanzania: The case of rural communities in Bagamoyo, Tanga and Makete districts	Open University of Tanzania, Tanzania	This project has been formulated with the overall goal to empower the communities in Makete, Bagamoyo and Babati/Manyara to undertake poverty reduction initiatives. Essentially this was planned to be achieved through facilitation of increased awareness of the target communities about poverty reduction challenges and possible strategies for addressing them. This was expected to lead to attitudinal change among the target communities, and occurrence of self help initiatives and entrepreneurship as demonstrated by application of own indigenous knowledge, skills and resources in economic activities.	Project should continue. However, proposed interventions should have a scientific basis. The team should be broadened to include competence in socioeconomic analysis. Cost benefit analysis and training in entrepreneurship could add value.	2005	2007		Recommended for continuation
6	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security Industrialization Process Environment Conservation Water Resources Management Health Equity	Development of integrated water pumping and electricity generating wind system for remote applications	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	This project aims at addressing some of these challenges. It is purposed to create capacity for manufacturing and service of affordable, safe and environmentally friendly wind energy technologies, first targeting the communities in Coast Region and Kongwa District in Dodoma. That achievement is envisaged to eventually contribute to the national poverty reduction efforts through increased income of the target communities and hence improved living standards, as a result of availability of affordable wind energy for electricity generation and direct pumping of water in the targeted rural areas. Once the project outputs are realized, the communities will have access to water for household use, livestock keeping as well as irrigation to improve farm productivity. Apart from meeting the energy requirements of the social services such as schools and dispensaries in the target areas, availability of electricity in the localities will also facilitate more economic activities such as processing of agricultural yields, i.e. grains, fruits, vegetables, etc. as well as dairy products.	Project has potential for continuation. However, researcher must first address a number of issues; reliance on written reports at expense of field work, unclear on sustainability & cost issues, lack of involvement of relevant parties e.g. district engineers, unclear on linkages to consumers & income generating activities, after installation service etc. Who is the exact target group (individuals cannot afford technology)? If researcher answers these questions satisfactorily project may continue.	2005	2007		Recommended for continuation

No.	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
7*	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security Environment Conservation Community Development Water Resources Management	Rehabilitation of degraded watersheds to improve food security in Baray and Mang'ola wards, Eyasi division, Karatu District, Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The overall goal is to reduce poverty and improve household food security in the degraded watersheds of Eyasi division. This is to be achieved by restoring and conserving the degraded watersheds following the identification of land use types, agroforestry technologies for rehabilitation and conservation, application of soil and water conservation techniques to reduce soil erosion and increase land productivity, as well as introduction of fruit and multipurpose trees/shrubs for land rehabilitation and improvement of household nutrition	Project should continue. However, weaknesses should be addressed e.g. results should be QUANTITATIVE, degree of adoption should have MEASURABLE INDICATORS. Researcher should therefore re-write continuation proposal and identify researchable issues that will generate NEW knowledge. If suitable proposal is not produced, research should be concluded and results used in transfer/dissemination.	2005	2007		Recommended for continuation
8	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food Security	The role of wild foods in household food security - Lushoto district	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The study seeks to gather information on the role of wild foods including fruits, tubers, roots and vegetable products. It intends to identify the wild foods available, assess their nutritive values and local knowledge on collection, processing and preservation of the products. Based on the findings, efforts will be made to promote use of wild food plants in the household to ensure food as well as nutritional security. Local people will be encouraged to process and preserve wild foods for sale in local and international markets.	Research should be concluded. Matters for transfer should be extracted and packaged.	2005			Recommended for conclusion
9	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Water Resources Management and Conservation	Adoption and impact of treadle pump on farm productivity: A case of Mbarali district, Mbeya region	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The overall goal of this project is therefore to ensure improved crop production by the smallholder farmers in the target location following the adoption of the treadle pump. In order to achieve that goal, the researchers have purposed their project to clarify several key issues, namely: the contribution of treadle pump on farm productivity, factors determining adoption of treadle pump including the perception of farmers on the pump and how it impacts farm productivity, the economic and financial performance of participating farmers, as well as whether adoption of treadle pump complement adoption of other improved technologies. The conduct of the research work was supposed to be of participatory nature involving the researchers, target group, manufacturers of the pump, as well as other relevant officers and institutions.	Project should be concluded as it is complete. The main result was recommendations for improving adoption. However, since practical recommendations are lacking, researcher should prepare a detailed report outlining lessons learnt to enable transfer of technology.	2005			Recommended for conclusion

* Supported by AICAD regional budget

Tanzania

List of research projects (5th Call)

No	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Food security	Integrating traditional knowledge into modern farming systems to promote sustainable crop production and alleviate poverty. The case of Bukoba Rural district	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Although Bukoba rural farming system had maintained crop productivity of poor fertility soils for ages, modern farming system introduced and practiced for more than five decades in the area has failed to sustain improved crop productivity. This research strives to identify traditional crop and land management practices that can be integrated into modern farming for the purpose of increasing crop productivity and forming a sustainable farming system. Various traditional management systems will be experimented upon in trial field farms and rural livelihood assets evaluated to see how they can be integrated into production to maintain crop productivity, generate a sustainable farming system and generate income for the rural poor.		2006			On-going
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Community development	Optimizing pig productivity through reduced piglet mortalities and improved feeding in the southern highlands of Tanzania	Open University of Tanzania, Tanzania	Pig farming is a dependable source of livelihood especially for rural people in the Northern and Southern highlands zone of Tanzania. A number of production constraints including improper feeding, housing and animal health problems have been reported to significantly affect the performance of pig industry in many parts of Tanzania. In addition, other factors such as socio-economic and gender issues may also contribute to poor performance. In order to contribute to poverty reduction and improved livelihood of rural-based farmers, this project intend to address factors that hinder efficient production of pigs, which will find market in urban centres and thus provide reliable income to farmers. The project will be conducted in selected villages in Iringa region and will be participatory in nature, allowing involvement of stakeholders in project planning and execution.		2006			On-going
3	Multidisciplinary (B)	Policy & Implementation	Diversification of livelihoods in response to change in policy and market forces: A case of small scale coffee farmers in Ruvuma and Kilimanjaro regions, Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	For many years, income from coffee has supported the livelihood of people in coffee producing areas of Tanzania. After collapse of coffee marketing and production institutions, responses of the farmers in Mbinga district, Ruvuma region to the new environment has differed from that of farmers from other parts of Tanzania. This research project aims to study in-depth, the two coffee producing zones, identify their livelihood strategies, their differences and how they are adjusting to frequent changes in coffee market environment. Besides, understanding farmers' different responses to these economic changes, this study seeks to establish some recommendations on how to set frameworks/mechanisms that will assist coffee farmers in Mbinga to learn to deal with risks associated with coffee farming. These recommendations will focus on alternative income-generating activities that will hopefully sustain their livelihoods when income from coffee is limited and highly unreliable.		2006			On-going
4*	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Community development	Assessment of the risk factors faced by women entrepreneurs in contracting HIV/AIDS in Tanzania: A case of Mbeya City and Kyela District Councils	Mzumbe University, Tanzania	The purpose of this project is to identify factors related to HIV/AIDS that hinder women entrepreneurs from fully exploiting business opportunities open to them with a view to coming up with strategies to overcome them. It is expected that at the end of the project, major risks related to HIV/AIDS that impede the women entrepreneurs will be known and coping strategies currently in use in Mbeya and Kyela district councils will be documented so that other women entrepreneurs can adopt them. Once the obstacles faced by women entrepreneurs in contracting HIV/AIDS are known, policy makers at the council level and central government can intervene to address them. Indicator targets for measuring the degree of achievement will include; ease of accessing business licences, lack of harassment by law enforcers, increased participation of women in business, support from male partners, friendly practices in collecting taxes from them etc.		2006			On-going
5*	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food security	Evaluation of agronomic practices for optimizing nitrogen fixation and yield of Bambara groundnut (Vigna subterranea (L.) verde)	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	The objectives of this work are to determine suitable plant population for optimising N ₂ fixation from bambara groundnuts and to assess the residual N benefit to a subsequent cereal crop. It is expected that inclusion of drought tolerant legumes in cropping systems will improve soil fertility and increase yield of food crops, therefore, increased food availability and that farmers will even have surplus yields to sell. On farm experiments will be located at Msisi and Hombolo Makuklu villages in Dodoma region, Tanzania.		2006			On-going


* Supported by AICAD regional budget

UGANDA COUNTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT
FOR
THE FINAL EVALUATION
OF
THE PROJECT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
(AICAD/JICA PROJECT PHASE 2)

The Uganda Country Evaluation Team, composed of the representatives of the Joint Final Evaluation Team for the Project of the African Institute for Capacity Development, visited the Republic of Uganda from 1st to 3rd November, 2006 for the purpose of conducting evaluation of the performance of the Project activities in Uganda. As a result of the field visit conducted in the vicinity of Kampala on 1st November and the subsequent evaluation session held at Makerere University, Kampala, a Uganda Country Performance Report was prepared to be presented to the Joint Evaluation Team.

This report is composed of the conclusion and recommendations by the Uganda Country Evaluation Team, the Draft Country Performance Report prepared by AICAD Country Director in Uganda, and performance indicators compiled by AICAD HQs.

Kampala, 3 November, 2006



Ms. Elizabeth Gabona
Leader, Uganda Country Evaluation Team

Evaluation Team Members

Mrs. Elizabeth Gabona	Ministry of Education & Sports, Uganda
Mr. Nelson Wanambi	Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, Uganda
Dr. Kiyaga Nsubuga	Uganda Management Institute, Uganda
Prof. David K. Some	Moi University, Kenya
Mr. Estomih Mushi	Ministry of Higher Education, Tanzania
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Mr. Masayuki Kaneda	Social Development Department, JICA HQs

Facilitator for the Joint Evaluation Team

Mr. Shinichi Mori	Consultant, JICA HQs
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Results of the Evaluation by the Uganda Country Evaluation Team

Conclusion

- The concept of the project is relevant to the needs of the country. Generation of knowledge is going on well, and training and extension activities are bearing fruit. However, a weak element of the project is the translation of knowledge into dissemination packages to be applied on the ground.
- Many researchers lack knowledge in the participatory approach which tends to affect the implementation of research and dissemination of the results.
- Sensitization of researchers is critical in improving the quality of research proposals as well as in ensuring smooth application of the research results in the field. It is perceived that many researchers have become more result-oriented through interactions between them and AICAD.
- Community, district and country needs and circumstances have not been adequately considered in the planning and implementation of activities. Country Specific Action Plans (CSAPs) would be the key to overcome this constraint.
- More local resources should be mobilized to complement the limited AICAD resources to extend the outreach of project activities.
- Sustainability must be thoroughly considered during planning, training, and research activities.

Recommendations

A. Research and Development activities

(1) Focus of research projects

- A limited number of research themes should be advertised on an annual basis; the themes should be narrowed down based on the needs of the country, regions and communities.

(2) Researchers' awareness of AICAD activities

- There is a strong need for workshops for sensitization prior to the solicitation of research proposals, which will provide important opportunities for researchers to understand AICAD's approach, objectives and activities. Affiliated universities should share the costs of workshops and more proactively publicize AICAD's philosophy and principles.
- The number of research to be approved should be clearly stated in the advertisement.

(3) Refinement of research proposals for successful applicants

- A workshop on participatory approaches should be conducted for the successful applicants at the initial stage of research projects, in order to enhance researchers' understanding of the importance of involving local communities in the research.

(4) Elimination of duplication of research

- A system to avoid duplication of proposals should be established and maintained.

(5) Information sharing between AICAD HQs and Country Office

- A mechanism to systematically share information between AICAD HQs and the Country Office should be developed.

(6) Dissemination of knowledge

- In order to improve the application of research results in the field and to ensure that research fits the needs and planning framework specific to the country, the Country Office should be more involved in the selection and management of research projects. Country Director should be a member of the Knowledge and Technology Dissemination Committee.
- T&E and other appropriate methods should be more linked to R&D to ensure the results to be implemented during the lifespan of the project. On the other hand, when the results are considered to be applicable in the field, the lifespan of the project should be extended.
- Involving communities in the researches is the key to the dissemination of knowledge.
- Academic aspects of the research proposals are mainly taken into consideration at the AICAD HQs in evaluating research proposals. More attention should be paid to the perspective of the participatory approach in evaluating proposals.
- Actual involvement of "practitioners" in the researches will facilitate the research results to be put in practice in the field. At the same time, a mechanism to protect researchers' right such as an intellectual property right should be established.
- Various ways of dissemination should be explored, such as preparation and distribution of booklets.
- Research should systematically interface with existing community development initiatives as much as possible.

(7) Capacity building of researchers

- In order to enhance the researchers' knowledge on community development and the participatory approach, a relevant training program/workshop should be developed at AICAD.

B. Training and Extension activities

(1) Partnership with relevant ministries

- Relevant ministries should be sensitized and involved in AICAD activities.

(2) Partnership with Education Institutions in the operational areas / target districts

- Involvement of local education institutions should be explored to increase the impact of training.

(3) Local governments' role in disseminating technologies

- Local government should play a more active role in advocacy, training and monitoring activities

(4) Setting up of demonstration sites

- Establishing demonstration sites would be effective in disseminating technologies. Therefore, local communities or local government should be encouraged to establish demonstration sites

(5) Motivation system for target communities to adopt new technologies

- Introducing a motivation system could be effective in encouraging target communities to adopt a new technology. Recognition such as certificates and award, instead of monetary motivation, should be considered.

(6) Partnership with NGOs and CBOs

- AICAD should explore collaboration with NGOs and CBOs in order to maximize the outreach.

(7) Post-training monitoring

- The Country Office should conduct post-training monitoring of trainees in order to measure long-term impact of the training.

C. Information Networking and Documentation activities

- Information on research projects must be shared, not only within AICAD but also between institutions; IN&D should play a key role in compiling, maintaining and disseminating information.

D. Community Empowerment and Networking Program activities

- Uganda has completed the first stage of CENP. The Country Office should be allowed to proceed to the next level so that the target communities do not lose enthusiasm.

E. Management and Administration issues

(1) Role of the HQ and Country Office in conformity with AICAD visions and mission

- More responsibility should be delegated to the Country Office to facilitate timely implementation of project activities. Roles of the HQs and the Country Office should be clearly defined.

(2) Development of Country Specific Action Plans

- The Country Office should be supported to develop Country Specific Action Plans, which are consistent with the overall AICAD Strategic plan and the local national policies and needs.

(3) Employment and benefits of staff

- Staff employment and benefits at the Country Office should be harmonized to remove disparities between those employed under AICAD and JICA Project terms.

(4) Budget and disbursement issues

- AICAD HQs should send money in time for the Country Office to run activities smoothly
- JICA regulation requires JICA experts to manage the activity fund contributed by JICA; however, information on budget and disbursement, including the budgeting process, of both AICAD and JICA should be shared in a transparent manner.
- All official communication and remittance of money to researchers, assessors, evaluators, etc. from HQs should be channeled through or copied to the Country Office.

Attendants apart from Evaluation Team Members

Resource Person

Dr. Ferdinand Kaddu-Mukasa Dean, Faculty of Science Education, Gulu University

Attendants From Project

Dr. Josphat Mwatelah	Deputy Executive Director, AICAD HQs
Prof Oswald Ndoleriire	Country Director, AICAD Uganda Country Office
Mr. Elish Mutyaba	Programme Officer, AICAD Uganda Country Office
Mr. Ivan Muhame	Assistant Training Officer, AICAD Uganda Country Office
Mr. Andrew Seruma	Assistant Research Officer, AICAD Uganda Country Office
Mr. Shinsuke Kawauchi	JICA Advisor, AICAD Uganda Country Office

Schedule of In-Country Evaluation Session in Uganda (1st - 3rd Nov, 2006)

I. Field Visit Program (1st Nov, 2006)

- 9:20 Visit Uganda AICAD Country Office
- 10:30 Visit the Integrated Pig and Crop Production Research Project at Nsangi
{R&D}
- 11:30 Meeting with the CAO and DAO at Mpigi District HQs
- 13:30 Meeting with sub-county leaders (LC3 Chairman, S/C Chief, Agriculture Officer)
- 14:30 Meeting with Hadija Nandooli and Gerald Kayongo {T&E / R&D}
- 16:00 Meeting with LCV Chairman, CAO and Probation Officer of Mityana District / Briefing about CENP by
CAO at Enro Hotel
- 17:50 Visit Singo Community Development Concern, Kiwawu

II. In-Country Evaluation Session (2nd Nov, 2006)

- 9:00 Morning Evaluation Session
- 12:00 Courtesy Call to Mr. Lubanga, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of
Education and Sports, Uganda
- 13:00 Afternoon Evaluation Session 1
- 15:00 Courtesy Call to Prof. Luboobi, Vice Chancellor, Makerere University
- 15:30 Afternoon Evaluation Session 2

III. In-Country Evaluation Session (3rd Nov, 2006)

- 9:00 Preparation for the final report

AICAD

Uganda Country Office

P. O. Box 71949

Kampala

**Country Report
Phase II Performance**

Compiled by:

Uganda Country Office

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Acronyms

AICAD	African Institute for Capacity Development
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
R&D	Research and Development
T&E	Training and Extension
IN&D	Information, Networking and Documentation
CENP	Community Empowerment and Networking Programme
HQs	Headquarters
GRT	Grass-root Training
ICT	In-country Training
VA	Value Addition
ED	Enterprise Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
IWRM	Irrigation and Water Resource Management

Executive Summary:

In Uganda, the activities for the AICAD/ JICA Project phase II started in 2002. The major activities at the beginning of this phase were Research & Development and Training & Extension. In 2005, the Community Empowerment Program was also initiated in the country. There are also some activities done that are related to Information, Networking and Documentation.

To date, the Project has supported 24 Research Projects that are meant to generate information that would help the host communities to initiate poverty alleviation programs in their areas. This research projects are done in collaboration with 4 public universities in Uganda; Makerere University; Kyambogo University; Mbarara University and Gulu University.

The Project has also conducted a number of training courses in the areas of Irrigation and Water Resources Management, Enterprise Development and Value Addition. To date, a total of 365 Ugandans have been trained in the area of Irrigation and Water Resources Management while 28 others have been trained in both Enterprise Development and Value Addition.

In Community Empowerment, the Project has conducted 2 workshops in Mityana district that were followed by a Reconnaissance survey in the same district. These 3 activities have been done in collaboration with Mityana District Local Government and the foundation is now set for the Project to move ahead.

In the area of IN&D, the Country Office has been putting articles on AICAD activities in the local newspapers every year. A number of AICAD activities have been publicized in the media on a number of accessions especially at the opening and closing ceremonies of the in-country training courses. These ceremonies have always been well covered and aired on the local TV stations.

There have been a lot of achievements throughout this phase but the project has also experienced some technical and administrative challenges as they will be elaborated later inside this report.

It is believed that most of the challenges faced are related to the young and weak nature of the Country Office. It is therefore important to strengthen the Country Office for the Project to realize much of its goals at the country level.

Introduction

This report dwells on the performance of the AICAD Project at the Country level in the 4 main areas, namely T&E, R&D, IN&D and CENP. The assessment that follows covers the period 2002 – 2006. The report also highlights some underlying issues in Management and Administration as it affects the overall performance of the Country Office.

This report is therefore meant to provide some of the vital information that might be needed during the final evaluation process for the Project Phase II.

Activities covered

R&D Activities

⇒ **Summary of Activities**

Since its inception, AICAD has supported 24 Research Projects in Uganda. These projects include:

- 1 project at Pilot Call
- 2 projects at 2nd Call
- 8 projects at 3rd Call
- 7 projects at 4th Call
- 5 projects at 5th Call

(For details of these projects, please see the attached appendices)

As for knowledge dissemination, we have not yet started because we were not involved into the decision

⇒ **Issues**

- Some researchers are not community oriented.
- Our Research Projects are not well focused. This could be attributed to the way the funding opportunities are advertised. The themes are defined in the advertisements but still this does not control the number of projects accepted under each theme per year. Some themes do not receive any response at all in a given year.
- Potential researchers are not adequately aware of the research and development activities of AICAD or of the participatory community development philosophy and principles that underly AICAD research.
- Research methodologies used need to be defined and balanced. Participatory Research methodologies need to be emphasized. There is also need to clearly indicate whether there is need for basic research

alongside the applied research, which has been the main emphasis at the moment.

- The AICAD HQs have not been sharing information with the Country office satisfactorily. A lot of information is shared directly between the headquarters and the researchers while the Country office remains in the dark. More than 70% of the documents, which were supposed to be sent from HQs to country office, were still at the HQs.
- The role of country office is not clear.

⇒ **Problems and Constraints**

- Absence of coordinated information available to the potential researchers could cause unnecessary duplication of the same nature of research proposals in more than one member countries.

□ **Recommendations**

- The funded research projects need to be more focused to a few and important issues that should be defined by AICAD each year. There could even be a possibility of the AICAD secretariat soliciting some known researchers to carry out research on a topic of particular interest.
- To promote greater awareness of AICAD activities among the staff of the collaborating universities, AICAD sensitization visits should be an annual event scheduled at least two months before any call for research proposals.
- In order to reduce incidences of faulty or incomplete research proposals, all successful applicants should attend a preparatory in-country/ Orientation workshop during which:
 - a) Their respective proposals would be refined and streamlined on the basis of the suggestions previously made by the in-country and regional assessors
 - b) All the researchers are properly initiated to the research methods most relevant for AICAD i.e. community and participatory research; and
 - c) A clear understanding would be reached between the prospective researchers and AICAD regarding the legal and operational principles governing AICAD-funded research.
- To reduce the incidences of duplication of research, a core team of two or three research proposal assessors in each country should peruse all the proposals.
- All prospective AICAD-funded researchers should always submit 2 separate copies of their proposals, one to the Country Office and the other to the Secretariat.

T&E Activities

⇒ **Summary of Activities**

Since 2002, the Country Office has trained 162 people in Irrigation and Water Resources Management through In-country Training Courses, ICTs. These have

been mainly focusd on the Cattle Corridor districts including Mubende, Mpigi, Nakasongola, Kamuli, Kayunga, Mbarara, Masaka, Rakai, Sembabule, Kyenjojo, Kumi, Sironko, Iganga, Pallisa, Tororo, Mbale, Manafwa, Bugiri, Busia and Soroti.

Another 203 people have been trained in Irrigation and Water Resources Management through the Grass-root Training Courses, GRTs. These courses have been conducted in collaboration wit the respective host districts including Mpigi, Kamuli, Mbarara, Mityana, Sironko and Kumi districts.

Another 30 people have been trained in Irrigation and Water Resources Management at the Regional level- Nairobi.

This gives a totals of 365 Ugandans trained so far in Irrigation and Water Resources Management since 2002

During the Stakeholders' conference that was held at the Sheraton Hotel, Kampala in 2003, two new training themes were proposed, namely; Enterprise Development and Value Addition.

Since then, 31 people have been trained in Enterprise Development. That same group was targeted for a Value Addition course which came in later in the year but only 28 people could satisfy the requirements for the Value Addition course.

This gives us a total of 28 people who have been trained in both Enterprise Development and Value Addition since 2004.

⇒ **Issues**

- The line Ministry for AICAD is the Ministry of Education but because of the nature of the national economy, which is agricultural based, most of the trainings that are focused on poverty alleviation end up being agricultural focused. For instance, Irrigation is agricultural focused, so is the Value Addition. Enterprise development falls in the industrial sector.
- There is therefore need for the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry to be sensitized about and more involved in AICAD activities.

⇒ **Problems and Constraints**

- Much as the Irrigation and Water resources Management course was focused on the Cattle Corridor districts, the North Eastern part of the Corridor (Karamoja) is relatively insecure, thus difficult to access and was therefore not covered.
- AICAD does not seem to have the capacity to properly and consistently monitor its trainees and to ensure that they all implement what has been learnt.

□ **Recommendations**

- AICAD should make deliberate efforts to work with the Education Institutions that could be found in the operational areas/ target districts. This can be done at a low cost and yet these institutions can be very instrumental in propagating AICAD activities.
- AICAD should consider setting up the partner districts where these new technologies have been disseminated through training course. Some basic equipment should be bought and installed at the sub-country head quarters especially where grass-root courses have been conducted.
- AICAD funding that is allocated to training should be divided in terms i. Training, ii. Monitoring and Evaluation, iii. Setting up Demonstration sites (buying simple equipment to enhance training at the grass-root level)
- There should be a system setup to motivate the target community adopt the new technologies. Perhaps rewarding the best performer among the trainees periodically could accelerate the adoption rate in the target community.
- AICAD could find a way of collaborating with some of the NGOs currently working in Karamoja in order to extend the Irrigation and Water Resources Management courses to those districts that need it most.

IN&D Activities

- Activities conducted
 - We contribute articles on AICAD activities on the newspaper every year.
 - We sometimes organized the media to report our activities on TV/ Radio/ Newspaper etc, especially at the opening/ closing ceremonies of the training course.
- Expected activities in future
 - IN&D activities need to be initiated at the Country level and the Country Office has already earmarked a room to setup a Resource Center. A budget is needed to move forward.
- IN&D is a core AICAD activity and the country office is ready to be fully involved in the gathering, processing and distribution of information.

CENP Activities

⇒ **Progress of the Program**

- There are basically 3 main activities, which have been carried out in Mityana regarding the CENP program. They include:
 - One workshop to identify the priority intervention areas and collaborators
 - One Reconnaissance Survey
 - One Participatory Community Planning Methodologies workshop

⇒ **Problems and Constraints**

- During the Reconnaissance Survey, very many groups were identified as capable of collaborating with AICAD in the CENP

but the resources are limited. It was therefore necessary to cut off most of the groups and remained with only 9 yet all the communities showed a lot of enthusiasm and were willing to work with AICAD

➤ **Recommendations**

- The Community Empowerment Programme should be speeded up since there are many groups, which are waiting within Mityana District
- There is however need for AICAD to move carefully so as not to raise community expectations which are un fruitful.

Management and Administration Issues

➤ **Capacity of the Country Office**

- Country Offices need to be strengthened in terms of Human Resource, Budget and Equipment.
- There are many positions that are not yet filled up and at the same time there are staff who have worked for the last 3 years without confirming them to a permanent / regular employment status.
- Remunerations and Employment benefits are not yet streamlined.
- There still a need to have country specific strategic plans to be consistent in the major operations of the institution.
- There is need for the country offices to play a more practical role, by being able to take initiatives that are in conformity with AICAD aims and objectives.

➤ **Problems and Constraints**

- The country office is not authorized to play a main role of implementation in Uganda
- Power
There is need for a generator due to frequent power cuts.
- Telephone
- Parallel structure

➤ **Recommendations**

- All key positions at the Country Office should be filled
- AICAD HQs should always send money in time for the Country Office to run smoothly.
- Staff who have served for more than 2 years should be confirmed and rewarded accordingly.
- The Country Office should be supported to develop Country Specific Strategic Plans, which are consistent with the overall AICAD Strategic plan and the local national policies and needs.
- The AICAD secretariat should essentially play a coordination role. The implementation role should mainly be played by the country offices.

APPENDICES:

T&E Activities since November 2002 to Date

Summary

<i>Theme</i>	<i>No. of courses conducted</i>		<i>No. of participants</i>	<i>Districts covered</i>
<i>IWRM</i>	<i>In- Country courses</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>Mpigi, Mubende, Nakasongola, Kamuli, Kuyunga, Mbarara, Masaka, Rakai, Ssembabule, Kyenjojo Kumi, Sironko, Iganga, Pallisa, Tororo Mbale, Manafwa, Bugiri, Busia and Soroti</i>
	<i>Grass root courses</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>Mpigi, Kamuli, Mbarara, Mityana, Sironko, Kumi</i>
<i>ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</i>	<i>In- Country courses</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>Kampala, Mpigi</i>
<i>VALUE ADDITION</i>	<i>In- Country courses</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Kampala, Mpigi</i>

DETAILED

THEME	DATES	ACTIVITY	No. Participants	TARGET AREA
IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	12 th – 22 nd November, 2002	ICT1 Training course	32	Widely Spread
	10 th – 21 st November 2003	ICT2 Training course	30	Mpigi, Mubende, Nakasongola, Kamuli, Kuyunga,

	15 – 29 th January, 2004	M&E for IWRM trainees (ICT2)		Mpigi, Mubende, Nakasongola, Kamuli, Kuyunga
	24 th May – 17 th June, 2004	M&E for IWRM trainees (ICT2)		Mpigi, Mubende, Nakasongola, Kamuli, Kuyunga
	23 rd – 27 th Aug, 2004	GRT1 Training course	63	Mpigi
	2 nd – 17 th December, 2004	ICT3 Training course	30	Mbarara, Masaka, Rakai, Ssembabule, Kyenjojo
	15 th Feb to 22 nd Feb. 2005	M&E for IWRM trainees (GRT1)		Mpigi
	28 th Feb – 4 th Mar 2005	GRT2 Training course	62	Kamuli
	2 nd May – 2 nd June 2005	M&E for IWRM trainees (ICT2 & 3)		Mpigi, Mubende, Nakasonmgola, Kamuli, Kuyunga, Mbarara, Masaka, Rakai, Ssembabule, Kyenjojo
	31 st July –	ICT4 training course	40	Kumi, Sironko, Iganga, Pallisa,

	19 th August 2005			Tororo
	21 ST - 23 rd September, 2005	M&E for IWRM trainees (GRT2)		Kamuli
	24 th – 27 th Oct, 2005	GRT 3 Training course	23	Mbarara
	24 th – 26 th Jan, 2006	GRT 3 Monitoring		Mbarara
	13 th – 16 th Feb, 2006	GRT4 Training course	25	Mityana
	3 rd – 19 th May, 2006	M&E for IWRM trainees (ICT3 & 4)		Mbarara, Masaka, Rakai, Ssembabule, Kyenjojo, Kumi, Sironko, Iganga, Pallisa, Tororo
	12 th – 29 th June,2006	ICT5 Training course	30	Mbale, Manafwa, Bugiri, Busia and Soroti
	10 th – 14 th July, 2006	GRT5 Training course	30	Sironko, Kumi
ENTERPRISE	January 2005	Baseline survey for ED, VA		Gomba, Gabba, Kamwokya

DEVELOPMENT	14 th – 24 th March 2005	1 st Enterprise Development course (E.D.1)	31	Gomba, Gabba, Kamwokya
	25 th April to 2 nd May, 2005	1 st Monitoring of E.D.1		Gomba, Gabba, Kamwokya
VALUE ADDITION	20 th – 27 th June 2005	VA participants' selection		Gomba, Gabba, Kamwokya
	14 th -25 th November, 2005	1 st VA Training course (V.A.1)	28	Gomba, Gabba, Kamwokya
	1 st – 14 th Mar. 2006	E.D.1 & V.A.1 Monitoring and Evaluation		Gomba, Gabba, Kamwokya

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R&D Activities since March 2005 to date

19 th December 2005	Monitoring of AICAD Funded Researcher <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Team a) Country Director; Prof Oswald Ndoleriire b) Programme Officer: Mr. Mutyaba Elisha c) Research Officer; Mr. Seruma Andrew Kizito	Dr. J. Mwanga-Amumpeire (Mbarara district)
19 th February to 4 th March 2006	Mid-term Evaluation of Seven AICAD Funded Researchers (4 th Call) <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Team a) Evaluation Team Leader; Dr. Kaddu Mukasa b) Country Director, Prof. Oswald Ndoleriire c) Expert: Dr. Stanley Nkalubo c) AICAD Staff; Mr. Seruma Andrew Kizito	Ms. S.N Bunoti (Mbale district) Mr. R. Kabumbuli (Kampala) Dr. J.Mutumba. Ssebuliba (Mpigi district) Mr. Francis Ejobi (Mbarara district) Ms. C.N. Murembe (Mbarara district) Mr. Tumuhimbise Gatson Ampek (Luweero district) Dr. J. Mwanga-Amumpeire (Mbarara district)
15 th March 2006	Progress Report Presentation	4 th Call researchers Batava Hotel- Kampala.
24 th July to 5 th August 2006	Final Evaluation of Seven AICAD Funded Researchers (4 th Call) <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Team a) Evaluation Team Leader; Dr. Kaddu Mukasa b) Country Director, Prof. Oswald Ndoleriire c) AICAD Staff; Mr. Seruma Andrew Kizito	Ms. S.N Bunoti (Mbale district) Mr. R. Kabumbuli (Kampala) Dr. J.Mutumba. Ssebuliba (Mpigi district) Mr. Francis Ejobi (Mbarara district) Ms. C.N. Murembe (Mbarara district) Mr. Tumuhimbise Gatson Ampek (Luweero district) Dr. J. Mwanga-Amumpeire (Mbarara district)
28 th August to 2 nd September 2006	Monitoring of AICAD Funded Researcher <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Team a) Country Director; Prof Oswald Ndoleriire b) Programme Officer: Mr. Mutyaba Elisha c) Research Officer; Mr. Seruma Andrew Kizito	First Monitoring of 5 th Call Researchers and Continuing researchers.

THE CURRENT SITUATION OF R & D

Total AICAD-Uganda Projects 23.

- 1 project at Pilot Call
- 2 projects at 2nd Call
- 8 projects at 3rd Call
- 7 projects at 4th Call
- 5 projects at 5th Call

Call	Researcher	Research Topic
<i>Pilot call</i>	Mr. Steven Mukiibi (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Utilization of the Indigenous Architecture in Low Cost Housing for slum improvement: The case study of Nakulabye and Naguru in Kampala, Uganda.</i>
<i>2nd call</i>	Mrs. Maud K. Mugisha (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Medicinal Plants and Gender Integration in Reproductive Health Care Delivery in Uganda</i>
<i>2nd call</i>	Dr. Edgar Mulogo (Mbarara Uni.)	<i>Equity in Access to Herbal Medicines and Traditional methods in Uganda: A National Study</i>
<i>3rd Call</i>	Mrs. Rose Kirumira (Makerere Uni.)	<i>An improved model of indigenous technology for a ceramic cottage industrial cluster.</i>
<i>3rd Call</i>	Dr. Celestino Obua (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Comparison of Bio-availability and Pharmacokinetics of Generic and Brand Combination Formulations of Zidovudine and Lamivudine Antiretroviral Drugs (ARVs), Currently Used in Uganda</i>
<i>3rd Call</i>	Dr. Charles Muyanja (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Microbiology, fermentation and improvement in production of malwa, a Ugandan indigenous fermented millet beverage</i>
<i>3rd Call</i>	Dr. Florence Isabirye Muranga (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Capacity building for Extrusion Processing for Weaning Foods and Snacks from Starchy Staples.</i>
<i>3rd Call</i>	Dr. Olila Deogratias (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Investigations on the medicinal and nutritional potential of selected indigenous Ugandan upland mushrooms</i>
<i>3rd Call</i>	Dr. Juliet Kiguli (Mbarara Uni.)	<i>Gender, Science and Classroom Interaction: Female Experience and Resistance in Ugandan Secondary Schools</i>

3rd Call	Dr. Twinomuhangi Revocatus (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Community participation in the improvement of solid waste management in the low-income informal settlements in Kampala City</i>
3rd Call	Dr. Francis Barujumirwe (Mbarara Uni.)	<i>Resilience to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic among Rural Women in Southern Uganda</i>
4th Call	Ms. C.N. Murembe (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Strengthening indigenous knowledge for food security</i>
4th Call	Dr. J.M. Ssebuliba (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Promoting Vitamin A-rich Orange-Yellow fleshed Sweet-potato varieties in Gomba county through Kyegenza women's groups</i>
4th Call	Mr. R. Kabumbuli (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Action planning, management and alternative livelihoods for low-income communities in Nakivubo wetland.</i>
4th Call	Dr. Francis Ejobi (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Surveillance of water quality in communal valley dams and prevalence of diarrhea diseases of children in pastoral areas of Nyabushozi County Mbarara District</i>
4th Call	Ms. S.N. Bunoti (Kyambogo Uni.)	<i>Rain water harvesting, storage and conservation for women empowerment and sustainable development.</i>
4th Call	Dr. J. Mwanga-Amumpeire (Mbarara Uni.)	<i>Improving weaning and complementary food for children under 3 years in Rugando sub country</i>
4th Call	Mr. Tumuhimbise Gatson Ampek (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Utilization of orange fleshed sweet potatoes in the production of value added nutrient dense products</i>
5th Call	Dr. Lejju Bunny Julius. (Mbarara Uni.)	<i>Treatment of Taenia solium and ascaris lumblicoids in cattle using cissus adenocaulis</i>
5th Call	Dr. Mbabazi Pamela Kasabiiti (Mbarara Uni.)	<i>Decentralization and community resource mobilisation for poverty eradication: case of Rwampara county, Mbarara district, Uganda.</i>
5th Call	Dr. Muyonga John (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Evaluation of fatty acids level and total environmental contaminants in Nile Perch (lates Niloticus) liver oil from Lake Victora (Uganda)</i>
5th Call	Dr. Mutetikka David (Makerere Uni.)	<i>Suckling management and feeding strategies of sows and their litters in an integrated pig and crop production system on small holder pig farms in Nsangi sub- county</i>
5th Call	Mr. Andama Edward (Gulu Uni)	<i>Distribution, phenology, Management and processing of Tamarindus indica products to improve livelihood of local community in Northern Uganda</i>

Community Empowerment & Networking Programme [Uganda]

Date	Activities
March 17 th	<p><u>Workshop on Community Empowerment and Networking Programme, Enro Hotel, Mityana District.</u> Criteria and Approach for Identification of Target Communities and Subject Matters <u>Objectives of the Workshop:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To narrow down area of model region •To identify and priority issues •To identify potential collaborators <p>The participants are expected to provide necessary information to identify the locations and subjects to be surveyed in the model region <u>Methodology</u></p> <p>Mapping and Development of a Matrix</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing and past projects/activities 2. Potential and opportunities for development 3. Active community groups 4. Possibility of dissemination of AICAD related subjects 5. Accessibility to the villages 6. Other information <p>Approach for Selection of the Target Communities and Subject Matters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Selection based on the subjects addressed by AICAD and/or its partner b) Selection based on activeness of the community groups

Date	Activities
May-June	<p>Field Reconnaissance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Identification of Target communities (25 Identified) see appendix two ❑ 9 Community Coordinators and 25 community leaders selected ❑ Reliable Intermediaries Such as NGOs and CBOs ❑ Identification of On-going , Past activities and potential in the area ❑ Existing Resources ❑ Culture ❑ Socio-Economic status <p>Training on participatory community survey (19th and 20th June)</p> <p>Two-day workshop to enable the community to adapt the methodology of the community survey such as Participatory Rural Appraisal and Participatory Learning and Action</p>
August-2006	Participatory community Survey By consultants
September-2006	Seminar on how to develop community development plans
November-2006	Training Rural women in Uganda
January 2006- March 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Knowledge and technologies transfer activities ❑ Workshop to discuss feasibility of each community development plan ❑ Support realization of community development plans

List of Participants who attended the “PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY SURVEY TRAINING” at New High way Hotel-Mityana Town Council, Mityana District

Sub-County	Community Group	Community Leader	Community Coordinator
1. Bulera	1. Bulera Public Address Group 0772-689306	Mr. Salongo Mpungu 039-840545	Nagadya Teddy 0772-689306
	2. Senda Agaliawamu coffee farmers 0782-501228	Mpoza Henry 0782-501228	
	3. Namutidde farmers group 046-3140	Senyonga Jackson 046-3140	
2. Mityana Town Council	1. Tusitukire Wamu farmers group 0782-312679/ 0772-867980	Betty Kazibwe 0782-867980	Jacinta Luyirika 0772-312679
	2. Mityana Development Association 0772-442762/ 0772410091	Mubiru Anne 0772-442762	
3. Busimbi	1. Nakaseeta United 0772-380747/ 075-477556	Yiga Jane 0772-380747	Segawa Lawrence 0772-341534
	2. Bukanga Orange Growing Association 0772-889047	Ssebayiga Fred 0712-510041	
	3. Balikyewunya Kabule Group 0772-341504	Mr. Kinene 0772-341504	
4. Ssekanyonyi	1. Singo Community Development Concern. 0772-422342	Kifampa Muhammed 0772-422342	Kibirango Lwanga 0782-468351
	2. Twegatte Farmers Group 0772-677427/ 0782-875222	Ssegendo Andrew 0782-875222	
	3. Namugo Cooperative Savings & Credit Society. 0772-657183/ 0782-596627	Kayizzi John 0772-657183	
5. Kikandwa	1. Balyejjusa Commercial Association 0782-673352/ 0772-388297	Kigozi Hormis 0782-673352	Nazzimbe Rose Mary 0772-388297
	2. Kyekiki Development Association 0782-705250	Nalumembe Damalie 0782-705250	

6. Malangala	Nezikokolima Womens' Group (Kikonge) 0782-582190	Nambusi Anne 0782-582190	Amoding Angella 0782-497568
	Zigoti Clay Community Organization 0782-663946/ 0782-841086/ 0782-412668	Settuba Leuben 0782-841086	
	Magonga Bakyala Womens' Group 0772-385815/ 0782-497568	Ssentongo James 0782-318830	
7. Kakindu	Kakindu Tweekembe Savings & Credit Group. 0772-878318	Luyirika Edward 0772-878318	Musisi Dan Kasumba 0772-988708
	St. Joseph Agricultural Development Group. 0772-419123/ 0782-451500	Jjitta Billy 0782-490031	
	Bifuuna Munyikivu Womens Group 0772-676479/ 0782-975515	Margaret Kasasa 0782-975515	
8. Maanyi	Lubbajja Traders/ farmers group 0782-328177	Ssande Bulasio 0782-328177	Sebabenga Dito 0772802119/ 0772-930614
	Maanyi Mityana Farmers Association 0712-463084	Mulindwa Joseph 0712-463084	
	Maanyi Kirribedda Womens' Development Association. 078-2991804	Joel kalenzi 0782-991804	
9. Butayunja	Butayunja Balema Tweekembe Development Association. 0782-133229	Yusuf Nakana 0782-133229	Ssenyonjo Richard 0782-373946
	Butayunja Youth Development 0782-595840	Mabirizzi Godfrey 0782-595840	
	Butayunja Ngandwe farmers Association 0782-819417	Nakanyike Hafusa 0782-819417	

Uganda

Number of Research proposals submitted by call

University	Pilot Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	4th Call	5th Call	Total
Makerere Univ.	15	23	65	59	31	193
Mbarara Univ.		4	4	8	12	28
Kyambogo Univ.				12	9	21
Gulu Univ.				1	5	6
Total	15	27	69	80	57	248

Number of Research proposals approved by call

University	Pilot Call	2nd Call	3rd Call	4th Call	5th Call	Total
Makerere Univ.	1	2	6	4	2	15
Mbarara Univ.		1	2	2	2	7
Kyambogo Univ.				1	0	1
Gulu Univ.				0	1	1
Total	1	3	8	7	5	24

Uganda

Number of research proposals submitted category (3, 4, 5 call only)

University	Discipline Specific	Multi-Disciplinary	Graduate Students
Makerere Univ.	42	65	47
Mbarara Univ.	12	6	5
Kyambogo Univ.	9	10	2
Gulu Univ.	1	2	3
Total	64	83	57

Number of research proposals approved by category (3, 4, 5 call only)

University	Discipline Specific	Multi-Disciplinary	Graduate Students
Makerere Univ.	5	3	5
Mbarara Univ.	3	1	1
Kyambogo Univ.	0	0	0
Gulu Univ.	0	4	0
Total	8	8	6

Uganda

Number of Research proposals submitted by theme

Call	1	1	1	1,2,3,4,5	2	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	2,3,4,5	3,4,5	3,4,5	Total
University	Food production and processing	Low cost housing and energy supply	Social economic aspects of development	Water Resource Management and Conservation	SMEs	Food Security	Health Equity	Community Dev.	Environ. Conserv.	Industrialization process	Policy Implementation	
Makerere Univ.	4	2	5	13	2	56	40	37	30	16	12	217
Mbarara Univ.	0	0	0	2	0	5	15	2	4	1	1	30
Kyambogo Univ.				0		6	5	3	4	2	1	21
Gulu Univ.				0		0	2	0	1	1	2	6
Total	4	2	5	15	2	67	62	42	39	20	16	274
Share	1.5%	0.7%	1.8%	5.5%	0.7%	24.5%	22.6%	15.3%	14.2%	7.3%	5.8%	100.0%

Number of Research proposals approved by theme

University	Food production and processing	Low cost housing and energy supply	Social economic aspects of development	Water Resource Management and Conservation	SMEs	Food Security	Health Equity	Community Dev.	Environ. Conserv.	Industrialization process	Policy Implementation	Total
Makerere Univ.	0	1	0	0	0	6	4	4	1	2	0	18
Mbarara Univ.	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	6
Kyambogo Univ.				1		0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Gulu Univ.				0		0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	0	1	0	2	0	7	7	6	2	3	1	29
Share	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	24.1%	24.1%	20.7%	6.9%	10.3%	3.4%	100.0%

Uganda

List of research projects (Pilot Call)

No.	Theme	Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Low Cost Housing and Energy	Utilization of African architecture in low cost housing for slum improvement: the case study of Nakulabye, Kawempe, Naguru and Katwe in Kampala Uganda	Makerere University, Uganda	The research set to find out whether indigenous architecture has a role to play in the improvement of slums in Kampala city. The assumption of the research was based on the premise that better planning and design of affordable low-cost housing, and better land use would result in improved living conditions in Kampala's slum areas.	Further work should focus on development of specific models, costing of these (cost benefit analysis), use of alternative traditional materials and working with specific communities.	2002	2004		concluded

Uganda

List of Research Projects (2nd call)

No.	Theme	Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Health Equity	Medicinal plants and gender integration in reproductive health care delivery in Uganda	Makerere University, Uganda	Because of widespread poverty and its concomitant limited access to modern medical services, coupled with a strong attachment to, and belief in, the efficacy of traditional herbal medicine, Ugandan communities, especially rural ones, rely heavily on traditional herbal medicine for health care. In addition, the vast majority of rural women deliver babies at home, assisted by traditional birth attendants (TBAs). These traditional reproductive health care services are based on indigenous knowledge (IK). But, unfortunately, this indigenous knowledge is neither documented nor scientifically validated. Hence the need to document and scientifically validate the indigenous knowledge. It is this need that justifies this research project.	Researchers should package what has already been done. If further work is possible, it should focus on domestication, validation, processing & marketing activities. Panel was however concerned that researcher had not devoted sufficient time to the project and had left most of it to the co-researcher.	2003	2004		recommended for dissemination
2	Health Equity	Equity of access to herbal medicine and traditional methods: A national study	Mbarara University, Uganda	In spite of the assumed accessibility and affordability of herbal medicine, this medicine may still be more easily accessible and affordable for the non-poor than for the poor. Hence the need to establish the utilisation pattern and trends of traditional health care / herbal medicine in both rural and urban settings, the relations between traditional health care systems and the formal health care systems, the factors that affect access to herbal medicine, and the impact of each factor on access. It is precisely this need that this research project was intended to meet.	Project was poorly executed and should be discontinued.	2003	2004		concluded
3	Food Security	Improving the small-scale production practices and quality of bushera (a traditional non-alcoholic beverage made from sorghum)	Makerere University, Uganda	Considerable quantities of annual sorghum production in Uganda are used in preparation of Buhsera, a fermented non-alcoholic beverage that is highly valued for its refreshing effect. It forms part of the diet for weaning children. This project seeks to improve the fermentation process and quality of Bushera by (i) establishing procedures and conditions of fermentation in the field (ii) establishing Critical Control Points and limits in the production of Bushera (iii) determining the nutritional value of Bushera and (iv) developing a preservation procedure to extend the shelf life of Bushera.		2003			concluded

Uganda

List of Research Projects (3rd call)

No.	Category	Theme	Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Community Development	Community participation in the improvement of solid waste management in the low-income informal settlements in Kampala city.	Makerere University, Uganda	This project seeks to improve Solid Waste Management (SWM) using community participatory approaches in low-income informal settlements in Kampala city so as to promote sustainable urban development. Focus will be on how communities can be mobilized to actively participate in SWM and integration of gender and family approach. The study will explore how SWM strategies can simultaneously improve people's livelihoods through increased household incomes and environmental management. The study will use GIS to map solid waste generation areas and quantify amounts produced.	Although solid wastes have been identified, their composition has not been adequately analysed. The activities need to be re-focused and community participation enhanced.	2004	2006		On-going
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Health Equity	"Resilience to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic among Rural Women in South-western Uganda"	Mbarara University, Uganda	HIV / AIDS has had a devastating impact on the lives, economy and socio-cultural dynamics of both rural and urban Uganda. Females, particularly rural ones, have been the worst hit. For example, it is estimated that the HIV incidence among girls aged 15-19 is about 3 times that among boys in the same age group. This unfortunate imbalance is attributed to sociological and physiological factors. This project, therefore, set out to identify and document resilience mechanisms among rural women in South-western Uganda.	Project should be concluded as researchers have not fulfilled their contractual obligations.	2004			concluded
3	Discipline-specific (A)	Industrialization Processes	Microbiology, fermentation and improvement in production of malwa, a Ugandan indigenous fermented millet beverage.	Makerere University, Uganda	This research project seeks to improve the economic status of women and households that produce malwa (fermented millet), and the nutritional status of Ugandans by promoting the use of starter cultures in the commercial production of malwa.	Detailed baseline survey and lab work already conducted. Cost-benefit analysis and characterization of yeast and lactic acid bacteria pending. A starter culture should be introduced.	2004	2006		On-going
4	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security Industrialization Process Community Development	Capacity building for extrusion processing for weaning foods and snacks from starchy staples	Makerere University, Uganda	This project proposes to provide high quality energy dense ready to eat food generated from dried banana as a primary resource base. The latter will be specifically achieved by building capacity for extrusion cooking at Makerere University which will operate over a period as both training and incubation facility for entrepreneurs in extruded products. Sustainability will be assessed through M&E of performance of extruded formulations both through marketing chains and the food and nutrition status of the primary target groups.	Project did not commence as researcher required to purchase equipment (extruder) which was beyond available AICAD funding and in breach of contract	2004			concluded
5	Multidisciplinary (B)	Industrialization Process Community Development	An improved model of indigenous technology for a ceramic ware cottage industrial cluster	Makerere University, Uganda	The project seeks to sensitize the community on the potential of the ceramic industry for poverty-reduction, provide skills training in ceramic ware production, industrial organization, entrepreneurship and the use of local materials. It is hoped that once the Namavve Pottery Workshop and the associated community will have been turned into a successful ceramics production and marketing centre, they will serve as a model to be replicated elsewhere in the country.	Results are suitable for transfer. Aspects to be considered include translation and exploration of relevant parameters for cost benefit analysis, development of dissemination packages e.g. training manuals etc.	2004			started dissemination
6	Multidisciplinary (B)	Health Equity	Investigations on the medicinal and nutritional potential of selected indigenous Ugandan upland mushrooms	Makerere University, Uganda	As part of the global strategy to combat drug resistance in organisms, and as part of Uganda's efforts to fight disease, diversity agriculture, reduce poverty and conserve biodiversity there is a need to investigate the nutritional potential and bioactivities of Ugandan fungi, especially upland mushrooms. Such an investigation will lead to the documentation and prioritisation for the mushrooms for domestication. Because most of the Uganda's mushrooms are seasonal, domestication would render them available throughout the year. The potential for domesticated mushroom production in Uganda is immense. This is because they require little land and can be grown on a variety of "worthless" agricultural and industrial wastes, and in houses, basements and garages.	The project has a lot of potential. Recommended for continuation but community should be actively involved, feasibility study undertaken, market survey and cost benefit analysis conducted. There is need to include a taxonomist & agronomist and determine available information on Ugandan mushrooms. Traditional methods of mushroom processing, preparation and nutritional impact should be investigated.	2004	2006		On-going
7	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Community Development	Gender, Science and classroom interaction: Female experience and resistance in Ugandan Secondary Schools	Mbarara University, Uganda	This study set out to identify the manifestation, causes and extent of gender bias in science classrooms in four co-educational secondary schools in Bunyaguru County, Bushenyi District, South-western Uganda. The county was selected because it has one of the lowest female education levels in the region: less than five female graduates. The results of the study are meant to contribute to the formulation of educational policies and classroom practices that are supportive of science education for females.	Although factors affecting girls' performance in physics and chemistry have been identified there is also need to consider biology, mathematics and humanities and look at the performance of girls vs. that of boys. Results should be subjected to amore scientific analysis.	2004			Concluded
8	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Health Equity	Comparison of bioavailability and pharmacokinetics of generic and brand combination formulations of zidovudine and lamivudine antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), currently used in Uganda.	Makerere University, Uganda	This study seeks to test all generic ARVs to establish whether or not their chemical content and bio-availability are medically acceptable. This research project set out to establish whether or not the generic combination formulations of Zidovudine and Lamivudine are acceptably equivalent to their brand counterparts in terms of chemical content and bioavailability. These formulations were the only ones in use in Uganda when the research commenced.	This was an MSc project with no option for continuation. However, it has potential for continuation provided the researcher submits a new proposal for consideration.	2004			completed

Uganda

List of Research Projects (4th call)

No.	Category	Theme	Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Promoting vitamin A-rich orange, yellow fleshed sweet potato varieties in Gomba county through Kyegenza women's groups	Makerere University, Uganda	This project aims to (i) Introduce 5 orange / yellow – fleshed sweet potato varieties in Gomba County (ii) Conduct on – farm tests and compare the yields, taste, disease resistance, dry matter and beta-carotene levels of the new and local varieties (iii) Select the most preferred orange/yellow- fleshed sweet potato cultivars for propagation throughout the county. The overall goal of all these activities is to improve the welfare of the beneficiaries by improving their nutrition, enhancing food security and increasing household incomes.	Project should be concluded. Results generated can be replicated elsewhere. Links should be established with other stakeholders and extension services and additional sites identified for dissemination.	2005			Recommended for conclusion
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Health Equity	Improving weaning and complementary food for children under 3 years in Rugando sub-county	Mbarara University of Science & Technology, Uganda	To promote normal growth and development of the children in Rugando sub-county, this project set out to: (i) Promote the production and use of millet, which is grown by at least 20% of the local farmers, as the principal weaning and complementary food instead of the banana (ii) Combine millet with the locally available foods to make up for the low level of biological utilization of millet protein (iii) Use Mukene (<i>Rastrineobola argentea</i>), a cheap and readily available fish that is also rich in protein, as the principal ingredient in the proposed millet – based weaning and complementary food.	Project should continue. However it should refocus on solving a specific problem rather than just providing data. Further work should focus on; product development, assessment of nutritive quality & efficacy, handling, processing and preservation methods, marketing etc.	2005	2007		Recommended for continuation
3*	Discipline-specific (A)	Food Security	Utilisation of orange fleshed sweet potatoes in the production of value added nutrient dense products	Makerere University, Uganda	This project set out to: (i) Determine the nutritional value of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes produced in the study area (ii) Devise efficient effective and scientifically validated methods of processing the orange – fleshed sweet potato into nutrient - dense powder/flour and other products (iii) Through the above, enhance the capacity of the target group to add value to their sweet potatoes, improve their own nutrition and food security, and increase their incomes by selling their processed products.	Project not complete. Researchers should state clearly what remains to be done. Should not take more than 5 months after which project can be evaluated.	2005			Incomplete
4	Multidisciplinary (B)	Environment Conservation Community Development	Action planning, management and alternative livelihoods for low-income communities in Nakivubo wetland, Kampala City	Makerere University, Uganda	This study set out to conduct a situational analysis on the basis of which plans would be generated to reduce direct dependence on, and rehabilitate, the wetlands, by undertaking alternative economic activities. This first phase of the project should have covered the situational analysis and action planning in the first 9 nine months after which the findings and plans should have been disseminated among the stakeholders in the following two months.	Project has potential for continuation. However, researcher must first address a number of issues; comparison of alternatives, government involvement (pros/cons), health considerations, more detailed livelihood analysis etc. Agricultural economist/socioeconomist should be incorporated in team (economic analysis of different activities should be conducted).	2005	2007		Recommended for continuation
5	Multidisciplinary (B)	Environment Conservation Community Development Water Resources Management	Rain water harvesting, storage and conservation for women empowerment and sustainable development	Kyambogo university, Uganda	Given that it is mainly women and children that fetch water for household use, having to fetch water from distant sources leaves them with little time and energy to devote to economically productive pursuits and school work respectively. In addition, most existing water sources, especially along streams, are used by both people and livestock for purposes such as washing clothes, bicycles and motor vehicles, bathing and drawing water for home use, leading to pollution of the water. Hence, the need to improve the management of water sources, the harvesting of rainwater, and the water storage capacity and conditions in homesteads.	Project results recommended for dissemination. However there is need to clarify a number of issues; estimation of costs, basic water requirements at household level (storage/harvesting), initial target group e.g. institutions, schools, households women, children (but also men), understanding of activity patterns. More literature should be cited e.g. from ASARECA. A sociologist familiar with the communities should participate.	2005			recommended for dissemination
6	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food Security	Strengthening indigenous knowledge for food security	Mbarara University, Uganda	The research project set out to collect, analyze and document data on existing indigenous knowledge for food preservation. The purpose was to revitalize and popularize the indigenous knowledge so as to promote food security at home and food surplus for sale, and thereby promote health, increase incomes and reduce poverty.	Existence of Indigenous Knowledge within the community was not the issue. Researcher should have investigated and scientifically validated why people are not using IK. Researcher should produce a comprehensive report touching on this issue (should be assessed by Evaluation Team Leader). as way forward, AICAD can validate usefulness of IK in Mityana district under Community Empowerment and Networking Project. As it was MSc. research, this project should be concluded.	2005			Recommended for conclusion
7	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Health Equity	Surveillance of water quality in communal valley dams and prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases of children in pastoral areas of Nyabushozi country, Mbarara district	Makerere University, Uganda	The research project seeks to establish the quality of both the valley dam water and the water in household storage, determine the incidence of salmonella, <i>Pathogenic E. Coli</i> , and <i>Shigella</i> in cattle faeces and diarrhea samples drawn from children reporting to health centers, and recommend remedial action to render both valley dam and household water safe for human consumption.	Project should be concluded. Was not executed well. Data should be extracted from final report and packaged for dissemination.	2005			Recommended for conclusion

* Supported by AICAD regional budget

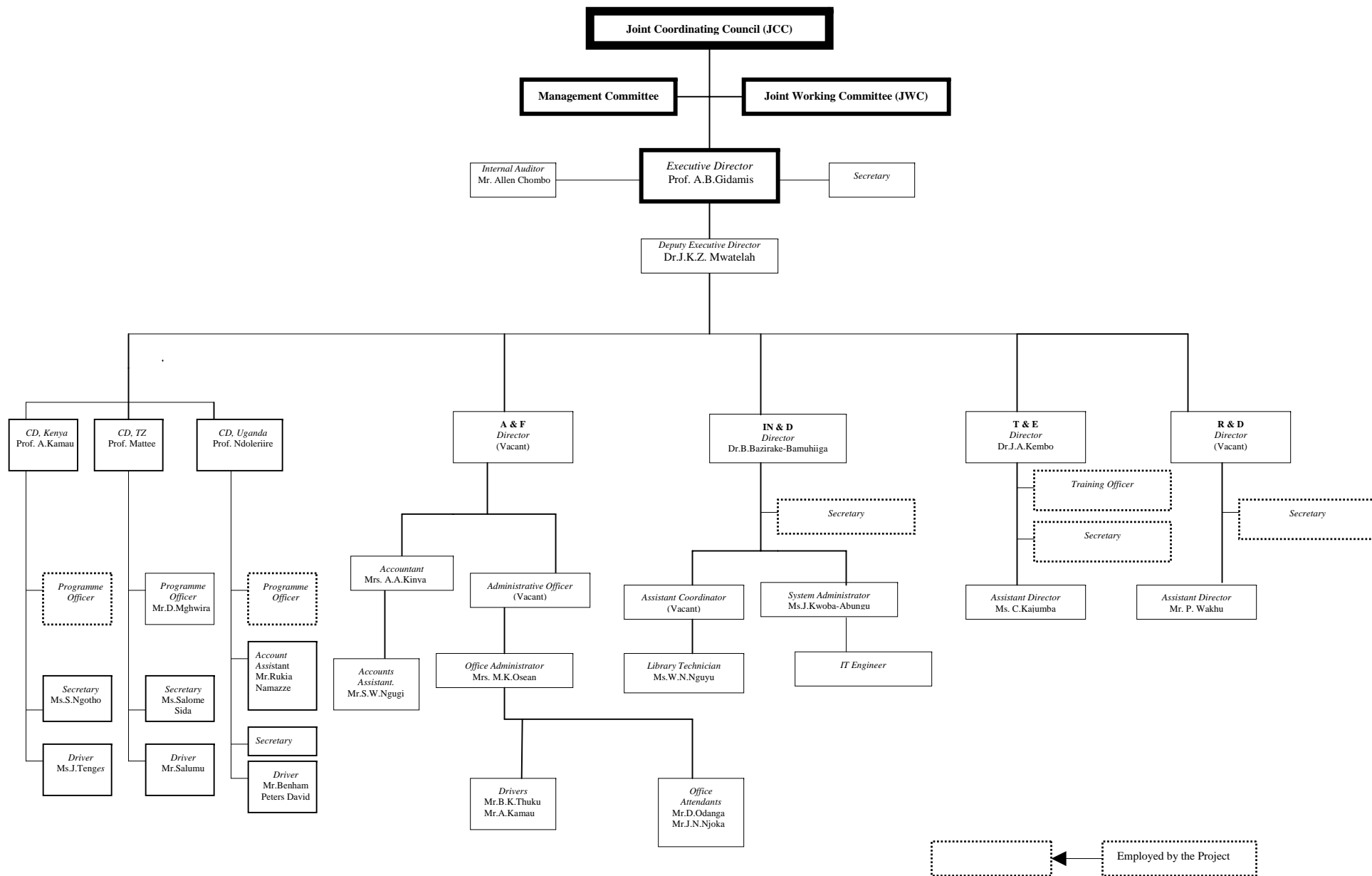
Uganda

List of research projects (5th Call)

No	Category	Theme	Research Title	Participating institution	Summary of research	Result of the final evaluation and M&E advisory committee	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	Status
1	Discipline-specific (A)	Food security	Suckling management and feeding strategies of sows and their litters in pig and crop production system on small holder pig farms in Nsangi sub-county	Makerere University, Uganda	This project will study the effects of restricted suckling and split weaning on the reproductive performance of sows and their litters in an integrated pig and crop production system on smallholder pig farms of Nsangi sub-county. This project is expected to improve food, nutritional security and enhance household incomes of the rural people of Nsangi sub-county through increased, sustainable pig and sweet potato production.		2006			On-going
2	Discipline-specific (A)	Community development	Enhancing livelihood skills of girls attending primary school and community volunteers in Rwampara sub-county, Mbarara, Uganda	Mbarara University of Science & Technology, Uganda	The project seeks to equip primary six and primary seven girls with skills that will enable them to become economically productive. The objectives of the project are to: Evaluate the 'need' for vocational (livelihood) skills among primary school girls and community members in Rwampara sub-county, impart vocational (livelihood) skills training to primary school girls and community volunteers in Rwampara sub-county and evaluate the effect of livelihood skills acquired on the economic activity of community members.		2006			On-going
3	Multidisciplinary (B)	Food Security Industrialization Process Environment Conservation	Distribution, Phenology, Management and Processing of Tamarindus indica products to improve livelihood of local community in northern Uganda	Gulu University, Uganda	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> is a tropical tree that has high potential to provide non-woody products, especially fruits, leaves, bark and roots which may significantly contribute to the rural poor community's welfare. There is a gap in knowledge of indigenous trees and how to utilize them for the benefit of humans. Low production and poor marketing in the rural areas and lack of processing facilities may be important factors. There is thus need to establish the potential of Tamarindus for food, medicinal, fodder and socio-economic enhancement of the northern ecoregion. The main objectives of the study are to (i) determine abundance, productivity/yield, niches and phenology of Tamarindus (ii) establish local production, management and utilization of products of <i>Tamarindus indica</i> (iii) promote income generation through marketing of Tamarindus products (iv) develop community based management plan		2006			On-going
4*	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Health Equity	Treatment of Taenia solium and Ascaris lumbricoides in cattle using Cissus adenocaulis	Mbarara University of Science & Technology, Uganda	This study will establish the effect of <i>Cissus adenocaulis</i> as an alternative medicine in the treatment of <i>T. solium</i> and <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> in calves in Rubaare sub-county, western Uganda. The study will involve carrying out egg counts of the worms in the stool of selected calves. The number of eggs of <i>Taenia solium</i> and <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> present before and after administering the drugs will be counted before and after treatment with herbal medicine. Treatment will involve mouth feeding the calves on the plant extracts from leaves and roots for a period of eight weeks. An improved health, particularly elimination of intestinal worms is expected. Farmers are expected to benefit from this work through use of local herbs, which are cheaper method as compared to expensive conventional drugs. This will improve the quality and quantity of milk and meat production.		2006			On-going
5*	Graduate Student's Research (C)	Food security	Evaluation of fatty acids level and total environmental contaminants in Nile perch (<i>Lates niloticus</i>) liver oil from Lake Victoria (Uganda)	Kyambogo university, Uganda	Nile perch contributes to food security, offers employment and provides foreign exchange to the East African community. Countries importing Nile perch include European Union member states, USA and some Asian countries. Little or no data is available on the nutritional value particularly the level of essential fatty acids in Nile perch. While it is assumed that Nile perch, being a fresh tropical water fish has little or no exposure to environmental pollutants, the level of industrialization and use of herbicides and pesticides has increased over the years. Research is required to determine the level of exposure to these hazardous elements and compounds and profile of fatty acids particularly in the liver oil. The data collected will give dependable comparison with other fish species and possibly increase the market value of Nile perch.		2006			On-going

* Supported by AICAD regional budget

Organization Chart and Staff of AICAD



Employed by the Project

7. の日本側投入

7-1. 専門家派遣実績

専門家氏名	指導科目	派遣期間		区分		本邦所属先
		自	至			

フェーズ1専門家 2000年8月1日～2002年7月31日

熊野 秀一	チーフアドバイザー	H12.08.08	H14.07.31	長期	フェーズ2へ 継続	国際協力事業団
飯田 護	業務調整	H12.08.13	H14.07.31	長期	フェーズ2へ 継続	(社) 青年海外協力協会
山本 禎紀	研究開発(農学)	H13.04.10	H14.04.09	長期		広島大学名誉教授
柏木 考平	情報・広報	H14.01.16	H14.07.31	長期	フェーズ1か ら継続	インターナショナルトレードサービシズ株式会社
中澤 繁樹	広域業務調整	H14.02.04	H14.07.31	長期	フェーズ1か ら継続	(社) 青年海外協力協会

高村 泰雄	運営管理	H13.01.21	H13.03.20	短期		京都大学名誉教授
北川 勝弘	運営指導(熱帯農林学)	H13.01.21	H13.03.20	短期		名古屋大学
保科 秀明	実施研究	H13.01.21	H13.02.10	短期		国際協力総合研修所
木村 亮	工学研究	H13.01.23	H13.02.01	短期		京都大学
半澤 和男	農学研究開発基礎研究	H13.01.21	H13.02.10	短期		日本大学
石 弘之	環境分野における共同研究・開発活動強化	H13.04.03	H13.08.31	短期		東京大学

フェーズ2専門家 2002年8月1日～現在

熊野 秀一	チーフアドバイザー	H14.08.01	H14.08.07	長期	フェーズ1か ら継続	国際協力事業団
飯田 護	業務調整	H14.08.01	H15.10.30	長期	フェーズ1か ら継続	(社) 青年海外協力協会
柏木 考平	情報・広報	H14.08.01	H16.01.15	長期	フェーズ1か ら継続	インターナショナルトレードサービシズ株式会社
中澤 繁樹	広域業務調整	H14.08.01	H16.08.03	長期	フェーズ1か ら継続	(社) 青年海外協力協会
花井 正明	チーフアドバイザー	H14.09.16	H16.09.15	長期		国際協力総合研修所
武藤 小枝里	人的資源開発	H14.10.30	H17.04.29	長期		
榎原 大悟	研究開発事業	H15.04.01	H19.02.14	長期	派遣中	名古屋大学(派遣前)
平林 淳利	組織事業運営管理	H15.10.11	H19.03.31	長期	派遣中	
中川 隆志	業務調整	H16.07.24	H18.07.23	長期		(有)アールディーアイ
稲垣 富一	チーフアドバイザー	H16.08.29	H18.08.28	長期		国際協力総合研修所
木村 憲二	情報収集加工	H16.08.31	H18.08.30	長期		アイ・シー・ネット株式会社
清水 俊博	タンザニア事業運営企画	H16.08.01	H19.07.31	長期	派遣中	
野坂 治朗	人的資源開発	H17.04.09	H19.07.31	長期	派遣中	(有)エリコ
河内 伸介	ウガンダ事業運営企画	H17.09.22	H19.07.31	長期	派遣中	(有)アールディーアール
小林 慶一郎	業務調整員	H18.07.11	H19.07.11	長期	派遣中	日技クラウン株式会社
中野 武	チーフアドバイザー	H18.10.01	H19.10.01	長期	派遣中	国際協力機構

高村 泰雄	運営管理	H15.02.08	H15.02.20	短期		京都大学名誉教授
齋藤 正樹	運営管理	H15.02.08	H15.02.20	短期		(財)国際開発高等教育機構
北川 勝弘	運営指導(熱帯農林学)	H15.03.01	H15.03.16	短期		名古屋大学
木村 亮	運営指導(工学)	H15.03.08	H15.03.16	短期		京都大学
田中 由美子	社会科学	H15.07.19	H15.08.04	短期		国際協力総合研修所
萩原 なつ子	環境社会学	H15.07.19	H15.08.04	短期		武蔵工業大学
屋富祖 健	ウェブサイト構築/ホームページ制作1	H15.11.09	H15.11.19	短期		株式会社 沖縄富士通システムエンジニアリング
新城 長	データベース構築1	H15.11.09	H15.11.19	短期		株式会社 沖縄富士通システムエンジニアリング
小山 良夫	研究審査支援(社会科学)	H16.01.06	H16.01.21	短期		国際協力総合研修所
山中 光二	研究審査支援(農学)	H16.01.06	H16.01.21	短期		国際協力総合研修所
三好 皓一	モニタリング・評価手法開発	H16.02.28	H16.03.08	短期		立命館アジア太平洋大学
粟野 晴子	戦略計画策定監理	H16.03.13	H16.08.08	短期		アイ・シー・ネット株式会社
松本 哲男	研究開発(農学)	H16.03.27	H16.04.08	短期		名古屋大学
海老原 孝徳	ウェブサイト構築/ホームページ制作2	H16.03.28	H16.04.25	短期		株式会社富士通ラーニングメディア
石田 滋雄	戦略計画立案指導	H16.05.03	H16.05.10	短期		国際協力総合研修所
木村 憲二	情報部門整備計画策定	H16.03.28	H16.06.27	短期		アイ・シー・ネット株式会社
山中 光二	研究成果普及計画指導(農学)	H16.06.19	H16.06.26	短期		国際協力総合研修所
小山 良夫	研究成果普及計画指導(社会科学)	H16.06.19	H16.06.24	短期		国際協力総合研修所
村上 洋治	ネットワーク技術	H16.9.14	H16.10.28	短期		株式会社 日本開発サービス
粟野 晴子	戦略計画調整	H16.11.03	H16.11.22	短期		アイ・シー・ネット株式会社

専門家氏名	指導科目	派遣期間		区分		本邦所属先
		自	至			
小山 良夫	研究プロポーザル選考支援	H16.11.27	H16.12.16	短期		国際協力総合研修所
野坂 治朗	新規研修コース(地域研修)開発促進	H17.01.25	H17.03.10	短期		(有)エリコ
John David・Tamura	情報整備部門整備支援	H17.02.21	H17.03.11	短期		(社)国際交流サービス協会
白川 浩司	情報整備部門整備支援	H17.02.21	H17.03.20	短期		アイ・シー・ネット株式会社
気賀沢 千代	GIS設備活用計画策定	H17.02.26	H17.03.22	短期		国際航業株式会社
池田 悦子	農村女性のコミュニティ開発能力強化研修 コース開発	H17.02.27	H17.03.27	短期		(有)かいほつまマネジメント・コンサルティング
北川 勝弘	研究モニタリング・評価	H17.03.12	H17.03.26	短期		名古屋大学国際教育協力研究センター
児玉谷 史朗	研究モニタリング・評価	H17.03.12	H17.03.26	短期		一橋大学大学院社会学研究科
木村 亮	研究モニタリング・評価	H17.03.16	H17.03.27	短期		京都大学大学院工学研究科
土生 英理	知的所有権規程開発	H17.04.26	H17.05.30	短期		株式会社UFJ総合研究所
浅沼 修一	研究成果のコミュニティにおける適応(農学 1)	H17.07.30	H17.08.16	短期		名古屋大学農学部国際教育協力研究 センター
土生 英理	組織運営・財務強化	H17.11.02	H17.11.27	短期		三菱UFJリサーチ&コンサルティング
石井 梨紗子	組織運営・財務情報分析	H17.11.12	H17.12.11	短期		三菱UFJリサーチ&コンサルティング
土生 英理	法務・組織運営	H18.01.14	H18.02.12	短期		三菱UFJリサーチ&コンサルティング
濱口 俊典	企画調査員(アフリカ人造り拠点支援)	H15.04.10	H17.10.06	企画		国際協力総合研修所

フェーズ	名前 Name	研修名 Title of training	期間 Duration	研修場所 Place of training	担当分野 Division
フェーズ1	ラテモ・ミチエカ Prof. Ratemo W. Michieka	組織運営管理 Project Administration and Management	2001年9月28日-2001年10月20日 28Sep. 2001-20Oct. 2001	日本・インドネシア Japan/Indonesia	ジョモ・ケニヤッタ農工大 JKUAT
	ジョスファット・ムアテラ Dr. Josphat K. Z. Mwatelah	組織運営管理 Project Administration and Management	2001年9月28日-2001年11月8日 28Sep. 2001-8Nov. 2001	日本・インドネシア Japan/Indonesia	AICAD/ジョモ・ケニヤッタ農工大 AICAD/JKUAT
	ジョエル・ヘリア Mr. Joel M. Mberia	組織運営管理 Project Administration and Management	2001年9月28日-2001年11月8日 28Sep. 2001-8Nov. 2001	日本・インドネシア Japan/Indonesia	AICAD/ジョモ・ケニヤッタ農工大 AICAD/JKUAT
	サムエル・モカヤ Mr. Samuel K. Mokaya	農村開発を通じた貧困削減 Poverty Reduction through Rural Development	2002年10月4日-2002年11月3日 04 Oct. 2002 - 03 Nov. 2002	インドネシア Indonesia	ジョモ・ケニヤッタ農工大 JKUAT
フェーズ2	ムワキマ Mr. V. M. Mwakima	プロジェクト事業計画運営管理 Project Administration and Management	2003年9月25日-2003年10月8日 25 Sep. 2003 - 08 Oct. 2003	日本 Japan	ケニヤ教育科学技術省 Kenya MoEST
	ロビン・アチョキ Mr. Robin Achoki	プロジェクト事業計画運営管理 Project Administration and Management	2003年11月(2週間) Nov. 2003 (2 weeks)	日本 Japan	ケニヤ財務省 Kenya MoF
	パスカール・ムデム Mr. Pascal Mdemu	プロジェクト事業計画運営管理 Project Administration and Management	2003年9月25日-2003年10月8日 25 Sep. 2003 - 08 Oct. 2003	日本 Japan	タンザニア科学技術高等教育省 Tanzania MoSTHE
	アントニョ・キダミス Prof. Andrew B. Gidamis	プロジェクト事業計画運営管理 Project Administration and Management	2003年9月25日-2003年10月8日 25 Sep. 2003 - 08 Oct. 2003	日本 Japan	AICAD 事務局長 AICAD Executive Secretary
	カレガ・ムタヒ Prof. Karega Mutahi	プロジェクト事業計画運営管理 Project Administration and Management	2003年10月13日-2003年10月21日 13 Oct. 2003 - 21 Oct. 2003	日本 Japan	ケニヤ教育科学技術省 Kenya MoEST
	ジェーン・ケンボ Dr. Jane Kembo	人材育成計画・運営管理 Human Resources Development Planning and Management	2004年7月12日-2004年7月23日 12 Jul. 2004 - 23 Jul. 2004	日本 Japan	研修・普及部長 Training & Extension Coordinator
	ベネディクト・ムタシワ Dr. Benedict Mtasiwa	研究・開発運営管理 Research and Development Management	2004年7月12日-2004年7月23日 12 Jul. 2004 - 23 Jul. 2004	日本 Japan	研究・開発部長 Research & Development Coordinator
	ムフウェジ・ムワリ Mr. M. A. Muhwezi-Murari	組織運営企画管理 Organization Planning and Management	2004年10月2日-2004年10月16日 02 Oct. 2004 - 16 Oct. 2004	日本 Japan	総務・経理部長 Administration & Finance Coordinator
	バジラク・バムヒイガ Dr. B. Bazirake-Bamuiiga	OSS、経営情報システム、GIS OSS, Management Information Systems, GIS	2004年11月16日-2004年12月12日 16 Nov. 2004 - 12 Dec. 2004	日本 Japan	情報・発信部長 Information & Documentation
	ルース・モレル Ms. Ruth Molllel	研究開発事業計画・運営 Project Management and Administration	2005年9月10日-2005年9月24日 10 Sep. 2005-24 Sep. 2005	日本/タイ Japan/Thailand	タンザニア科学技術高等教育省 Tanzania MoSTHE
	フランシス・ルバンガ Mr. Francis X. K. Lubanga	研究開発事業計画・運営 Project Management and Administration	2005年9月10日-2005年9月24日 10 Sep. 2005-24 Sep. 2005	日本/タイ Japan/Thailand	ウガンダ教育スポーツ省 Uganda MoES
	アントニョ・キダミス Prof. Andrew Barde Gidamis	研究開発事業計画・運営 Project Management and Administration	2005年9月10日-2005年9月24日 10 Sep. 2005-24 Sep. 2005	日本/タイ Japan/Thailand	AICAD 事務局長 AICAD Executive Secretary
	アリス・カマウ Dr. Alice W. Kamau	地域開発手法 Project Management and Administration	2006年7月16日-2006年7月30日 16 Jul. 2006-30 Jul. 2006	日本 Japan	AICAD/エジャートン大 AICAD/Egerton Univ.
	アモン・マティ Prof. Amon Z. Mattee	地域開発手法 Project Management and Administration	2006年7月16日-2006年7月30日 16 Jul. 2006-30 Jul. 2006	日本 Japan	AICAD/ソコイネ農大 AICAD/Sokoine Univ. of Agri.
	オスワルト・ノドレリール Prof. Oswald K. Ndoleriire	地域開発手法 Project Management and Administration	2006年7月16日-2006年7月30日 16 Jul. 2006-30 Jul. 2006	日本 Japan	AICAD/マケレレ大 AICAD/Makerere Univ.

7-3. 供与機材リスト

F/Y	NO.	Received Date	DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATION	QTY	DISPOSAL	PRESENT No.	CURRENT CY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE (YEN)	AMOUNT (YEN)	Exc. Rate 1** = Yen	Amount	PLACE
PHASE I														
00-01	G12-001	30/Mar/2001	TOYOTA LAND CRUISER HZ1105GX WARM SILVER	1	0	1	US\$	35,697.00	35,697.00	4,212,246	4,212,246	US\$	118	Garage
00-01	G12-002	30/Mar/2001	SUBARU FORESTER WAGON J1F5FSKJ4XG028170 2000cc 4WD WAGON WHITE	1	0	1	Kshs	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	2,638,400	2,638,400	Kshs	1,552	Garage
00-01	G12-003	30/Mar/2001	PRINTER COPIER + NETWORK BOARD, FINISHER OPTION CANON IR6000	1	0	1	US\$	19,679.49	19,679.49	2,322,180	2,322,180	US\$	118	Secretary (Project Coordinator)
00-01	G12-004	30/Mar/2001	TONER BLACK C-EXV1	5	1	0	US\$	173.08	865.40	20,423	102,117	US\$	118	
00-01	G12-005	30/Mar/2001	COPIER + NETWORK BOARD, FINISHER OPTION CANON IR5000	1	0	1	US\$	16,884.61	16,884.61	1,992,384	1,992,384	US\$	118	Ass. T&E Coordinator
00-01	G12-006	30/Mar/2001	COLOUR COPIER + DOCUMENT FEEDER CANON CP660	1	0	1	US\$	13,474.36	13,474.36	1,589,974	1,589,974	US\$	118	Secretary (Project Coordinator)
00-01	G12-007	30/Mar/2001	SERVER PC / 15" MONITOR COMPAQ PROLIANT ML370, 2X / COMPAQ S510	1	0	1	US\$	8,600.00	8,600.00	1,014,800	1,014,800	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-008	30/Mar/2001	SERVER SOFTWARE MS EXCHANGE SERVER 2000 5 USER	1	0	1	US\$	4,950.00	4,950.00	584,100	584,100	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-009	30/Mar/2001	LAPTOP COMPAQ ARMADA E500	5	0	5	US\$	2,922.00	14,610.00	344,796	1,723,980	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-010	30/Mar/2001	COMPUTER + MONITOR COMPAQ DESKPRO EXP III/733Cu	8	0	8	US\$	1,390.00	11,120.00	164,020	1,312,160	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-011	30/Mar/2001	FD DRIVE 3.5" INTERNAL	2	0	2	US\$	20.00	40.00	2,360	4,720	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-012	30/Mar/2001	ZIP DRIVE IOMEGA 250MB INTERNAL	5	0	5	US\$	98.00	490.00	11,564	57,820	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-013	30/Mar/2001	ZIP DISK (Pack of 100) IOMEGA 100MB	1	1	0	US\$	140.00	140.00	16,520	16,520	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-014	30/Mar/2001	USB CABLE BELKIN	16	0	16	US\$	20.00	320.00	2,360	37,760	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-015	30/Mar/2001	EXTERNAL STORAGE MAXTOR 40GB	4	0	4	US\$	466.00	1,864.00	54,988	219,952	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-016	30/Mar/2001	ETHERNET 3 COM 36 PORT	1	0	1	US\$	325.00	325.00	38,350	38,350	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-017	30/Mar/2001	UPS APC 650 VA	10	0	10	US\$	233.00	2,330.00	27,494	274,940	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-018	30/Mar/2001	PRINTER HP LASERJET 1200	2	0	2	US\$	430.00	860.00	50,740	101,480	US\$	118	Project Coordinator IN&D Advisor
00-01	G12-019	30/Mar/2001	SCANNER HP SCANJET 7400c	1	0	1	US\$	465.00	465.00	54,870	54,870	US\$	118	e-Contents Production Unit
00-01	G12-020	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE FILEMAKER PRO 13 USER LICENCE	1	0	1	US\$	4,933.00	4,933.00	582,094	582,094	US\$	118	IN&D Advisor
00-01	G12-021	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE MS OFFICE 2000 PRO 13 USER LICENCE	1	0	1	US\$	4,588.00	4,588.00	541,384	541,384	US\$	118	ICT Store
00-01	G12-022	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE MS VISUAL BASIC 6.0 5 USER LICENCE	1	0	1	US\$	3,145.00	3,145.00	371,110	371,110	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-023	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE ADOBE PREMIERE 6.0	1	0	1	US\$	2,000.00	2,000.00	236,000	236,000	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-024	30/Mar/2001	SOFTWARE ADOBE ILLUSTRATOR 9.0	1	0	1	US\$	865.00	865.00	102,070	102,070	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-025	30/Mar/2001	VIDEO PROJECTOR SONY VPL CS10	2	0	2	US\$	5,980.00	11,960.00	705,640	1,411,280	US\$	118	Project Coordinator JICA Kenya
00-01	G12-026	30/Mar/2001	SLIDE PROJECTOR ELITE JAGUAR 4	2	0	2	US\$	650.00	1,300.00	76,700	153,400	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-027	30/Mar/2001	PROJECTOR SCREEN 96" x 70" TRIPOD	4	0	4	US\$	548.00	2,192.00	64,664	258,656	US\$	118	ICT Store (3) JICA Kenya (1)
00-01	G12-028	30/Mar/2001	OHP ELITE VISON 4000	2	0	2	US\$	944.00	1,888.00	111,392	222,784	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-029	30/Mar/2001	LASER POINTER LASERLYTE 200 Class 2	4	0	4	US\$	80.00	320.00	9,440	37,760	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-030	30/Mar/2001	DIGITAL VIDEO CAMERA SONY DCR-PC 110E	2	0	2	US\$	2,117.00	4,234.00	249,806	499,612	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-031	30/Mar/2001	DIGITAL CAMERA SONY CYBER SHOT WITH SMART CARD DSC-F505V	2	0	2	US\$	1,150.00	2,300.00	135,700	271,400	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-032	30/Mar/2001	TELEVISION (MULTI) SONY WEGA 25" COLOUR	2	0	2	US\$	1,470.00	2,940.00	173,460	346,920	US\$	118	Store (Ground Floor, Block B)
00-01	G12-033	30/Mar/2001	DIGITAL VCR SONY	2	0	2	US\$	700.00	1,400.00	82,600	165,200	US\$	118	Store (Ground Floor, Block B)
00-01	G12-034	30/Mar/2001	VCR VHS (MULTI) SONY	2	0	2	US\$	292.00	584.00	34,456	68,912	US\$	118	Store (Ground Floor, Block B)
00-01	G12-035	30/Mar/2001	PABX PANASONIC KX-TD 1232DBX WITH OPERATOR CONSOLE	1	0	1	US\$	2,764.00	2,764.00	326,152	326,152	US\$	118	AICAD Ex-Office
00-01	G12-036	30/Mar/2001	TELEPHONE ACCESS, (CABLING)	1	0	1	US\$	750.00	750.00	88,500	88,500	US\$	118	AICAD Ex-Office
00-01	G12-037	30/Mar/2001	TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT PANASONIC KX-TS 17MX-W	20	0	20	US\$	99.00	1,980.00	11,682	233,640	US\$	118	AICAD Ex-Office
00-01	G12-038	30/Mar/2001	FACSIMILE PANASONIC PLAIN PAPER FAX KX-FM131BX	1	0	1	US\$	454.00	454.00	53,572	53,572	US\$	118	Public Relations Office
00-01	G12-039	30/Mar/2001	TYPEWRITER IBM WHEEL WRITER 3000	2	0	2	US\$	525.00	1,050.00	61,950	123,900	US\$	118	Secretary (A&F, Project Coordinator)
00-01	G12-040	30/Mar/2001	BINDING MACHINE REXEL CB3000	1	0	1	US\$	345.00	345.00	40,710	40,710	US\$	118	Project Coordinator
00-01	G12-041	30/Mar/2001	WHITE BOARD 6FTx3FT	6	0	6	US\$	520.00	3,120.00	61,360	368,160	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-042	30/Mar/2001	WHITE BOARD 4FTx3FT	22	0	22	US\$	470.00	10,340.00	55,460	1,220,120	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-043	30/Mar/2001	CONFERENCE TABLE 2700L AT	1	0	1	US\$	546.70	546.70	64,511	64,511	US\$	118	Board Room (Outside)
00-01	G12-044	30/Mar/2001	VISITORS CHAIRS WITHOUT ARMS TOSCA TOSCA	12	0	12	US\$	60.00	720.00	7,080	84,960	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-045	30/Mar/2001	COMPUTER WORKSTATION 1200x1200 CD 5149	21	0	21	US\$	237.00	4,977.00	27,966	587,286	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-046	30/Mar/2001	SIDE TABLES 800x800 SD 5126	25	0	25	US\$	161.00	4,025.00	18,998	474,950	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-047	30/Mar/2001	M/B SWIVEL CHAIRS S 106	21	0	21	US\$	136.00	2,856.00	16,048	337,008	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-048	30/Mar/2001	FILE CABINET 800w SC 5125	25	0	25	US\$	244.00	6,100.00	28,792	719,800	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-049	30/Mar/2001	MOBILE DRAWERS DB 5130	29	0	29	US\$	194.00	5,626.00	22,892	663,868	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-050	30/Mar/2001	DOCUMENT HOLDER + CLAMP CL 01A HR 2900	12	0	12	US\$	90.00	1,080.00	10,620	127,440	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-051	30/Mar/2001	SCREEN PANELS 1000w x 1200h / PANEL CONNECTOR / PANEL JUNCTURE / END COVERS / BRACKETS HFC 122N10 / HP 12Z / HNC 01Z / HE 12Z / HBR 01	14	0	14	US\$	326.00	4,564.00	38,468	538,552	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-052	30/Mar/2001	INTERMEDIATE DESK 2000mm x 800mm RD 5140	4	0	4	US\$	187.00	748.00	22,066	88,264	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-053	30/Mar/2001	L TYPE DESK CD 5159	4	0	4	US\$	333.00	1,332.00	39,294	157,176	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-054	30/Mar/2001	AID DESK AD 5130	2	0	2	US\$	105.80	211.60	12,484	24,969	US\$	118	AICAD
00-01	G12-056	30/Mar/2001	BOOKSHELVES BS 5152	10	0	10	US\$	308.80	3,088.00	36,438	364,384	US\$	118	AICAD

F/Y	NO.	Received Date	DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATION	QTY	DISPOSAL	PRESENT No.	CURRENCY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE (YEN)	AMOUNT (YEN)	Exc. Rate 1** = Yen	Amount	PLACE	
01-02	G13-001	28/Mar/2002	TOYOTA PRADO LANDCRUISER (KENYA) LJ95R-GKMNS RED MICA	1	0	1	US\$	23,765.00	23,765.00	3,208,275	3,208,275	US\$	135	Garage	
01-02	G13-002	28/Mar/2002	TOYOTA PRADO LANDCRUISER (KENYA) LJ95R-GKMNS CRYSTAL SILVER	1	0	1	US\$	23,765.00	23,765.00	3,208,275	3,208,275	US\$	135	Garage	
01-02	G13-003	28/Mar/2002	TOYOTA PRADO LANDCRUISER (TANZANIA) LJ95R-GKMNS GREEN MICA	1	0	1	US\$	25,795.00	25,795.00	3,482,325	3,482,325	US\$	135	Country Office (Tanzania)	
01-02	G13-004	28/Mar/2002	TOYOTA PRADO LANDCRUISER (UGANDA) LJ95R-GKMNS RED MICA	1	0	1	US\$	24,512.00	24,512.00	3,309,120	3,309,120	US\$	135	Country Office (Uganda)	
01-02	G13-005	28/Mar/2002	LAPTOP TOSHIBA SATELLITE 1800-S207	15	0	15	US\$	1,795.00	26,925.00	242,325	3,634,875	US\$	135	Researcher, CD (TZ, UG) T&E/IN&D Advisor, PC	
01-02	G13-006	28/Mar/2002	ETHERNET CNET SINGLEPOINT PCMCIA	15	0	15	US\$	49.00	735.00	6,615	99,225	US\$	135	ICT Store	
01-02	G13-007	28/Mar/2002	PRINTER HEWLETT PACKARD HP 350CBi	15	0	15	US\$	300.00	4,500.00	40,500	607,500	US\$	135	Researcher, CD (TZ, UG) Project Coordinator	
01-02	G13-008	28/Mar/2002	SERVER / 15" MONITOR COMPAQ PROLIANT ML 530 / COMPAQ V570	2	0	2	US\$	7,450.00	14,900.00	1,005,750	2,011,500	US\$	135	AICAD Ex-Office	
01-02	G13-009	28/Mar/2002	LCD MONITOR AOPEN F50e 15"	2	0	2	US\$	475.00	950.00	64,125	128,250	US\$	135	IN&D Advisor	
01-02	G13-010	28/Mar/2002	UPS PROSS 1050ES 500VA	10	0	10	US\$	95.00	950.00	12,825	128,250	US\$	135	ICT Store	
01-02	G13-011	28/Mar/2002	VIDEO PROJECTOR SONY CS4	9	0	9	US\$	2,750.00	24,750.00	371,250	3,341,250	US\$	135	JICA (TZ, UG), CD (TZ, UG) Project Coordinator	
01-02	G13-012	28/Mar/2002	DIGITAL CAMERA HEWLETT PACKARD HP PHOTOSMART 318xi	10	0	10	US\$	395.00	3,950.00	53,325	533,250	US\$	135	CD (KE, TZ, UG) Project Coordinator	
01-02	G13-013	28/Mar/2002	COMPACT FLASH MEMORY KINSTON CD/32	10	0	10	US\$	60.00	600.00	8,100	81,000	US\$	135	ICT Store	
01-02	G13-014	28/Mar/2002	DIGITAL VIDEO CAMERA SONY DCR-TRV140E	3	0	3	US\$	695.00	2,085.00	93,825	281,475	US\$	135	Country Office (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	
01-02	G13-015	28/Mar/2002	SOFTWARE MS OFFICE XP PROFESSIONAL	17	0	17	US\$	250.00	4,250.00	33,750	573,750	US\$	135	ICT Store	
01-02	G13-016	28/Mar/2002	SOFTWARE ADOBE PHOTOSHOP 6.0	2	0	2	US\$	795.00	1,590.00	107,325	214,650	US\$	135	Project Coordinator	
01-02	G13-017	28/Mar/2002	SOFTWARE NORTON ANTI VIRUS 2002 VERSION	15	0	15	US\$	45.00	675.00	6,075	91,125	US\$	135	ICT Store	
01-02	G13-018	28/Mar/2002	CISCO ROUTER 2621 DIAL 10/100	1	0	1	US\$	5,980.00	5,980.00	807,300	807,300	US\$	135	AICAD Ex-Office	
01-02	G13-019	28/Mar/2002	VIDEO DUPLICATING SYSTEM SONY ED-100MEJ-3/A, DSR-11, DSC-1024G, etc.	1	0	1	US\$	53,274.85	53,274.85	7,192,105	7,192,105	US\$	135	Edition Room	
01-02	G13-020	28/Mar/2002	PUBLIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM SONY SRP-P26, SRP-V110 etc.	1	0	1	US\$	10,399.68	10,399.68	1,403,957	1,403,957	US\$	135	ICT Store	
01-02	G13-021	28/Mar/2002	VIDEO EDITING MACHINE SONY EDITMASTER	1	0	1	US\$	38,131.61	38,131.61	5,147,767	5,147,767	US\$	135	Edition Room	
01-02	G13-022	28/Mar/2002	VIDEO PRINTER SONY UP-2300P	1	0	1	US\$	1,547.24	1,547.24	208,877	208,877	US\$	135	Edition Room	
01-02	G13-023	28/Mar/2002	UPS APC-3KVA	2	0	2	US\$	3,500.00	7,000.00	472,500	945,000	US\$	135	IN&D Advisor	
PHASE II															
02-03	G14-001	20/Mar/2003	MINI BUS ISUZU MODEL NPR	1	0	1	Kshs	2,545,729.00	2,545,729.00	4,103,715	4,103,715	Kshs	1,612	Garage	
02-03	G14-002	31/Mar/2003	COPY MACHINE KYOCERA MITA KM2530	2	0	2	US\$	7,810.00	15,620.00	929,390	1,858,780	US\$	119	Country Office (Tanzania, Uganda)	
02-03	G14-003	31/Mar/2003	COPY MACHINE/DOCUMENT FEEDER KYOCERA MITA KM1530/STDF3	1	0	1	US\$	3,020.00	3,020.00	359,380	359,380	US\$	119	Country Office (Kenya)	
02-03	G14-004	31/Mar/2003	BOOKLET MAKING MACHINE DUPLO DBM-120	1	0	1	US\$	7,140.00	7,140.00	849,660	849,660	US\$	119	Printing Room	
02-03	G14-005	31/Mar/2003	TRIMMER DUPLO DBM-120T	1	0	1	US\$	5,460.00	5,460.00	649,740	649,740	US\$	119	Printing Room	
02-03	G14-006	31/Mar/2003	BBIN COLLATOR with SYSTEM CONNECTION CABINET DFC-10	1	0	1	US\$	3,150.00	3,150.00	374,850	374,850	US\$	119	Printing Room	
02-03	G14-007	31/Mar/2003	BINDERS DUPLO DB200	1	0	1	US\$	7,900.00	7,900.00	940,100	940,100	US\$	119	Printing Room	
02-03	G14-008	31/Mar/2003	COPY PRINTER DUPLO D430/43S	1	0	1	US\$	10,420.00	10,420.00	1,239,980	1,239,980	US\$	119	Printing Room	
02-03	G14-009	25/Mar/2003	DESKTOP PC COMPAQ/HP EVO D510	21	0	21	US\$	1,100.00	23,100.00	130,900	2,748,900	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-010	25/Mar/2003	MONITOR 21" SAMSUNG SYNC MASTER 1100P	21	0	21	US\$	750.00	15,750.00	89,250	1,874,250	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-011	25/Mar/2003	UPS 500VA 240V/APC CS475	11	0	11	US\$	110.00	1,210.00	13,090	143,990	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-012	25/Mar/2003	DRISTIZER GTCO CAL COMP DB348S-12	1	0	1	US\$	3,132.50	3,132.50	372,768	372,768	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-013	25/Mar/2003	DRAWING BOARD/SUPERBOARD BLUNDELL HARLING Ltd.	1	0	1	US\$	440.00	440.00	52,360	52,360	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-014	25/Mar/2003	XY PLOTTER HP DESIGNJET 500	1	0	1	US\$	3,324.50	3,324.50	395,616	395,616	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-015	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE GIS for 2 USERS ARC GIS	2	0	2	US\$	6,050.00	12,100.00	719,950	1,439,900	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-016	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE GIS for 9 ADDITIONAL CONCURRENT LICENCE ARC GIS	9	0	9	US\$	1,550.00	13,950.00	184,450	1,660,050	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-017	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE ADOBE ILLUSTRATOR Ver 10.0	1	0	1	US\$	684.00	684.00	81,396	81,396	US\$	119	IN&D Advisor	
02-03	G14-018	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE MS OFFICE XP PROFESSIONAL	21	0	21	US\$	234.00	4,914.00	27,846	584,766	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-019	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE SYMANTEC ANTI-VIRUS Ver. 8.0 50USER	1	0	1	US\$	1,155.00	1,155.00	137,445	137,445	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
02-03	G14-020	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE ADOBE PAGE MAKER 7.0	4	0	4	US\$	610.00	2,440.00	72,590	290,360	US\$	119	IN&D Advisor (3); ICT Engineer (1)	
02-03	G14-021	25/Mar/2003	CEILING PROJECTION SCREEN PROJECTA PRO SCREEN1	6	0	6	US\$	240.00	1,440.00	28,560	171,360	US\$	119	Board Room Seminar Room (Block B&C)	
02-03	G14-022	25/Mar/2003	LASER POINTER ACCO LASER 100	6	0	6	US\$	40.00	240.00	4,760	28,560	US\$	119	IN&D Advisor	
02-03	G14-023	25/Mar/2003	SOFTWARE WINDOWS 2000 SERVER (20 CLIENTS LICENCES)	1	0	1	US\$	1,980.00	1,980.00	235,620	235,620	US\$	119	Computer Lab 2	
03-04	G15-001	31/Mar/2004	PRINTER COPIER KYOCERA MITA KM5035	1	0	1	Kshs	633,745.00	633,745.00	970,264	970,264	Kshs	1,531	Public Relations Office	
03-04	G15-002	31/Mar/2004	SOFTWARE SYMANTEC ANTI-VIRUS CORPORATE EDITION 8.1 FOR SERVER	1	0	1	Kshs	280,000.00	280,000.00	428,680	428,680	Kshs	1,531	ICT Store	
03-04	G15-003	31/Mar/2004	LAPTOP COMPUTER DELL INSPIRON 5150 with NORTON SYSTEM WORKS 2004	7	0	7	Kshs	101,400.00	709,800.00	155,243	1,086,701	Kshs	1,531	ICT Store	
03-04	G15-004	31/Mar/2004	COLOUR PRINTER CANON S750	7	0	7	Kshs	25,000.00	175,000.00	38,275	267,925	Kshs	1,531	ICT Store	
03-04	G15-005	31/Mar/2004	DIGITAL CAMERA HP PHOTOSMART 935	4	0	4	Kshs	29,900.00	119,600.00	45,777	183,108	Kshs	1,531	ICT Store	
03-04	G15-006	31/Mar/2004	COLOUR TELEVISION with REMOTE CONTROL LG 21"	40	0	40	Kshs	19,000.00	760,000.00	29,089	1,163,560	Kshs	1,531	Guest House	
03-04	G15-007	31/Mar/2004	TV CABINET MAHOGANY VENEERED FINISH 1400 x 600 x 500	40	0	40	Kshs	8,500.00	340,000.00	13,014	520,560	Kshs	1,531	Guest House	
03-04	G15-008	31/Mar/2004	AIR CONDITIONER DAIKIN 24000 Btu/hr WALL TYPE	2	0	2	Kshs	99,500.00	199,000.00	152,335	304,670	Kshs	1,531	SEMINAR ROOMS	
03-04	G15-009	31/Mar/2004	AIR CONDITIONER DAIKIN 18000 Btu/hr WALL TYPE	1	0	1	Kshs	85,000.00	85,000.00	130,135	130,135	Kshs	1,531	SEMINAR ROOMS	
04-05	C16-001	04/Jul/2004	4 BURNER GAS COOKER WITH OVEN : 800mm*860mm*960mm	2	0	2	Kshs	196,150.00	392,300.00	281,671.00	563,342.00	Kshs	1,436	CAFETERIA	
04-05	C16-002	04/Jul/2004	100 LITRES GAS TILTING BOILING PAN	3	0	3	Kshs	62,565.00	187,695.00	43,568.94	130,706.82	Kshs	1,436	CAFETERIA	

F/Y	NO.	Received Date	DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATION	QTY	DISPOSAL	PRESENT No.	CURRENT CY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE (YEN)	AMOUNT (YEN)	Exc. Rate 1** = Yen	Amount	PLACE
04-05	C16-003	04/Jul/2004	GAS TILTING BRATT PAN: 900mm*600mm*860mm	1	0	1	Kshs	181,500.00	181,500.00	126,392.76	126,392.76	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-004	04/Jul/2004	DOUBLE WELL DEEP FAT FRYER (ELECTRIC) : CAPACITY 10LITRES*10LITRES	2	0	2	Kshs	86,150.00	172,300.00	59,993.04	119,986.07	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-005	04/Jul/2004	2 BURNER STOCK POT STOVE HIGH PRESSURE: 1000mm*500mm*700mm	1	0	1	Kshs	58,465.00	58,465.00	40,713.79	40,713.79	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-006	04/Jul/2004	GAS HOT PLATE WITH ELECTRIC OVEN : 800mm*860mm*860mm	1	0	1	Kshs	209,230.00	209,230.00	145,703.34	145,703.34	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-007	04/Jul/2004	STAINLESS STEEL MECHANICAL VENTILATION HOOL COMPLETE WITH GREASE FILTERS , 2 nos. EXTRACTOR FAN AND G.I DUCTING SIZE: 4000mm*2000mm*700mm	1	0	1	Kshs	356,900.00	356,900.00	248,537.60	248,537.60	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-008	04/Jul/2004	SHAFFING DISHES (BUFFET)	6	0	6	Kshs	20,000.00	120,000.00	13,927.58	83,565.46	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-009	04/Jul/2004	AUXILIARY KITCHEN COOKING SET	1	0	1	Kshs	140,000.00	140,000.00	97,493.04	97,493.04	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-010	04/Jul/2004	CHOPPING BLOCK WITH STAND. SIZE: 600mm*600mm*860mm	1	0	1	Kshs	53,075.00	53,075.00	36,960.31	36,960.31	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-011	04/Jul/2004	MEAT MINCER	1	0	1	Kshs	193,800.00	193,800.00	134,958.22	134,958.22	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-012	04/Jul/2004	STAINLESS STEEL RECEIVING TABLE SIZE: 1800mm*600mm*860mm	1	0	1	Kshs	73,850.00	73,850.00	51,427.58	51,427.58	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-013	04/Jul/2004	STAINLESS STEEL TABLE WITH UNDER SHELF SIZE: 1800mm*600mm*860mm	2	0	2	Kshs	24,615.00	49,230.00	17,141.36	34,282.73	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-014	04/Jul/2004	14 LBS POTATO PEELER	1	0	1	Kshs	86,230.00	86,230.00	60,048.75	60,048.75	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-015	04/Jul/2004	POTATO CHIPPER WITH STAND	1	0	1	Kshs	13,075.00	13,075.00	9,105.15	9,105.15	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-016	04/Jul/2004	DOUGH MIXER .20 LITRES	1	0	1	Kshs	270,765.00	270,765.00	188,555.01	188,555.01	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-017	04/Jul/2004	STAINLESS STEEL 4 TIER CULTRY RACK SIZE: 1750mm*500mm*2000mm	1	0	1	Kshs	67,695.00	67,695.00	47,141.36	47,141.36	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-018	04/Jul/2004	STAINLESS STEEL 4 TIER POT SIZE: 1750mm*500mm*2000mm	1	0	1	Kshs	74,615.00	74,615.00	51,960.31	51,960.31	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-019	04/Jul/2004	40 LITRES TEA URN	1	0	1	Kshs	36,925.00	36,925.00	25,713.79	25,713.79	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-020	04/Jul/2004	20 LITRES MILK URN	1	0	1	Kshs	43,075.00	43,075.00	29,996.52	29,996.52	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-021	04/Jul/2004	STAINLESS STEEL 4 TIER STORAGE RACKS FOR DRY STORE SIZE :	3	0	3	Kshs	63,075.00	189,225.00	43,924.09	131,772.28	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-022	04/Jul/2004	STAINLESS STEEL 3 TIER VEGETABLE RACK SIZE:1500mm*600mm*1800mm	1	0	1	Kshs	60,000.00	60,000.00	41,782.73	41,782.73	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-023	04/Jul/2004	DEEP FREEZER 600LITRES	4	0	4	Kshs	123,000.00	492,000.00	85,654.60	342,618.38	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-024	04/Jul/2004	NORMAL FREEZER 600LITRES	4	0	4	Kshs	80,000.00	320,000.00	55,710.31	222,841.23	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-025	04/Jul/2004	CASH REGISTER CASIO DL-2762 SERIAL NO. : 0908020	1	0	1	Kshs	40,000.00	40,000.00	27,855.15	27,855.15	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-026	04/Jul/2004	ONE LPG GAS TANK	2	0	1	Kshs	529,230.00	529,230.00	368,544.57	737,089.14	Kshs	1.436	CAFETERIA
04-05	C16-027	05/Mar/2005	ALPHA FOLDING RACK	1	0	1	Kshs	32,235.00	32,235.00	22,033.49	22,033.49	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-028	05/Mar/2005	COMPUTER TABLES (BE PCD 118)	15	0	15	Kshs	5,000.00	75,000.00	3,417.63	51,264.52	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-029	05/Mar/2005	ROTATING CHAIRS FOR COMPUTER TABLES (424)	15	0	15	Kshs	4,000.00	60,000.00	2,734.11	41,011.62	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-030	05/Mar/2005	3PCS. LOUNGE SOFA SET (5 Seater)	1	0	1	Kshs	36,000.00	36,000.00	24,606.97	24,606.97	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-031	05/Mar/2005	3PCS. LOUNGE SOFA SET (5 Seater)	1	0	1	Kshs	36,000.00	36,000.00	24,606.97	24,606.97	Kshs	1.463	Entrance/Reception
04-05	C16-032	05/Mar/2005	COFFEEEE TABLE FOR SOFA (22573)	1	0	1	Kshs	10,500.00	10,500.00	7,177.03	7,177.03	Kshs	1.463	Entrance/Reception
04-05	C16-033	05/Mar/2005	CORK BOARD (BC189/L)	1	0	1	Kshs	12,000.00	12,000.00	8,202.32	8,202.32	Kshs	1.463	Entrance/Reception
04-05	C16-034	05/Mar/2005	PHOTOCOPY MACHINE SERIAL NUMBER K0250101409	1	0	1	Kshs	820,000.00	820,000.00	560,492.14	560,492.14	Kshs	1.463	Secretary (ES)
04-05	C16-035	05/Mar/2005	PHOTOCOPY MACHINE SERIAL NUMBER K4652700126	1	0	1	Kshs	1,440,000.00	1,440,000.00	984,278.88	984,278.88	Kshs	1.463	Assistant R&D
04-05	C16-036	05/Mar/2005	PHOTOCOPY MACHINE SERIAL NUMBER K0250101291	1	0	1	Kshs	820,000.00	820,000.00	560,492.14	560,492.14	Kshs	1.463	IN&D Coordinator
04-05	C16-037	05/Mar/2005	PHOTOCOPY MACHINE SERIAL NUMBER K0250101279	1	0	1	Kshs	820,000.00	820,000.00	560,492.14	560,492.14	Kshs	1.463	Guest House
04-05	C16-038	11/Mar/2005	NETWORK LASER PRINTER (CANNON)	1	0	1	Kshs	55,000.00	55,000.00	37,593.98	37,593.98	Kshs	1.463	ICT Engineer
04-05	C16-039	11/Mar/2005	FLAT BED SCANNER (A4)	4	0	4	Kshs	13,000.00	52,000.00	8,885.85	35,543.40	Kshs	1.463	ICT Engineer
04-05	C16-040	11/Mar/2005	ELECTRIC SHRREDER (KOBRA)	1	0	1	Kshs	7,000.00	7,000.00	4,784.69	4,784.69	Kshs	1.463	ICT Engineer
04-05	C16-041	11/Mar/2005	BOOSTER FOR LOCAL PROGRAMMES	1	0	1	Kshs	333,616.00	333,616.00	228,035.54	228,035.54	Kshs	1.463	GuestHouse (Roof)
04-05	C16-042	11/Mar/2005	TV CABLES	40	0	40	Kshs	1,914.00	76,996.00	1,308.27	52,330.83	Kshs	1.463	Guest House
04-05	C16-043	11/Mar/2005	LAN CABLES (SIEMENS UTP CABLES)	1	0	1	Kshs	759,455.00	759,455.00	519,108.00	519,108.00	Kshs	1.463	Guest House
04-05	C16-044	11/Mar/2005	DESKTOP PC (DELL)	16	0	16	Kshs	95,000.00	95,000.00	64,935.06	1,038,961.04	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-045	11/Mar/2005	APC UPS 650 VA (PICACE)	16	0	16	Kshs	11,000.00	176,000.00	7,518.80	120,300.75	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-046	11/Mar/2005	SYMANTEC ANTIVIRUS CORPORATE EDITION	1	0	1	Kshs	2,563.00	2,563.00	1,751.88	1,751.88	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-047	11/Mar/2005	SYMANTEC ANTIVIRUS MEDIA KIT	1	0	1	Kshs	2,563.00	2,563.00	1,751.88	1,751.88	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-048	11/Mar/2005	LICENCE FOR SYMANTEC (MICROSOFT)	16	0	16	Kshs	1,128.00	18,048.00	771.02	12,336.30	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-049	11/Mar/2005	PHOTOCOPY/PRINTER MACHINE ((KYOCERA MITA) Model KM 4035	1	0	1	Kshs	581,786.00	581,786.00	397,666.44	397,666.44	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre
04-05	C16-050	11/Mar/2005	TELEPHONE HANDSET (ALCATEL) MODEL 4010	1	0	1	Kshs	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,252.90	10,252.90	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre Security Desk (Internet Centre Entrance)
04-05	C16-051	11/Mar/2005	TELEPHONE HANDSET (ALCATEL) MODEL 4010	1	0	1	Kshs	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,252.90	10,252.90	Kshs	1.463	Internet Centre Security Desk (Internet Centre Entrance)
04-05	C16-052	14/Mar/2005	LAPTOP COMPUTER (DELL)	6	0	6	Kshs	139,154.00	834,924.00	95,115.52	570,693.10	Kshs	1.463	ICT Engineer
04-05	C16-053	15/Mar/2005	BANNER DISPLAY STANDS (STANDARD) - 1401451	4	0	4	Kshs	15,130.00	60,520.00	10,341.76	41,367.05	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-054	15/Mar/2005	BANNER DISPLAY STANDS (SMALL) - 1401450	8	0	8	Kshs	11,830.00	94,660.00	8,086.12	64,689.00	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-055	15/Mar/2005	DUO SHELVING UNIT (1400151)	5	0	5	Kshs	8,870.00	44,350.00	6,062.88	30,314.42	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-056	15/Mar/2005	FABRIC DOUBBLE RACK (1400149)	2	0	2	Kshs	21,550.00	43,100.00	14,730.01	29,460.01	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-057	15/Mar/2005	PANEL MOUNTED LEAFLET DISPENSERS (1401022)	3	0	3	Kshs	10,000.00	30,000.00	6,835.27	20,505.81	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-058	15/Mar/2005	PANORAMA LEAFLET HOLDERS (1401045)	2	0	2	Kshs	18,700.00	37,400.00	12,781.95	25,563.91	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-059	15/Mar/2005	LITERATURE RACK (1400150)	2	0	2	Kshs	31,750.00	63,500.00	21,701.98	43,403.96	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-060	15/Mar/2005	4 PANEL KIT (1400502)	4	0	4	Kshs	43,730.00	131,190.00	29,890.64	119,562.54	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-061	15/Mar/2005	MAXI KIT PANEL (1400212)	2	0	2	Kshs	20,150.00	40,300.00	13,773.07	27,546.14	Kshs	1.463	Library

F/Y	NO.	Received Date	DESCRIPTION / SPECIFICATION	QTY	DISPOSAL	PRESENT No.	CURRENCY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE (YEN)	AMOUNT (YEN)	Exc. Rate 1** = Yen	Amount	PLACE
04-05	C16-062	15/Mar/2005	SHELVING UNIT (1400504)	1	0	1	Kshs	28,055.00	28,055.00	19,176.35	19,176.35	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-063	15/Mar/2005	SHELVING UNIT (1400505)	1	0	1	Kshs	25,265.00	25,265.00	17,269.31	17,269.31	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-064	15/Mar/2005	TABLE TOP PRESENTERS (1400305)	1	0	1	Kshs	19,297.50	19,297.50	13,190.36	13,190.36	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-065	15/Mar/2005	CARRYING BAGS (For C16-037)	4	0	4	Kshs	4,805.00	19,220.00	3,284.35	13,137.39	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-066	15/Mar/2005	CARRYING BAGS (For C16-038)	8	0	8	Kshs	4,805.00	4,805.00	3,284.35	26,274.78	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-067	15/Mar/2005	CARRYING BAGS (For C16-044)	4	0	4	Kshs	17,670.00	17,670.00	12,077.92	48,311.69	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-068	15/Mar/2005	CARRYING BAGS (For C16-045)	2	0	2	Kshs	5,425.00	5,425.00	3,708.13	7,416.27	Kshs	1.463	Library
04-05	C16-069	15/Mar/2005	CARRYING BAGS (For C16-051)	1	0	1	Kshs	4,805.00	4,805.00	3,284.35	3,284.35	Kshs	1.463	Library
05-06	C17-001	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC53124GN	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-002	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC53124C6	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-003	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: MFGCZC531245T	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-004	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC53124MB	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-005	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC53124CV	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-006	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC531245K	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-007	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC53124D1	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-008	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC531249G	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-009	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC531246B	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-010	28/Sep/2005	COMPAQ DESKTOP COMPUTER MFG: CZC531247Q	1	0	1	Kshs	108,500.00	108,500.00	69,417.79	69,417.79	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-011	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 94514 MFG: QB0511132499	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-012	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95865 MFG: QB0505234124	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-013	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95866 MFG: QB0511233536	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-014	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95867 MFG: QB0505234050	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	PABX (VOIP) Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-015	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95872 MFG: QB0511132452	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-016	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95875 MFG: QB0511132559	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-017	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95876 MFG: QB508333682	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-018	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95878 MFG: QB508333555	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-019	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95879 MFG: QB0511132755	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-020	28/Sep/2005	UPS APC 650VA S/N 95880 MFG: QB0511233593	1	0	1	Kshs	8,500.00	8,500.00	5,438.26	5,438.26	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-021	28/Sep/2005	HPDJ450CBI HP DESKJET 450CBI PROTAPBLE PRINTER S/N:95860 MFG:SG54L31070	1	0	1	Kshs	26,500.00	26,500.00	16,954.57	16,954.57	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-022	28/Sep/2005	HPDJ450CBI HP DESKJET 450CBI PROTAPBLE PRINTER S/N:95861 MFG:SG54L3109P	1	0	1	Kshs	26,500.00	26,500.00	16,954.57	16,954.57	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-023	28/Sep/2005	HPDJ450CBI HP DESKJET 450CBI PROTAPBLE PRINTER S/N:95862 MFG:SG54L3119P	1	0	1	Kshs	26,500.00	26,500.00	16,954.57	16,954.57	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-024	28/Sep/2005	HPDJ450CBI HP DESKJET 450CBI PROTAPBLE PRINTER S/N:95863 MFG:SG54L310D8	1	0	1	Kshs	26,500.00	26,500.00	16,954.57	16,954.57	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-025	28/Sep/2005	HPSJ590C HP SCANJET 590C S/N:95829 MFG: CNSIVS62K2	1	0	1	Kshs	38,500.00	38,500.00	24,632.12	24,632.12	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-026	28/Sep/2005	FLASH MEMORY 256MB USB STICK-LG (PLATINUM)	10	0	10	Kshs	4,600.00	46,000.00	2,943.06	29,430.58	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-027	28/Sep/2005	CD REWRITABLE SONY LIESEGANG DV 465 MULTIMEDIA LCD PROJECTOR F5H001441	200	0	200	Kshs	200.00	40,000.00	127.96	25,991.81	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-028	30/Sep/2005	LIESEGANG DV 465 MULTIMEDIA LCD PROJECTOR F5H001420	1	0	1	Kshs	188,130.00	188,130.00	120,364.68	120,364.68	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-029	30/Sep/2005	LIESEGANG DV 465 MULTIMEDIA LCD PROJECTOR F5H001421	1	0	1	Kshs	188,130.00	188,130.00	120,364.68	120,364.68	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-030	30/Sep/2005	LIESEGANG DV 465 MULTIMEDIA LCD PROJECTOR F5H001407	1	0	1	Kshs	188,130.00	188,130.00	120,364.68	120,364.68	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-032	30/Sep/2005	LIESEGANG DV 420 MULTIMEDIA LCD PROJECTOR G5C000170	1	0	1	Kshs	376,740.00	376,740.00	241,036.47	241,036.47	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-033	30/Sep/2005	TOSHIBA TECRA LAPTOP S/N : 96446 MFG:75552631G	1	0	1	Kshs	165,000.00	165,000.00	105,566.22	105,566.22	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-034	30/Sep/2005	TOSHIBA TECRA LAPTOP S/N : 96447 MFG:75552655G	1	0	1	Kshs	165,000.00	165,000.00	105,566.22	105,566.22	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-035	30/Sep/2005	TOSHIBA TECRA LAPTOP S/N : 97092 MFG:75552636G	1	0	1	Kshs	165,000.00	165,000.00	105,566.22	105,566.22	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-036	30/Sep/2005	TOSHIBA TECRA LAPTOP S/N : 97093 MFG:85562773G	1	0	1	Kshs	165,000.00	165,000.00	105,566.22	105,566.22	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-037	30/Sep/2005	TOSHIBA TECRA LAPTOP S/N : 97094 MFG:75552656G	1	0	1	Kshs	165,000.00	165,000.00	105,566.22	105,566.22	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-038	30/Sep/2005	TOSHIBA TECRA LAPTOP S/N : 97095 MFG:85562788G	1	0	1	Kshs	165,000.00	165,000.00	105,566.22	105,566.22	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-039	30/Sep/2005	TOSHIBA TECRA LAPTOP S/N : 97096 MFG:85562787G	1	0	1	Kshs	165,000.00	165,000.00	105,566.22	105,566.22	Kshs	1.563	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-040	18/Oct/2005	SPSS KIT VERSION 13.0.1 CD-ROM 031209001 SPSS BRIEF GUIDE VERSION 13.0.1 031209001	1	0	1	Kshs	115,423.00	115,423.00	71,336.84	71,336.84	Kshs	1.618	Ass. T&E Coordinator Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-041	1/Dec/2005	WHITE MAGNETIC BOARDS (SIZE: 1800*900)	10	0	10	Kshs	7,200.00	72,000.00	4,240.28	42,402.83	Kshs	1.698	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-042	1/Dec/2005	WHITE MAGNETIC BOARDS (SIZE: 1200*900)	10	0	10	Kshs	4,400.00	44,000.00	2,591.28	25,912.84	Kshs	1.698	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-043	1/Dec/2005	FLIP CHART WITH COLLOPATTE METAL STAND	5	0	5	Kshs	7,800.00	39,000.00	4,593.64	22,968.20	Kshs	1.698	SEMINAR ROOMS Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-044	1/Dec/2005	NOTICE PIN BOARD (SIZE: 1200*900)	10	0	10	Kshs	3,000.00	30,000.00	1,766.78	17,667.84	Kshs	1.698	Server Room Block B
05-06	C17-045	1/Dec/2005	LOCKABLE CABINETS	10	0	10	Kshs	12,500.00	125,000.00	7,361.60	73,616.02	Kshs	1.698	SEMINAR ROOMS
05-06	C17-046	13/Dec/2005	HEAVY DUTY TROLLEY	2	0	2	Kshs	32,500.00	65,000.00	19,140.16	38,280.33	Kshs	1.698	GUESTHOUSE & STORE
05-06	C17-047	13/Dec/2005	FOLDING TABLE	100	0	100	Kshs	6,750.00	675,000.00	3,975.27	397,526.50	Kshs	1.698	SEMINAR ROOMS
05-06	C17-048	13/Dec/2005	SEMINAR ROOM CHAIRS	100	0	100	Kshs	2,400.00	240,000.00	1,413.43	141,342.76	Kshs	1.698	SEMINAR ROOMS

フェーズ1 JICA現地業務費

ITEM	フェーズ1							
	2000年度		2001年度		2002年度(2002年7月まで)		フェーズ1合計	
	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$
1. 活動費	4,469,453.06	58,808.59	28,078,733.53	370,431.84	6,908,183.56	93,606.82	39,456,370.15	522,847.26
a) 日常の経費	1,138,580.46	14,981.32	15,155,644.96	199,942.55	3,937,777.66	53,357.42	20,232,003.08	268,281.29
b) 研究開発事業					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) アジア・アフリカ協力						0.00	0.00	0.00
d) 研修・普及事業					1,745,799.30	23,655.82	1,745,799.30	23,655.82
e) JWC/JCC	3,330,872.60	43,827.27	12,923,088.57	170,489.30	1,224,606.60	16,593.59	17,478,567.77	230,910.15
f) 情報整備・発信事業 *1								
g) AICAD/UNCRD共同第三国研修								
2. 施設整備・機材費	39,402,143.36	518,449.25	22,818,102.80	301,030.38	0.00	0.00	62,220,246.16	819,479.63
施設整備 (old building designing)	429,000.00	5,644.74						
機材調達	2,712,972.00	35,697.00	7,416,044.60	97,837.00				
	1,700,000.00	22,368.42	6,583,988.00	86,860.00				
	2,838,144.00	37,344.00	453,284.00	5,980.00				
	12,597,027.36	165,750.36	4,943,810.17	65,221.77				
			3,420,976.04	45,131.61				
	19,125,000.00	251,644.74						
合計	43,871,596.42	577,257.85	50,896,836.33	671,462.22	6,908,183.56	93,606.82	101,676,616.31	1,342,326.89
Rate 1US\$=	76.00Ksh		75.80Ksh		73.80Ksh			

*1 2004年度

フェーズ2 JICA現地業務費

ITEM	フェーズ2									
	2002年度(2002年8月から)		2003年度		2004年度		2005年度		フェーズ2合計	
	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$	Ksh	US\$
1. 活動費	44,487,598.42	602,812.99	88,027,553.15	1,214,173.15	71,616,473.06	900,160.78	109,958,615.96	1,516,670.56	314,090,240.59	4,233,817.47
a) 日常の経費	8,365,886.19	113,358.89	18,285,401.74	252,212.44	17,565,221.45	236,091.69	14,126,872.30	194,853.41	58,343,381.68	796,516.43
b) 研究開発事業	20,396,594.98	276,376.63	33,872,036.10	467,200.50	15,382,755.91	431,259.79	44,417,697.31	612,657.89	114,069,084.30	1,787,494.81
c) アジア・アフリカ協力	2,914,753.00	39,495.30	506,111.50	6,980.85	9,862,786.95	5,880.00	-	-	13,283,651.45	52,356.15
d) 研修・普及事業	9,176,166.90	124,338.30	26,358,508.71	363,565.64	12,657,717.45	79,890.60	24,852,844.51	342,797.86	73,045,237.57	910,592.40
e) JWC/JCC	3,634,197.35	49,243.87	2,603,138.10	35,905.35	3,187,835.90	42,847.26	-	-	9,425,171.35	127,996.48
f) 情報整備・発信事業 *1					6,041,949.20	11,204.80	11,738,586.19	161,911.53	17,780,535.39	173,116.33
g) AICAD/UNCRD共同第三国研修			6,402,357.00	88,308.37	6,918,206.20	92,986.64	8,275,167.65	114,140.24	8,275,167.65	114,140.24
					-	-	6,547,448.00	90,309.63	19,868,011.20	271,604.64
2. 施設整備・機材費	14,296,386.40	193,717.97	21,505,703.75	296,630.40	12,300,690.50	165,331.86	13,385,423.00	184,626.52	61,488,203.65	840,306.75
施設整備 (old building designing)			10,240,908.00	141,253.90	6,244,796.00	83,935.43	7,696,740.00	106,161.93	24,182,444.00	331,351.26
機材調達	2,545,729.00	34,494.97	2,029,745.00	27,996.48					4,575,474.00	62,491.45
	5,414,189.40	73,363.00	378,200.00	5,216.55					5,792,389.40	78,579.55
	6,190,344.00	83,880.00	2,228,293.75	30,735.09					8,418,637.75	114,615.09
	146,124.00	1,980.00	1,100,000.00	15,172.41					1,246,124.00	17,152.41
			5,528,557.00	76,255.96					5,528,557.00	76,255.96
					6,055,894.50	81,396.43	5,688,683.00	78,464.59	11,744,577.50	159,861.02
合計	58,783,984.82	796,530.96	109,533,256.90	1,510,803.54	83,917,163.56	1,127,918.87	123,344,038.96	1,701,297.09	169,659,568.61	2,307,334.50
Rate 1US\$=	73.80Ksh		72.50Ksh		74.40Ksh		72.50Ksh			

8. アフリカ側投入

8-1 アフリカ側拠出金

July 2000-June 2001

(US\$)

国名	a) 申請額	b) 予算承認額	b/a (%)	c) 拠出額合計	c/a (%)	c/b (%)
ケニア	415,071	266,667	64%	266,667	64%	100%
ウガンダ						
タンザニア						
合計	415,071	266,667	64%	266,667	64%	100%

July 2001-June 2002

(US\$)

国名	a) 申請額	b) 予算承認額	b/a (%)	c) 拠出額合計	c/a (%)	c/b (%)
ケニア	586,936	200,000	34%	200,000	34%	100%
ウガンダ						
タンザニア						
合計	586,936	200,000	34%	200,000	34%	100%

July 2002-June 2003

(US\$)

国名	a) 申請額	b) 予算承認額	b/a (%)	c) 拠出額合計	c/a (%)	c/b (%)
ケニア	408,122	435,330	107%	435,331	107%	100%
ウガンダ	228,122	175,000	77%	138,592	61%	79%
タンザニア	228,122	200,000	88%	197,220	86%	99%
合計	864,366	810,330	94%	771,143	89%	95%

July 2003-June 2004

(US\$)

国名	a) 申請額	b) 予算承認額	b/a (%)	c) 拠出額合計	c/a (%)	c/b (%)
ケニア	475,826.00	441,294.16	93%	441,295	93%	100%
ウガンダ	453,159.33	175,000.00	39%	189,060	42%	108%
タンザニア	453,159.33	250,000.00	55%	228,885	51%	92%
合計	1,382,145	866,294	63%	859,240	62%	99%

July 2004-June 2005

(US\$)

国名	a) 申請額	b) 予算承認額	b/a (%)	c) 拠出額合計	c/a (%)	c/b (%)
ケニア	451,646.00	441,294.00	98%	441,294	98%	100%
ウガンダ	414,314.00	272,345.00	66%	270,755	65%	99%
タンザニア	414,313.00	400,000.00	97%	400,000	97%	100%
合計	1,280,273	1,113,639	87%	1,112,049	87%	100%

July 2005-June 2006

(US\$)

国名	a) 申請額	b) 予算承認額	b/a (%)	c) 拠出額合計	c/a (%)	c/b (%)
ケニア	453,471.00	441,294.16	97%	441,294	97%	100%
ウガンダ	453,470.00	264,779.00	58%	246,428	54%	93%
タンザニア	453,471.00	391,304.35	86%	289,999	64%	74%
合計	1,360,412	1,097,378	81%	977,722	72%	89%

July 2006-June 2007

(US\$)

国名	a) 申請額	b) 予算承認額	b/a (%)	c) 拠出額合計	c/a (%)	c/b (%)
ケニア	488,889.00		0%		0%	
ウガンダ	488,889.00		0%		0%	
タンザニア	488,889.00		0%		0%	
合計	1,466,667	0	0%	0	0%	

8-2 カウンターパートリスト

	役 職	氏 名	雇用形態	勤務地
1.	Executive Director	Prof. A.B. Gidamis	Regional	HQs
2.	Deputy Executive Director	Dr. J. K.Z. Mwatelah	Regional	HQs
3.	A&F Director	Mr. M.A. Muhwezi-Murari (06年9月退職)	Regional	HQs
4.	Internal Auditor	Mr. Allen Chombo	Regional	HQs
5.	Accountant	Mrs. A.A. Kinya	Regional	HQs
6.	T&E Director	Dr. J.A. Kembo	Regional	HQs
7.	Assistant T&E Director	Ms. C. Kajumba	Regional	HQs
8.	R&D Director	Dr. B.M. Mtasiwa (06年7月退職)	Regional	HQs
9.	Assistant R&D Director	Mr. P. Wakhu	Regional	HQs
10.	IN&D Director	Dr. B. Bazirake-Bamuhiiga	Regional	HQs
11.	Systems Administrator	Ms J. Kwoba-Abungu	Regional	HQs
12.	Personal Assistant	Mrs. S.K. Onyoka (06年9月退職)	Regional	HQs
13.	A&F Secretary	Ms E. Kariuki (06年11月雇用)	National(2年契約)	HQs
14.	Office Administrator	Mrs. M.K. Osean	National	HQs
15.	Accounts Assistant	Mr. S.W. Ngugi	National	HQs
16.	Library Technician	Ms. W. N. Nguyu	National	HQs
17.	ED/DED's Secretary	Mrs. E. Mativo (06年10月雇用)	National (2年契約)	HQs
18.	Office Attendant	Mr. D. Odanga	National	HQs
19.	Office Attendant	Ms. J.N. Njoka	National	HQs
20.	Country Director	Prof. A. Kamau	Regional (パートタイム)	Kenya
21.	Secretary	Ms. S. Ngotho	National	Kenya
22.	Country Director	Prof. Ndoleriire	Regional (パートタイム)	Uganda
23.	Programme Officer	Mr. Elisha Mutyaba (06年12月まで)	National	Uganda
24.	Administrative Assistant	Ms. Rukia Namazze	National	Uganda
25.	Country Director	Prof. Mattee	Regional (パートタイム)	Tanzania
26.	Programme Officer	Mr. D. Mghwira (06年11月雇用)	National	Tanzania
27.	Secretary	Ms. Salome Sida	National	Tanzania

AICAD/JICA Phase 2 Project

Highlights From The Joint Evaluation
Report

19th November 2006

Presented By

Prof. Tolly.S.A.Mbwette, Co – Team
Leader, East African Governments,

In collaboration with

Mr. Michio Kanda, Co – Team Leader,
JICA.

ON BEHALF OF THE JOINT EVALUATION
TEAM (JET)

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Membership of the JET
- Methodology Adopted
- Review of the Outline of the AICAD/JICA Project
- Confirmation of Inputs
- Assessment of Achievements of the Project Outputs
- Achievement of the Project Purpose

PRESENTATION OUTLINE CONTD...

- Achievement of the Overall Project Goal,
- Results of Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria :Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability
- Recommendations : R&D, T&E, IN&D, CNEP and Management &Administration
- Lessons Learnt,
- Conclusions.

Membership of the Joint Evaluation Team

The Joint Evaluation Team consisted of the following members appointed by their respective Governments and JICA:

- Mr. John Chege -Ministry of Education, Science & Technology, Kenya,
- Mrs. Dorothy Kimeu-Ministry of Finance, Kenya,
- Prof. David K. Some-Moi University, Kenya,
- Prof. Tolly S. A. Mbwette-Vice Chancellor, Open University of Tanzania, Tanzania (Co-Chair),
- Mr. Selestine Gesimba- Ministry of Higher Education, Science & Technology, Tanzania,
- Ms. Mwanakombo Ngingite-Ministry of Finance, Tanzania

Membership of the Joint Evaluation Team Contd....

- Mrs. Elizabeth K. M. Gabona-Ministry of Education & Sports, Uganda,
- Mr. Nelson K. Wanambi- Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, Uganda,
- Dr. John Kiyaga Nsubuga-Uganda Management Institute, Uganda
- Mr. Michio Kanda-Counselor to the JICA President, JICA HQs (Co-Chair),
- Prof. Yasuo Takamura-Kyoto University, Japan,
- Mr. Masayuki Kaneda-Social Development Department, JICA HQs
- Mr. Yoshiaki Kano- JICA Kenya Office,
- Mr. Takehiro Susaki- JICA Uganda Office,
- Mr. Raymond Msoffe -JICA Tanzania Office.

Methodology Adopted

- After four preliminary evaluation sessions (three in-country evaluation sessions and the headquarters evaluation session) held between the 1st and 15th November 2006, an integral evaluation session was conducted on the 18th & 19th November 2006 to consolidate all the evaluation results and come to a conclusion on the achievements, lessons learnt and recommendations.

Methodology Adopted Contd...

- The entire exercise was facilitated by the JICA appointed evaluation consultant Mr. Schinichi Mori,

The JET members appointed Prof. T.Mbwette and Mr. M. Kanda to be the co-chairs of the Evaluation exercise.

Methodology Adopted Contd...

Field visits were conducted as follows:

- At least one site from each of the R&D and T&E sites was to be selected in each country,
- The sites were selected so that evaluation team members could (a) observe impact of AICAD activities; (b) interview beneficiaries, and (c) better understand constraints and/or potentials of AICAD activities,
- At each of the sites, evaluation team members conducted interviews with ex-participants of training, researchers, community leaders, Government officials and other stakeholders.

Methodology Adopted Contd...

At the Headquarters; The Evaluation Team filled the evaluation grid based on the observed facts. Subsequently, the team assessed the degree of achievement of the project purpose and outputs, based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM) .

Caution: Existence of the so called original PDM and the modified PDM !

Methodology Adopted Contd...

- In the second step **at HQs**, the Team analyzed and evaluated the AICAD/JICA Project from the viewpoints of “Relevance”, “Effectiveness” “Efficiency”, “Impact” and “Sustainability”
- Finally, the Team conducted an open discussion, with the participation of AICAD Secretariat personnel and JICA Experts, on the recommendations to be incorporated in the Joint Evaluation Report.

Outline of Project

This was reviewed with respect to the following:

- Overall Goal,
- Project Purpose,
- Eight Outputs.

Confirmation of Inputs

The following inputs were confirmed:

- Long-term and short-term experts (Annex B 3-2-1),
- Counterpart training (Annex B 3-2-3),
- Equipment and materials purchased (Annex B 3-2-4),
- Budgetary contributions by East African Govts and JICA, respectively. (Annexes B 3-2-6 & B 3-2-8).

Assessment of Achievements of the Project Outputs

Achievement of the eight outputs was assessed as comprehensively as possible as presented in the report. Results can be seen on pages 9 to 11 of the full report. However, it was observed that the target for output No.7 i.e. “Target countries for AICAD phase 3 – Identified and preparation for joining AICAD made” was found to have been linked to the modified PDM .

Achievement of the Project Purpose

Based on six indicator factors (i.e. tangible and qualitative factors):

The JET concluded that The Project is as a whole achieving its Purpose



Achievement of the Overall Project Goal

The Overall Goal of AICAD/JICA Phase 2 Project is “To be the leading African Institution in Building Human Capacity for Poverty Reduction”.



Achievement of the Overall Project Goal Contd...

It was concluded that, though at its nascent stage, AICAD has been acquiring knowledge and technology and establishing its operational systems in readiness to ultimately become a leading African Institution in human capacity development for poverty reduction.

Results of Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria:Relevance

The project was found to be **highly relevant** because:

- Conforms to the development policies of the three East African Govts as well as JICA,
- Relevant to the needs of the different target groups,
- There are positive technological and experiential benefits of working with JICA Experts.

Results of Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness

The Effectiveness of the project was assessed to have been **Good** based on the eight point analysis as presented in the report. However, the JET observed **four** factors that were constraining the project effectiveness whose possible solutions are presented under the Recommendations.

Results of Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria: Efficiency

The project efficiency was assessed to be **moderate** as a result of the mixture of positive and negative factors presented in the full report on page 14. The negative factors include:

- Varying focus of AICAD with changes of top JICA leadership (Chief Advisor) and limited consultations between AICAD and JICA staff,
- Fluctuating JICA budget and lack of timeliness in release of the contributions of the E.A. Govts
- Limited resources allocation to country offices.

Results of Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria: Impact

Overall, the Project was found to have a large potential of bringing about a positive impact on poverty reduction due to:

- Increased productivity, income and observed multiplier effect,
- Empowerment of women and enhanced social status,
- T&E trainees have gained self-esteem and self-confidence,
- Enhanced researchers understanding and appreciation of the crucial role of social factors in poverty reduction.

Results of Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability

The JET assessed that sustainability of the Project is in the process of being secured because of:

- Firm commitment of the four donors to continue supporting AICAD in future,
- Preparation of the AICAD strategic plan has made it more aware about its performance and necessity to be sustainable,
- AICAD is in the process of transforming into a regional international organisation status which may make it attract additional resources,
- Realisation by AICAD that it must diversify its funding sources.

Recommendations

- **R&D:**
 - Eight recommendations were made. Six of these include:
 1. Focus of themes funded in each country,
 2. Priority to projects prioritised by Govt to ensure longterm sustainability,
 3. Improved understanding of AICAD mission and vision by researchers,
 4. Promotion of AICAD –directed participatory needs oriented research,
 5. Facilitation of dissemination of research results
 6. Strengthening the capacity of country offices to monitor research projects.

Recommendations Contd...

- **T&E:**
 - Six recommendations were made but only three are narrated below:
 1. To ensure maximum multiplier effects, AICAD should work closely with the different target groups,
 2. Enhanced monitoring of ex-trainees will assist to monitor effectiveness of training,
 3. Sharing of lessons learned across countries from training courses should be encouraged,

Recommendations Contd...

- **IN&D:**

Four recommendations were made:

1. PAIKS should be expanded through web based networking,
2. AICAD should develop PAIKS module 3 and operationalise it urgently,
3. Mechanisms be put in place to ensure replacement and modernisation of ICT facilities at AICAD
4. AICAD ICT Policy and Masterplan should be prepared to guide future exploitation of ICT.

Recommendations Contd...

Community Empowerment and Networking Program (CENP)

Approval of guidelines for adoption of participatory approach by AICAD, should be accelerated in order to move forward mainstreaming of the CENP process at country level.

Recommendations Contd...

- **Management & Administration:**

Six recommendations were made.

1. To adjust the ambitious targets in the plan, AICAD should prepare Annual operational plans.

2. Operational problems emanating from the parallel budget and management should be identified and amicably resolved in a transparent manner.

3. It is proposed that AICAD activities should in the future be separated into those funded with “regional resources” and “external resources” as one of the alternative management techniques of dealing with the parallel budget and management set up.

Recommendations Contd...

- **Management & Administration:**

4. The roles, responsibility and resources of the country offices should be reviewed with view to enhancing them,

5. The TWG (with co-opted Governance and HRM experts) should conclude its work as soon as possible taking into consideration the results of the evaluation process,

6. Further support be extended to the AICAD/JICA project based on discussions of a long-term framework for cooperation by the East African Governments and JICA.

LESSONS LEARNT

- **Challenges in the establishment of a new institution**

Establishing a new institution requires considerable time and endeavors. Moreover, it is perceived that due to the approach's uniqueness, a certain learning period is not avoidable in establishing modalities to link knowledge and technologies with application.

LESSONS LEARNT CONTD...

- **Continuous monitoring**

Continuous monitoring and prompt but flexible remedial actions to overcome challenges are necessary in promoting the development of the capacity of the institution.

LESSONS LEARNT CONTD...

- **Cooperation framework**
It is a challenging task to apply bilateral assistance to a multi-lateral region-based institution. There is need not only to establish an innovative cooperation framework but also to establish a common ground where the parties understand and share visions and approaches. Among others, effective coordination, communication, mutual trust and respect must be ensured with a long-term view of the sustainability of cooperation.

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) The relevance of the Project is endorsed by its consistency with the three governments' national policy, needs of local people, and the Japanese aid policy;
- (2) The effectiveness is good; modalities for the implementation of R&D, T&E and IN&D have been practically completed while the linkage between activities remains to be strengthened

CONCLUSIONS CONTD....

- (3) The efficiency of the Project is moderate since constraints in inputs have sometimes hindered smooth implementation of the Project; (4) A large potential of impact on poverty reduction is expected to take place in the near future; and (5) Sustainability of the Project is in the process of being ensured from institutional, financial and technological perspectives.

THANK YOU

On Behalf of the rest of the members of
the JET

**WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION !!**

[A Room Document for the 13th JCC]
Official Statement of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Michio Kanda,
Counselor to the JICA President,
JICA Headquarters

Statement of Mr. Michio Kanda, Counselor to the President, JICA, on the occasion of the 13th Joint Coordinating Council (JCC), held on 23 November, 2006, at Juja, Kenya.

Honourable Chairman JCC, Vice Chairman JCC and other distinguished members of JCC, Prof. Gidamis Executive Director AICAD and Other colleagues, ladies and gentlemen.

1. Introduction

It is a great pleasure for me to participate in the 13th JCC Meeting to express and share with you the views of JICA on further cooperation with African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) on the occasion that the Joint Final Evaluation of the JICA/AICAD Project Phase 2 has just been made.

Phase 1 (2000-2002) and Phase 2 (2002-2007) of AICAD Project have been implemented in line with the Record of Discussions (R/D) signed in Nairobi in June 2000 which stipulates Japanese Government's long-term commitment towards AICAD. Based on the results and recommendations of the Joint Final Evaluation, as well as the statement of Mr. Yuji Okazaki, Director General, Social Development Department, JICA in the 12th JCC meeting in August, I would like to make a few remarks on three issues: firstly, on the basic concept of AICAD; secondly, on the progress and lessons learnt during the Phase 2 period; and thirdly, on our future prospect for the cooperation in Phase 3 period.

2. Basic idea of AICAD

Kindly allow me to start my statement by verifying some historical facts. As you are all aware, the Japanese Government's commitment for the establishment of AICAD was first expressed during the TICAD II in 1998. The Japanese Government's original intention at that time was to establish an institute for human resource development attached to Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), through

which JICA extends assistance for human capacity building in Kenya and surrounding countries. Based on this idea, AICAD's main premises were constructed in the compound of JKUAT through the Japanese Grant Aid Scheme in early 2003. Afterwards, the idea has evolved into the establishment of an international region-based organization with the participation of the three East African countries. The implications of this arrangement are: (1) AICAD's basic activities must be supported by the budgetary contributions of participating countries; therefore, (2) AICAD is expected to cope with dual challenges: respond to specific needs of each participating country while required to tackle region-wide problems. JICA has not fully taken into consideration the above implications in designing the Project Phase 2, which has obstructed consistency in JICA's engagement with AICAD and resulted in the current communication gaps between the East African countries and JICA, as was pointed out in the Joint Final Evaluation Report. Based on this reflection, it is acknowledged that it is time that JICA's position should be clearly explained and shared by African partners. This is the major intention of this statement.

3. Progress and Lessons Obtained from the Project Phase 2

Final Evaluation of the Project Phase 2 has just been completed jointly with the three East African countries. In the course of the evaluation, Project's performance and achievements have been confirmed, and lessons learnt and recommendations were prepared.

During the Project Phase 2, AICAD's institutional structure has been established in which three divisions, namely, Research and Development (R&D), Training and Extensions (T&E), and Information Network and Documentation (IN&D), started functioning. Not a few significant achievements have been confirmed, including the identification of 25 research results that have been recommended to be disseminated, and the implementation of 11 types of training courses developed under the Project's framework. Hence, the Project is as a whole judged to be achieving its purpose. However, it was also observed that there remain several challenges to overcome. 40 research projects have been concluded without any potential of dissemination; an effective mechanism to facilitate dissemination of identified knowledge and technology has not yet been put into place. The number of participants in the training courses was not large enough to fully justify the costs spent to prepare these courses. There is no adequate monitoring and feed-back system to follow up ex-participants' activities and measure long-term impact of the training. These matters should be addressed in the next phase of the Project.

AICAD's concept is clearly stated into the vision and mission in its Strategic Plan. However, the implementing framework of the Strategic Plan is so ambitious that it fails to give clear indications on the operational targets and its sustainable structure. According to the AICAD's mid-term expenditure framework, which was formulated based on the Strategic Plan, AICAD will expand the size of administrative expenditures by sourcing funds from aid resources while JICA's contributions to AICAD's conventional activities are expected to be decreased over the next few years. Taking into consideration the uncertainty in the prospects of donors' funds, it must be said that the level of the current expenditures is not sustainable. This issue must be addressed in the design of the Project Phase 3.

Following the adoption of the Strategic Plan, a Transformation Working Group (TWG) was formulated to tackle institutional issues. As per agreed in the last JCC on the 4th August 2006, the TWG should elaborate the issues recommended in the Joint Final Evaluation Report and consolidate them into a transformation plan. We strongly believe that the elaboration of the transformation plan is critical for the enhancement of the sustainability of AICAD.

It has been a difficult task to apply JICA's bilateral assistance to a multi-lateral region-based institution. It has caused excessive expectations on the AICAD side, while not sufficient efforts were made to enable African partners to understand the specificity of JICA's procedures. In the course of the Joint Final Evaluation, the existence of the parallel budget and management system was criticized, which was a phenomenon rather caused by the lack of mutual understanding. It should be noted that JICA's assistance modality does not allow "cash grant" to any organizations. In accordance with JICA's rules and regulations, JICA experts/advisors are fully responsible for the disbursement of the JICA budget, including the record-keeping, settlement of contracts, compilation of evidences and preparation of the financial reports to the JICA Headquarters. This fact has not been clearly explained to African partners, which has constituted a major cause of misunderstanding. The Project Phase 3 should be designed so that the East African countries and JICA can jointly overcome these constraints.

4. Prospects for the Project Phase 3

Kindly allow me to express the prospective views on JICA's Phase 3 cooperation. As seen in the progress in the Phase 2 period, AICAD has been established as a region-based international organization, while the capacity development of the

intermediaries has also been conducted through the basic operational modality, R&D, T&E and IN&D. The concept of JICA's cooperation in the next phase will evolve based on this acknowledgement.

JICA proposes, for the Project Phase 3, the AICAD activities be categorized into 3 groups, (1) administration and management, (2) conventional activities, and (3) innovative activities. The first category, administration and management, will continue being financed by the Regional funds. The second category, conventional activities, represents those activities that are currently undertaken by the three Divisions of AICAD, i.e. R&D, T&E, and IN&D. Although these activities have been mostly financed by JICA in Phase 2, the financial sources should be gradually shifted to the Regional funds in the course of Phase 3. The third category includes innovative activities, which explore new frontiers, as well as community-based activities that have impact on the ground. The Community Empowerment and Networking Program (CENP) and the so-called "flagship projects" of which the concept will be clarified by JICA, fall into this category.

In the course of the Project Phase 3, JICA's resource allocation will be shifted from conventional activities to innovative activities. Accordingly, JICA experts are expected to coordinate the planning and implementation of innovative activities.

With regard to the Strategic Plan, AICAD should review and revise its operational targets annually and formulate annual operational plans, as is recommended in the Joint Final Evaluation Report. The modified plans should be based on the realistic prospects of available resources.

AICAD should respond to country-specific needs while conducting regional activities. As a newly established institution, AICAD should be flexible and innovative in designing its modalities. For example, AICAD-directed research can be promoted while a differentiated approach among universities can also be applied. As for training activities, existing know-how and available technologies need to be widely disseminated in order to gain quick yields for training programs in the short run. Asia-Africa cooperation should also be expanded. It is commendable that the second workshop is going to be held in collaboration with Indonesia for the preparation of a Trade and Export training course. It is also recommended that the third country training programs be introduced to participants from inside and outside of the region to provide them with opportunities to exchange the experiences in Asia and Africa.

The function of AICAD's premises should be reviewed to accommodate the increased importance of country-specific programs. These premises should play a more important role in the implementation of country-specific programs in Kenya. In order to effectively use the premises, possibility of collaborative programs with JKUAT should be seriously explored for Phase 3, such as joint research or training.

In line with JICA's long-term commitment towards AICAD, JICA is currently planning to dispatch a Preparatory Mission to exchange views and have a series of discussions on the five-year cooperation framework of AICAD Project Phase 3 with the three East African Governments, in sometime around February or March 2007. A Record of Discussions and Minutes of Meetings for AICAD Project Phase 3 cooperation will be prepared based on the framework agreed upon.

5. Final Remarks

It is expected that AICAD staff and JICA experts initiate groundwork towards the next phase of cooperation based on the recommendations of the Joint Final Evaluation. It is also important that continuous efforts are made to ensure AICAD's long-term sustainability, including the development and implementation of annual operational plans.

I would like to close my statement by expressing my sincere gratitude for your cooperation to the AICAD Project Phase 2, and readdressing JICA's commitment towards AICAD's further development. Continuous support of the three East African countries is indispensable for the realization of AICAD's organizational goal: to be a leading African Institution in building human capacity for poverty reduction and socio-economic development.

Thank you very much for your attention.

