ウガンダ共和国 ネリカ米振興計画プロジェクト 中間レビュー調査報告書

平成 22 年 12 月 (2010 年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構 農村開発部

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日本国政府は、ウガンダ共和国政府の要請に基づき、「ネリカ米振興計画」を 2008 年 8 月から 2011 年 6 月の計画で実施しています。

今般、プロジェクトの中間地点を迎えました。それを受け、協力期間前半における実績を確認 し、計画に対する達成度の検証を行い、評価5項目の観点から評価を行うとともに、プロジェク ト後半の活動計画について検討することなどを目的として、2010年1月18日から2月5日にわ たり、国際協力機構 農村開発部長 小原基文を団長とする運営指導(中間レビュー)調査団を現 地に派遣しました。

その結果、プロジェクトはおおむね順調に進捗していること、また所期の成果達成をより確実 なものとするためのいくつかの改善点も確認され、必要な対策に関する提言を行っています。

本報告書は同調査団によるウガンダ共和国政府関係者との協議並びに調査・評価結果を取りま とめたものであり、本プロジェクトの今後の運営や国際協力の推進に広く活用されることを期待 します。

最後に、調査にご協力とご支援を頂いた関係者各位に対し、心より感謝申し上げます。

平成 22 年 12 月

独立行政法人国際協力機構

理事 高島 泉

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プロジェクト位置図





AAO	Assistant Agricultural Officer	農業普及員アシスタント
AEATRI	Agricultural Engineering and Appropriate	農業機械化研究センター
	Technology Research Institute	
AO	Agricultural Officer	農業普及員
CARD	Coalition for African Rice Development	アフリカ稲作振興のための共同体
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations	国連食糧農業機関
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	独立行政法人 国際協力機構
JOCV	Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	青年海外協力隊
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	農業・畜産・水産省
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services	国家農業指導サービス
NaCRRI	National Crops Resources Research Institute	国立作物資源研究所
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation	国家農業研究機構
NaSARRI	National Semi-Arid Resources Research	国立半乾燥資源研究所
	Institute	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	非政府組織
ODA	Official Development Assistance	政府開発援助
OJT	On-the-Job Training	実地研修
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan	貧困撲滅行動計画
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture	農業近代化計画
R/D	Record of Discussions	実施協議議事録
RYMV	Rice Yellow Mottle Virus	イネ黄斑ウイルス
SG2000	Sasakawa Global 2000	笹川グローバル 2000
SIAD	Technical Assistance Support to Sustainable	東部ウガンダ持続型灌漑農業開発計画
	Irrigated Agricultural Development Project	
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African	アフリカ開発会議
	Development	
UNRDS	Uganda National Rice Development Strategy	ウガンダ国家コメ開発戦略
WARDA	West Africa Rice Development Association	西アフリカ稲開発協会
WFP	World Food Programme	国連世界食糧計画
ZARDI	Zonal Agricultural Research and	地域農業調査開発研究所
	Development Institute	

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1. 案件0	D概要	
国 名:ウ	ウガンダ共和国 案件名:ネリカ米振興計画	
分 野:唐	野:農業一般 援助形態:技術協力プロジェクト	
所轄部署:	農村開発部乾燥畑作地帯課	協力金額(評価時点):3億8,000万円
	(R/D) :	先方関係機関:国家農業研究機構 (NARO)
協力期間	2008年8月~2011年6月	日本側協力機関:
		他の関連協力:技術協力プロジェクト「東部ウガンダ
		持続型灌漑農業開発計画」

1-1 協力の背景と概要

ウガンダ共和国(以下、ウガンダ)において、農業は国内総生産(GDP)の約43%、輸出の約85%、雇用の約80%を占める基幹産業である。ウガンダ政府は、国家開発計画である「貧困 撲滅行動計画(PEAP)」に基づき各種貧困削減施策を推進しているが、なかでも農業はPEAP に掲げられた重点5課題のうち、3課題の達成に必要不可欠なセクターとして極めて重視され ている。また、セクタープログラムである「農業近代化計画(PMA)」を策定し、自給農業か ら商業農業への転換に取り組んでいる。特に副大統領による強力なイニシアティブにより、ネ リカの普及が積極的に進められている。

このような状況のなか、JICA は 2004 年 6 月に専門家(ネリカ米適用計画)をウガンダに派遣し、ネリカ米の普及への本格的な協力を開始し、①品種試験を含む各種試験、②農民研修を実施した。その結果、ウガンダはサブサハラアフリカ諸国のなかでもネリカ米の普及が進んでいる国のひとつとなった。2004 年からの経験に基づき、更にネリカ米の生産を増加させるために、2008 年 8 月に約 3 年間の技術協力プロジェクトを開始した。

1-2 協力内容

(1) 上位目標 コメの自給がなされ、生産量・生産性の向上により農家収入が増加する。

(2) プロジェクト目標

対象地域のネリカ米生産が量・質において向上する。

- (3) 成 果
 - 1)国立作物資源研究所(NaCRRI)及び地域農業調査開発研究所(ZARDI)におけるネリカ(陸稲・水稲)の研究・普及能力が向上する。
 - 2) 適切なネリカ米栽培技術が対象地域内の農家、農家グループ、その他に普及される。

(4) 投7	乀(評価時点)		
日本俳	則:総投入額 1億	意9,000万円	
長期	朝專門家派遣	2名	機材供与 1,130 万円
短期	胡專門家派遣	6名	ローカルコスト負担 5,440万円
研偵	修員受入れ	3名	
相手国	国側:		
カウ	ウンターパート配詰	置 12名	
土地	也・施設提供		
2.評価調査団の概要			
	1. 総括/団長	小原 基文	JICA 農村開発部 部長
調査者	2. 計画管理	野田 樹	JICA 農村開発部乾燥畑作地帯第一課 職員
	3. 評価分析	大橋 由紀	株式会社インターワークス コンサルタント
調査期間	2010年1月18日	日~2月5日	評価種類:中間レビュー

3. 評価結果の概要

3-1 実績の確認

プロジェクト目標及び成果の達成状況を指標と照らし合わせて簡潔に記載する。

- 成果1: NaCRRI 及び ZARDI におけるネリカ(陸稲・水稲)の研究・普及能力が向上する。 技術移転は進展しているが、カウンターパートへの技術移転レベルはまだ導入の部分で あり、今後は特定の技術を担当するカウンターパートを選定して技術移転を行うなど、更 なる能力強化が必要だと考えられる。
- 成果2:適切なネリカ米栽培技術が対象地域内の農家、農家グループ、その他に普及される。 専門家とカウンターパートは農家に対しネリカ米栽培技術の研修を提供しており、直接 的な研修を受けた農家数は2,105 名にのぼっており、プロジェクトが資金・技術支援を提 供した間接的な研修も含めると合計6,718 名に研修がなされている。

3-2 評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性

ウガンダの政策・ニーズ及び日本の政府開発援助(ODA)政策との整合性、手段として の適切性などから、本プロジェクトの妥当性は現時点でも高いことが確認された。

(2) 有効性

プロジェクト終了までにプロジェクト目標が達成される見込みは高い。

(3) 効率性

本プロジェクトは投入を適切に利用し、プロジェクト活動は効率的に行われていること が確認できた。その結果として、現在までの成果の達成度は十分であることが確認された。

(4) インパクト

上位目標の達成度を検討するには時機尚早であるが、プロジェクト目標の達成はコメ生

産者の生計向上には直接的に貢献することが期待できる。しかし、国内のコメの自給率に ついては、コメやコメ製品のバリューチェーンなど、十分に分析されていない要因やプロ ジェクトでは扱っていない要因が関係しているので、現時点では達成レベルの予測は困難 である。

- (5) 自立発展性
 - 1) 政策·制度面

ウガンダ国家コメ開発戦略(UNRDS)の施行により、2017/2018 年までネリカ米振興の政策支援の継続が期待される。

2) 組織・財政面

農家からのコメ生産への技術支援に対するニーズが高まるにつれ、関連機関はコメ振 興の重要性を認識し、徐々にイニシアティブが向上しつつある。一方、ドナーから提供 されるプロジェクト予算以外では活動予算の不足は継続しており、ネリカ米の振興にお いても予算不足が否めない。現時点では、イニシアティブの向上が予算配分に影響を及 ぼす段階にはまだ達していない。

3) 技術面

本プロジェクトによって導入された技術は関係者に広く受け入れられており、高く評価されている。NaCRRIやZARDIではそれらの技術を活用する基本的な能力を習得しており、プロジェクト後半にはそれを更に強化していく予定である。

3-3 効果発現に貢献した要因

- 計画内容に関すること 特になし。
- (2) 実施プロセスに関すること
 - 計画内容に関すること 研究や研修の詳細な実施スケジュールには変更があるものの、プロジェクト活動はお おむね計画どおりに実施されている。
 - 2) 実施プロセスに関すること

長期専門家による研修や、本邦研修によりおおむね効果的に行われている。特に本邦 研修は専門家が指導する技術の背景となっているわが国の試験研究・普及制度を理解す るために有用であった。

3-4 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

- 計画内容に関すること
 特になし。
- (2) 実施プロセスに関すること 特定の研究課題については短期専門家や運営指導調査団によって指導されている。この

場合、それぞれの専門家の滞在期間が短いことがカウンターパートからは指摘されている が、同じ専門家が複数回派遣されることで研究や技術移転の継続性を保つ努力がなされて いる。

3-5 結 論

本プロジェクトはプロジェクトチームや関係者の尽力により現時点での達成状況は良好であ り、プロジェクト目標の達成の見込みは高い。プロジェクト活動はおおむね計画どおりに進捗 しており、NaCRRIや ZARDIへの技術移転も進んでいる。さらに、農家への直接・間接的な研 修も期待どおりに実施されている。

3-6 提言(当該プロジェクトに関する具体的な措置、提案、助言)

 (1) プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス(PDM)の改訂 現行の PDM (バージョン 0) においては、プロジェクトの要約を現状に合わせて修正し、 達成度を測るために指標を設定する必要がある。PDM 改訂案(バージョン 1) が合同調整 委員会にて承認された。

- (2) NaCRRIの実施体制の強化
 実施体制の強化のために、NaCRRIの穀物部の人材配置を強化することを NARO に対し
 提言する。
- 3-7 教訓(当該プロジェクトから導き出された他の類似プロジェクトの発掘・形成、実施、 運営管理に参考となる事柄)

技術普及を支える行政制度の理解を図ることは、専門家が指導した内容をカウンターパート がより体系的に理解するために有益である。

第1章 中間レビューの概要

ネリカ米振興計画は 2008 年 8 月から開始された約 3 年間のプロジェクトであり、日本のウガン ダ共和国(以下、ウガンダ)「コメ振興」協力プログラム(2008 年~2017 年)のコンポーネント のひとつである。プロジェクト実施の中間地点を迎え、現在までのプロジェクトの達成度を確認 するために、独立行政法人国際協力機構(JICA)の評価ガイドラインにのっとり中間レビュー調 査団が結成された。中間レビューはプロジェクト関係者の協力を得て実施された。

1-1 目 的

中間レビューの目的は以下のとおりである。

- (1) 当初計画と比較しながら投入、活動、達成度を確認する。
- (2) プロジェクト期間後半の実施を成功させるための課題や問題を明確にする。
- (3) 評価5項目(妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、自立発展性)に基づいてプロジェクトを査定する。
- (4) プロジェクトに対する提言を作成する。
- (5) プロジェクト期間後半の方向性について関係者で協議する。

1-2 日 程

本中間レビューは2010年1月18日から2月5日まで、「調査団議事録・中間レビュー報告書添 付資料9:中間レビューの日程」のとおりに実施された。同じくウガンダ「コメ振興」協力プロ グラムのコンポーネントである「東部ウガンダ持続型灌漑農業開発計画(SIAD)」中間レビュー と並行して実施された。

1-3 団 員

日本側からは以下の3名が参団した。

	担当分野	氏名	所属
1	総括/団長	小原 基文	JICA 農村開発部 部長
2	計画管理	野田 樹	JICA 農村開発部乾燥畑作地帯第一課 職員
3	評価分析	大橋 由紀	株式会社インターワークス コンサルタント

ウガンダ側からは以下の1名が評価委員として配置された。

	氏 名	所属		
1	Moses Kasigwa	農業・畜産・水産省(MAAIF)農業計画・開発部		
		シニアエコノミスト		

1-4 評価方法

本中間レビューは以下に示すプロセスで実施した。

- (1) 評価グリッドを作成し、評価のデザインについて合意する。
- (2) 評価グリッドに基づき、資料レビュー、インタビュー、質問票によりプロジェクトの関係

者から情報を収集する。

- (3) 実施協議議事録 (R/D) に記載された投入、プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM) に記載された指標に基づき、実績・達成状況を確認する。
- (4) プロジェクトの達成を促進・阻害する要因を分析する(プロジェクトの計画にかかわること、実施プロセスにかかわることを含む)。
- (5) 評価5項目に基づいてプロジェクト全体を分析する。
- (6) 分析結果から提言と教訓を抽出する。
- (7) 評価結果案を関係者と協議し、協議の結果を反映させる。
- (8) 日本側、ウガンダ側双方で評価結果に合意する。

収集した情報は 2008 年 6 月 7 日に策定された PDM バージョン 0 に基づいて、以下の表 1 に示 す項目それぞれについて分析した。

プロジェクトの達成状況		投入、成果、プロジェクト目標等の達成状況を確認する。
実施プロセス		プロジェクト実施中の活動の実施プロセスを確認する。
		プロジェクトのめざしている効果(プロジェクト目標や上
		位目標)が、受益者のニーズに合致しているか、問題や課
		題の解決策として適切か、相手国と日本側の政策との整合
	妥当性	性はあるか、プロジェクトの戦略・アプローチは妥当か、
		公的資金である政府開発援助(ODA)で実施する必要があ
		るか等といった「援助プロジェクトの正当性・必要性」を
		問う視点。
	有効性	プロジェクトの実施により、本当に受益者もしくは社会へ
		の便益がもたらされているのか(あるいは、もたらされる
評価 5 項日		のか)を問う視点。
	効率性	主にプロジェクトのコストと効果の関係に着目し、資源が
		有効に活用されているか(あるいは、されるか)を問う視
		点。
		プロジェクト実施によりもたらされる、より長期的、間接
	インパクト	的効果や波及効果をみる視点。予期していなかった正・負
		の効果・影響を含む。
	自立発展性	援助が終了しても、プロジェクトで発現した効果が持続し
		ているか(あるいは、持続の見込みはあるか)を問う視点。

表 1 分析項目

出所:プロジェクト評価の手引き-改訂版 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン(2004年2月)

第2章 プロジェクトの概要

2-1 背 景

ウガンダにおいて、農業は国内総生産(GDP)の約43%、輸出の約85%、雇用の約80%を占 める基幹産業である。ウガンダ政府は、国家開発計画である「貧困撲滅行動計画(PEAP)」に基 づき各種貧困削減施策を推進しているが、なかでも農業はPEAPに掲げられた重点5課題のうち、 3課題の達成に必要不可欠なセクターとして極めて重視されている。また、セクタープログラム である「農業近代化計画(PMA)」を策定し、自給農業から商業農業への転換に取り組んでいる。 特に副大統領による強力なイニシアティブにより、ネリカの普及が積極的に進められている。

このような状況のなか、JICA は 2004 年 6 月に専門家(ネリカ米適用計画)をウガンダに派遣 し、ネリカ米の普及への本格的な協力を開始し、①品種試験を含む各種試験、②農民研修を実施 した。その結果、ウガンダはサブサハラアフリカ諸国のなかでもネリカ米の普及が進んでいる国 のひとつとなった。2004 年からの経験に基づき、更にネリカ米の生産を増加させるために、2008 年 8 月に約 3 年間の技術協力プロジェクトを開始した。

2-2 プロジェクトの要約

プロジェクトの PDM バージョン 0 に記されるプロジェクトの要約は、以下のとおりである。

上位目標

コメの自給がなされ、生産量・生産性の向上により農家収入が増加する。

プロジェクト目標

対象地域のネリカ米生産が量・質において向上する。

成 果

- (1) 国立作物資源研究所(NaCRRI)及び地域農業調査開発研究所(ZARDI)におけるネリカ (陸稲・水稲)の研究・普及能力が向上する。
- (2) 適切なネリカ米栽培技術が対象地域内の農家、農家グループ、その他に普及される。

活 動

- 1-1 To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm
- 1-2 To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties
- 1-3 To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems
- 1-4 To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation
- 1-5 To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings
- 2-1 To establish demonstration plots
- 2-2 To train stakeholders (local government officials, farmers and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cultivation, quality seed production, rice machinery fabrication and others based on requests
- 2-3 To provide training and exchange information with African countries

2-4 To conduct other activities relevant to promotion of NERICA Rice in Africa

2-3 プロジェクト期間

2008年8月~2011年6月(約3年間)

2-4 プロジェクト実施機関

本プロジェクトの実施機関は国家農業研究機構(NARO)である。プロジェクト活動は NARO の傘下にある国立作物資源研究所(NaCRRI)の穀物部によって実施されている。

2-5 対象地域

本プロジェクトの対象地域はウガンダ国内のネリカ米栽培適地である。

2-6 対象グループ

本プロジェクトは対象地域で農業に従事している農家を対象としている。

第3章 プロジェクトの実績

3-1 投入実績

- (1) 日本側の投入
 - 1) 専門家派遣

「陸稲栽培/研修」及び「業務調整/普及」の2名の長期専門家が派遣されている。本プ ロジェクトの総括は、「総括/陸稲灌漑」の短期専門家が本プロジェクトと SIAD の両プロ ジェクトの総括を担当している。その他2名の短期専門家が「稲研究/耐乾燥性試験」と「品 種選定試験/栽培技術」の分野で延べ3回派遣されている。また、運営指導調査として9名 が延べ12回派遣され、技術的指導を行っている。詳細は「調査団議事録・中間レビュー 報告書添付資料3:専門家派遣実績」を参照のこと。

2) 機材供与

車両、事務所機器、農業機具など、現時点までに総額約 38 万 3,000 米ドル相当 (2 億 1,498 万 2,792 ウガンダ・シリング、1,130 万 1,661 円、14 万 6,706 米ドル)¹の機材が供与された。詳細は「調査団議事録・中間レビュー報告書添付資料 4:供与機材リスト」を参照のこと。

3) 研修員受入れ

NaCRRIのカウンターパート1名、Bulindiの地域農業調査開発研究所(ZARDI)の職員 1名、及び農業機械化研究センター(AEATRI)の職員1名が本邦研修に参加している。詳 細は「調査団議事録・中間レビュー報告書添付資料5:研修員受入実績」を参照のこと。

4) プロジェクト経費

2009 年 12 月までに総額約 59 万 4,945 米ドル(11 億 2,807 万 6,265 ウガンダ・シリング 及び 2 万 8,423.50 米ドル)²がプロジェクト経費として支出されている。詳細は「調査団議 事録・中間レビュー報告書添付資料 6:プロジェクト経費実績」を参照のこと。

- (2) ウガンダ側の投入
 - 1)施設・設備

プロジェクト事務所、倉庫、展示及び研究用圃場などが NaCRRI の本部に提供されている。また、施設に関連した水道光熱費等も NaCRRI が負担している。

2) カウンターパートの配置

NARO のジェネラルダイレクターがプロジェクトダイレクター、NaCRRI のダイレク ターがプロジェクトマネジャー、NaCRRI の穀物部の部長がプロジェクトコーディネー ターとして本プロジェクトの管理にあたっている。プロジェクト活動の実施においては、

¹ 総額は 2010 年 1 月の JICA 統制レート(1UGX=0.048JPY 及び 1USD=91.45JPY)を基に米ドルに概算したもの。

² 総額は 2010 年 1 月の JICA 統制レート(1UGX=0.048JPY 及び 1USD=91.45JPY)を基に米ドルに概算したもの。また本金額 はウガンダでの現地支出分に限る。

NaCRRI 穀物部から2名の研究者、4名の研究助手、3名の技術者が配置されている。詳細は 「調査団議事録・中間レビュー報告書添付資料7:カウンターパート配置」を参照のこと。

3) プロジェクト経費

2008 年 9 月から 2009 年 12 月までに NARO の管轄省庁である MAAIF から支出されたプ ロジェクト経費の総額は 4,000 米ドルである(正規職員の給与は除く)。また、NaCRRI 穀 物部には国連食糧農業機関(FAO)³や西アフリカ稲開発協会(WARDA)⁴からコメ振興に 関連したプロジェクトベースの資金支援が行われている。これらはプロジェクトのカウン ターパートの活動に利用されており、研究や技術協力などの本プロジェクトの活動範囲で も一部利用されている(詳細は各ドナーが管理しているため不明であった)。

3-2 成果の達成状況

本プロジェクトの現行の PDM (バージョン 0) にはまだ指標が設定されていないことから、各 成果における現在までの活動の結果として観察できる状況により、達成状況は以下のとおりに確 認した。

(1) 成果1:NaCRRI及びZARDIにおけるネリカ(陸稲・水稲)の研究・普及能力が向上する。
 【NaCRRIの人材の能力向上】

研究能力の向上については、NaCRRI は栽培技術、病理、生理、育種、土壌などを含む ネリカ米生産技術の研究に従事することが期待されている。科学的な専門知識を含めた幅 広い研究領域があるなかで、プロジェクトが扱う研究課題が選定されてきている。NaCRRI の 10 名のカウンターパートが専門家からの技術移転を受けており、研究活動に従事して いる。現時点までの主な研究成果は以下のとおりである。

- 適性品種選定:陸稲ネリカ1、4、10を国の推奨品種に登録。水稲ネリカ 60 品種の なかから9品種の優良品種を選抜。
- 長期施肥試験:同一試験区で11回目の施肥試験を実施。連作障害は出ていない。
- 除草試験:生育期間内に3度の除草が適切。
- 必要降雨量:5日間に20mmが90日間、合計480mmが目安。
- 地下水位:70cm以下の水位では成長に影響を及ぼさない。
- テラス造成:旱魃時に特に効果が高い。
- イネ黄斑ウイルス(RYMV)抵抗性品種:ネリカ6が抵抗性を持つ。

このような研究を通して技術移転は進展しているが、専門家によるとカウンターパート への技術移転レベルはまだ導入の部分であり、今後は特定の技術を担当するカウンター パートを選定して技術移転を行うなど、更なる能力強化が必要だと考えられている。カウ ンターパート自身は、コメ栽培に関する専門知識が全くなかった状態から今まで既に多く を学んできたが、特に科学的な研究課題については更に能力強化が必要だと考えている。

³ FAO: 種子生産プロジェクト

⁴ WARDA:稲普及調査及び、ネリカ参加型品種選定プロジェクト

普及能力については、NaCRRI は研究の成果を活用し、農家や農業普及員、非政府組織 (NGO)職員などの支援アクターを対象としたネリカ米の適切な栽培技術についての研修 を提供することが期待されている。カウンターパートは、既に農家や支援アクターを対象 とした基礎的な研修の多くを、彼ら自身で実施している。研究成果の活用については、農 家への技術マニュアルや教材にも反映される予定である。

【ZARDIの人材の能力向上】

研究能力の向上については、ZARDI では各 ZARDI が置かれている地域に適した栽培技術の試験・研究に取り組むことが期待されている。9 つの ZARDI から合計 23 名の職員が研修やそのフォローアップを通して専門家からの技術移転を受けており、既に各 ZARDI で試験・研究に従事している。9 つ全部の ZARDI で圃場が整備され、試験・研究や展示に利用している。今後試験結果を蓄積し、各地域の農家への技術支援に活用することが期待されている。

普及能力に関しては、Abi、Bulindi、Ngetta の3つのZARDIで既に農家に対する研修を 始めている。専門家から研究・普及に関する技術移転を受けているZARDIの職員たちは、 プロジェクトを通してネリカ米の生産に関する能力強化を実感しているが、今後研究・普 及活動を継続するためにはまだプロジェクトの継続的な支援を必要としている状況であ る。

【その他の機関の能力向上】

本プロジェクトは国立半乾燥資源研究所(NaSARRI)や AEATRI に対しても技術移転を 行うことにより、連携した活動を実施している。

NaSARRI については、ネリカ米が半乾燥地でも条件によっては栽培可能であることから、 半乾燥地の農家へのネリカ栽培の適用を目的にプロジェクト活動に参加している。4 名の 職員が専門家からの研修を受け、プロジェクトの資金的・技術的支援により展示圃場を整 備し、試験・研究や農家への研修を行っている。

AEATRI に関しては、3名の職員が精米技術・機械化技術の本邦研修に参加した⁵。また、 専門家からの指導を受け、収穫後処理の研修カリキュラムを作成した。これらの AEATRI の職員を講師とした精米所の管理者・オペレーターを対象とした研修を 2010 年 2 月から 開始する予定である⁶。

(2) 成果 2: 適切なネリカ米栽培技術が対象地域内の農家、農家グループ、その他に普及される。

専門家とカウンターパートは農家に対しネリカ米栽培技術の研修を提供しており、直接的 な研修を受けた農家数は2010年1月までに2,105名にのぼっている。このような研修以外に も、プロジェクトが資金・技術支援を提供し普及支援アクターが講師となって研修を実施す る間接的な研修実施も行われている。普及支援アクターには ZARDI、NaSARRI のほかにも

⁵3名中2名の職員はプロジェクト開始以前の2006年及び2007年に本邦研修に参加。1名は投入実績で示したとおり、本プロジェクト期間内に参加した。

⁶ 2007 年には国内に 591 精米所が確認されている(出所:プロジェクト報告書)。

NGO である Rural Livelihood Promotion Initiatives や、国連世界食糧計画(WFP)⁷、青年海外 協力隊(JOCV)が含まれる。本プロジェクトではプロジェクト期間終了までに1万名の農家 に研修を提供することをめざしているが、本中間レビュー時点で研修を受けた農家数は、下 表2に示すように合計 6,718 名に達している。

研修の種類		参加数(2010年1月時点)
プロジェクト直接の研修		2,105
各普及支援アク ターによる研修	ZARDI	235
	NaSARRI	207
	NGO	2,269
	WFP	1,761
	JOCV	141
合 計		6,718

表 2 研修参加農家数

研修を受けた農家のうち、どの程度が実際にコメ栽培を開始しているかについてはまだ調 査は行われていないが、カウンターパートによるとおおむね 50~70%が栽培を行っている様 子が観察されている。

農家を対象とした研修以外に、本プロジェクトでは地方行政組織の農業普及員、NGO 職員、 JOCV 隊員などの普及支援アクターや、大学生、他のアフリカ諸国⁸の研究者・政府職員など に対しても研修を提供しており、これらのアクターを媒介としてコメ栽培技術が広く普及さ れることが期待されている。これらの農家以外の研修参加者の総数は 2010 年 1 月現在 874 名⁹である。詳細は「調査団議事録・中間レビュー報告書添付資料 8:研修記録」を参照のこ と。

3-3 プロジェクト目標の達成状況

本プロジェクトのプロジェクト目標は「対象地域のネリカ米生産が量・質において向上する」 である。成果同様、現行 PDM では指標はまだ設定されていないが、ネリカ米生産の「量」の向 上については、2008年の陸稲生産量(推量)は8万トンであり、5年間で倍の生産量となること が期待されている¹⁰。陸稲の栽培面積は2007年に3万5,000haであったが、翌年の2008年には4 万 ha¹¹となるなど、急激に拡大している。成果の達成状況で示したとおり、本プロジェクトのコ メ栽培技術の農家への普及は計画どおりに進んでおり、生産量は順調に伸びていることが期待で きる。

ネリカ米生産における「質」の向上に関しては、収穫後処理の方法が研修内容に含まれており、

⁷ WFP との連携では本プロジェクトが研修の講師(専門家またはカウンターパート)を提供し、WFP が農家グループとの調 整や種子・農具などの物資提供を行っている。

⁸ 坪井長期専門家がタンザニア、ザンビア、スーダン、ケニア、マラウイを合計9回訪問し、技術支援を行った。また、ブル キナファソ、タンザニア、セネガル、スーダンからの研修員を NaCRRI で受け入れて研修を実施した。

⁹同じ参加者がレベルの異なる研修に再度参加した回数も含めた延べ人数。

¹⁰ 出典:ウガンダ国家コメ開発戦略(UNRDS)(2009 年 6 月)

¹¹ 出典:ウガンダ国家コメ開発戦略(UNRDS)(2009 年 6 月)

現在までの研修の結果、農家レベルのもみの質は向上していることが専門家やカウンターパート によって観察されている。AEATRI との連携による精米所を対象とした収穫後処理の研修がプロ ジェクト後半に本格的に行われることからも、プロジェクト終了に向けて更なる「質」の向上が 図られることが期待できる。

3-4 実施プロセス

(1)活動の実施状況

研究や研修の詳細な実施スケジュールには変更があるものの、プロジェクト活動はおおむ ね計画どおりに実施されている。研究結果の報告書作成については、幅広い研究課題がある なかでどのように各研究結果を取りまとめるべきか議論が必要とされたことや、その他の活 動が優先的に行われた結果、遅れがみられている。各活動の計画と実績については「調査団 議事録・中間レビュー報告書添付資料2:活動計画」を参照のこと。

(2) 技術移転の方法

本プロジェクトの技術移転は、主に長期専門家による研修や実地研修(OJT)によりおお むね効果的に行われている。特定の研究課題については短期専門家や運営指導調査団によっ て指導されている。この場合、それぞれの専門家の滞在期間が短いことがカウンターパート からは指摘されているが、同じ専門家が複数回派遣されることで研究や技術移転の継続性を 保つ努力がなされている。また本邦研修に派遣することで、ウガンダで提供できる専門分野 を補っている。これまでに技術移転を受けてきたカウンターパートである NaCRRI の職員や ZARDI、NaSARRI の職員によると、プロジェクトによる技術移転には満足しており、彼らの ニーズに適した多くの技術や情報が提供されているとのことである。プロジェクト開始前に は、彼らの多くはコメ栽培に関する専門的な知識が全くなかったが、専門家は必要に応じて 彼らの質問に対応しており、導入された技術の習得に大いに役立っているとのことである。

(3) コミュニケーション・意思決定

日本人専門家間、専門家とカウンターパート間、カウンターパート間のそれぞれにおいて、 十分なコミュニケーションの下で活動が実施されている。プロジェクト活動のプロセスで日 常的にもたれているコミュニケーションのほかに、穀物部職員全体(15名程度)での会合が 2週間に1度開かれている。また、穀物部部長と専門家は週に1度は打合せを行っている。 このような機会にプロジェクト活動のモニタリングや意思決定が潤滑に行われている。

(4) カウンターパートの活動状況

「調査団議事録・中間レビュー報告書添付資料 7:カウンターパート配置」に記載されて いる各職員が、それぞれの役割や役職に応じてプロジェクト活動に参加している。何人かの カウンターパートは大学や大学院で研究能力を向上させながら業務に従事しているためプ ロジェクトの参加にある程度の制限があるが、カウンターパートの研究・普及能力の強化に 必要であると考えられ推奨されている。一方、プロジェクト活動への参加度の高い3名のカ ウンターパートは NaCRRI の職員選考過程を経て採用されているものの正規職員とはなって いないため、正規雇用とすることを要請した。

第4章 評価結果

4-1 5項目評価

4-1-1 妥当性

以下に記すとおり、ウガンダの政策・ニーズ及び日本の ODA 政策との整合性、手段として の適切性などから、本プロジェクトの妥当性は現時点でも高いことが確認された。

- (1) ウガンダのニーズや政策
 - 本プロジェクトの背景において述べたとおり、PEAP や PMA において農業は経済成長のための重要分野と考えられている。本プロジェクトは対象地域の小規模農家に対してコメ振興を通して農業開発に貢献するものであり、ウガンダの政策に整合しているといえる。
 - MAAIF はアフリカ稲作振興のための共同体(CARD)の目標達成のため、2009 年 6 月に「ウガンダ国家コメ開発戦略(UNRDS)」を策定した(UNRDS はコメの生産量を 増やすことで食糧安全保障を高め、貧困を削減することを目的とした 2009/2010 年か ら 2017/2018 年のウガンダのコメ振興戦略である)。主な戦略は制度の枠組み、研究、 技術普及と能力向上、生産、優良種子の増産と普及などである。
 - ウガンダにおけるコメの換金性は現在も高く、コメの生産は農家の収入向上に大きく 貢献するものである。よって、コメの生産の技術支援への農家の需要は高まっている。
 - コメの品種のなかでネリカ米は優れた品質が認められており、特にネリカ 1、4、10の品種は MAAIF の奨励品種として登録されている。よって、ネリカを推進することはウガンダ社会のニーズに適しているといえる。
- (2) 日本の **ODA** 政策
 - 日本の援助政策では農業開発に力を入れており、コメ振興は JICA の事業実施計画に おいても日本の支援の中心課題とされている。
 - 2008 年 5 月に開催された第 4 回アフリカ開発会議(TICAD-IV)では、日本政府のイニシアティブにより、10 年間でアフリカのコメ生産量を倍にすることを目的とする CARD イニシアティブが策定された。本プロジェクトは CARD の目標達成に直接貢献 するものである。
- (3) 手段の適切性
 - 本プロジェクトは、短期専門家や運営指導調査団の指導を得ながら病理、害虫、育種、 灌漑技術などの基礎研究に取り組む一方で、農家が活用できる実用的な栽培技術の開 発に力を入れている。
 - プロジェクトが実施している研修には OJT が多く含まれており、参加者には理解しや すいと好評を得ている。
 - 農家に対する研修は種もみの配布と組み合わせて行われている。プロジェクトでは研 修後に農家ごとに1kgの種もみを配布し、200m²の土地で栽培するよう指導している。
 そうして初回に生産される 50kg のうち、2kg を周辺のコメ栽培に関心のある農家に分

け与え、20kgの種を用いて1エーカーの土地で2回目の栽培を行うことを指導している。2回目の栽培で1,000kgの栽培に成功すると、1kgのコメが1年間に2回の生産サイクルで1,000kgにまで増えることとなる。降雨量などの外部要因の影響があるため必ずしも同様に成功するわけではないが、この方法でコメ生産の普及を加速させている。

- (4) 他ドナーや他の JICA プロジェクトとの連携
 - 【他ドナーとの連携】
 - WFPやWARDAはネリカ米生産の促進のために、NaCRRIへの資金協力を通して各対象地域で栽培面積を広げるために種の配布と研修を集中的に行っている。日本人専門家とカウンターパートはこれらの協力に対し、技術支援を提供している。
 - FAOは栽培技術普及のための技術者を有し、コメ振興プロジェクトを実施している。
 本プロジェクトではFAOの会合に参加し、情報の交換や技術的支援を行っている。
 - ・ 笹川グローバル 2000 (SG2000)、ワールドビジョンなどの NGO がコメ栽培の研修 と種の配布のための資金援助を行っており、本プロジェクトは研修における技術支 援を行っている。

【JICA の他のプロジェクトとの連携】

- 「ウガンダ国コメ振興プログラム(2008年~2017年)」の下、本プロジェクトはプログラムのその他のコンポーネントである SIAD プロジェクト、JOCV、稲研究・研修センター建設と綿密な連携をもっている。
- ◆ SIAD については、水稲栽培技術に関する研修や病害虫に関する研究は NaCRRI で実施されている。
- JOCV については、ネリカ米の普及を主業務とした隊員(ネリカ隊員)がウガンダ 国内に13名派遣されており、そのうちの3名は NaCRRI に配属されている。彼らは プロジェクトと連携して活動を行っており、専門家から技術研修を受け、ネリカ米 生産の普及のために直接農家との活動を行っている。ネリカ隊員以外の JOCV 隊員 についても多くの隊員が本プロジェクトからネリカ米栽培技術研修を受けており、 彼らの活動のなかで必要に応じて習得した技術を活用している。
- ・ 稲研究・研修センターは日本の無償資金協力により現在建設中であり、2010 年 10
 月に完成が予定されている。完成後には NaCRRI の穀物部の稲作ユニットがセン
 ター内に配置される予定である。

4-1-2 有効性

「3-3 プロジェクト目標の達成状況」で述べたとおり、プロジェクト終了までにプロジェクト目標が達成される見込みは高い。

成果1では研究と研究成果の普及において重要な役割を果たす人材の能力強化を試みる一方、 成果2では直接的・間接的にネリカ米生産の農家への普及に取り組んでいる。更にプロジェク ト後半では、前半で能力を強化された人材が農家や精米業者、その他の普及支援アクターへの 研修を開始する予定である。特に陸稲はほとんどの地域で栽培を開始して間もないことから、 生産面積の拡大は生産量の拡大に直結している。このような状況から、現在までのプロジェクトの達成状況を考慮すると、これらの2つの成果からプロジェクト目標を達成することは十分可能であるといえる。

プロジェクト目標達成のための外部条件として、「中央及び県レベルで研修を受けた職員が 継続的にコメ振興に従事する」が PDM に記載されている。現在までに職員の退職は発生して いないが、人材が限られていることから研修を受けた人材の退職はプロジェクト目標の達成に 対してマイナスの影響を及ぼすことは明らかであり、この外部条件は現時点でも正しいといえ る。

プロジェクトの達成を阻害しかねない要因として、降雨パターンの変化や旱魃による陸稲生 産への影響が挙げられる。旱魃の影響は直近の2作期でもみられ、対象地域の中でも単収の低 下がみられた。このような状況下、旱魃の影響を緩和する雨水利用・灌漑に関する技術の需要 は高く、プロジェクトは農家が適用可能な実用的な技術を開発していくことが期待されている。

4-1-3 効率性

本プロジェクトは十分な投入を適切に利用し、プロジェクト活動は効率的に行われているこ とが確認できた。その結果として、以下に示すように現在までの成果の達成度は十分であるこ とが確認された。

- 成果1については、専門家の指導をまだ必要とする点もあるが、NaCRRIとZARDIの能力強化は彼ら自身が研究や研修を計画し実施できる程度まで進んでおり、計画どおりである。
- 成果2については、プロジェクト期間中に1万人の農家にネリカ米栽培研修を直接もしくは間接的に実施することをめざしているが、中間地点までに6,700名の農家が研修を受けている。さらに、その他の普及支援アクター(普及員、NGOスタッフら)に対する研修も行われており、プロジェクト後半では特に普及員に対する研修を増加させる計画である。また、精米業者に対する収穫後処理の研修カリキュラムが既に作成されており、プロジェクト後半では本格的に研修を開始する予定である。

成果の達成を促進している要因として、プロジェクト開始前に 2004 年から 2008 年まで坪井 専門家が個別専門家として NaCRRI を中心に活動していたことが挙げられる。当時実施された NaCRRI の研究者や技術者への技術移転やさまざまな関連技術の研究、基礎的なマニュアルの 作成、研修教材や研修ノウハウの確立などが行われた。これらの活動の結果が本プロジェクト の実施において十分に活用されている。

更に、「4-1-1 妥当性」で述べたように、他ドナーや JICA のコメ振興プログラムの他 コンポーネントとの連携により効果的に実施されている。

4-1-4 インパクト

上位目標の達成度を検討するには時機尚早であるが、プロジェクト目標の達成はコメ生産者 の生計向上には直接的に貢献することが期待できる。しかし、国内のコメの自給率については、 コメやコメ製品のバリューチェーンなど、十分に分析されていない要因やプロジェクトでは 扱っていない要因が関係しているので、現時点では達成レベルの予測は困難である。 上位目標達成のための外部条件として、「国家政策がコメ振興を支援すること」が挙げられ ているが、政府は UNRDS の下、2017/2018 年までコメ振興政策を継続することが期待できる。 現在までに以下のような波及効果が確認されている。

- マシンディ県では各市の優先穀物のひとつにコメが選ばれており、農業普及員による普及の取り組みが開始されている。
- ネリカ米の栽培を始めたことで生計を向上した農家が既に観察されている。例えば、ある農家では1年間に2,000kgの生産に成功し、200万ウガンダ・シリングの収入を得ている。この農家は近所の農家にも種を配布しており、近所の農家でも1,000kgを生産している。
- 研修を受けた JOCV 隊員の多くが彼らの配属される地域でネリカ米生産の普及を行っている。例えば、ある隊員は 50 名の農家へ研修を行い、栽培面積は 200m²に達している。JOCV との連携、特にネリカ隊員との活動では普及において大きなインパクトを得ている。
- スーダンのある州では本プロジェクト専門家の技術支援を受けてネリカ米の栽培を開始し、生産量が40トンに達した。次期の生産では栽培面積は更に拡大される予定である。

なお、中間レビュー時点で負のインパクトの報告はなかった。

- 4-1-5 自立発展性
 - (1) 政策・制度面

UNRDSの施行により、2017/2018年までネリカ米振興の政策支援の継続が期待される。

(2) 組織・財政面

農家からのコメ生産への技術支援に対するニーズが高まるにつれ、関連機関はコメ振興 の重要性を認識し、徐々にイニシアティブが向上しつつある。一方、ドナーから提供され るプロジェクト予算以外では活動予算の不足は継続しており、ネリカ米の振興においても 予算不足が否めない。現時点では、イニシアティブの向上が予算配分に影響を及ぼす段階 にはまだ達していない。

(3) 技術面

本プロジェクトによって導入された技術は関係者に広く受け入れられており、高く評価 されている。NaCRRIやZARDIではそれらの技術を活用する基本的な能力を習得しており、 プロジェクト後半にはそれを更に強化していく予定である。

地方における技術的な自立発展性に関しては、本プロジェクトは普及を支援するアク ターを通じて農家への研修を提供している。本プロジェクトが技術的・資金的支援を提供 する一方で、それらの支援アクターは農家が生産の過程で必要とするモニタリングやフォ ローアップを提供している。しかし、そのような支援アクターが存在しない地域では、生 産過程で発生する農家の疑問や問題に対応することは困難である。ウガンダには国内の地 方レベルでの技術普及を担う主要なプログラムとして、国家農業指導サービス(NAADS) がある。本プロジェクトでは中央レベルでの研究や技術普及の役割を果たす一方、地方レ ベルでの技術普及においては NAADS プログラムとの連携が重要であることを認識している。現在までは農業普及員に対する陸稲栽培技術の研修を提供してきており、プロジェクト後半には普及員への研修を更に多く提供していくことが計画されている。将来的なステップとして、更なる連携を模索することが期待されている。

4-2 結 論

本プロジェクトはプロジェクトチームや関係者の尽力により現時点での達成状況は良好であり、 プロジェクト目標の達成の見込みは高い。プロジェクト活動はおおむね計画どおりに進捗してお り、NaCRRIやZARDIへの技術移転も進んでいる。さらに、農家への直接・間接的な研修も期待 どおりに実施されている。プロジェクトの後半では、より多くのZARDIでの研修が開始される 予定である。また、質を向上させるための精米業者への研修も開始される。プロジェクト後半で は、提言に示す課題を考慮しつつ活動を継続し、プロジェクト目標の最大限の達成をめざすこと が期待される。

第5章 提 言

(1) PDM の改訂

現行の PDM (バージョン 0) においては、プロジェクトの要約を現状に合わせて修正し、達成度を測るために指標を設定する必要がある。中間レビュー調査団では、以下の「表3:現行 PDM と改訂案の比較」及び PDM 改訂案 (バージョン 1) に示すとおり、改訂を提言する。

(2) NaCRRIの実施体制の強化

実施体制の強化のために、NaCRRIの穀物部の人材配置を強化することを NARO に対し提言 する。

現行の PDM(バージョン O)		特記事項
<u>対象地域</u> 記載されていなかった。	Suitable area for NERICA production in Uganda	
<u>対象グループ</u> 記載されていなかった。 プロジェクトの更約	Farmers in the target area	
アウトプット1: Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) research system in NaCRRI and ZARDI is enhanced. アウトプット2: Appropriate NERICA rice cultivation techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project area.	Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) in NaCRRI and ZARDIs is enhanced. Appropriate NERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers, farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the Project area.	 "research system"の部分を削除した。 プロジェクトは質の向上をめざすために精米業者に対する収穫後処理技術(精米技術)の研修も行うことから、現行 PDMの"NERICA rice cultivation techniques(ネリカ米の栽培技術)"を"NERICA rice production techniques(ネリカ米の生産技術)"に変更し、技術普及の対象として"rice millers(精米業者)"を加えた。
 活動 1-1. To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm 1-2. To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties 1-3. To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems 	 1-1. To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm 1-2. To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties 1-3. To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems 	 現行 PDM の "2-4. To conduct other activities relevant to promotion of NERICA Rice in Africa" は現行 PDM の 2-3 の活動内容と重複しているため、削除した。 プロジェクトの達成度を測るための活動として、 "2-4. Conduct impact survey" を加えた。

表3 現行 PDM と改訂案の比較

 1-4. To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation 1-5. To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings 2-1. To establish demonstration plots 2-2. To train stakeholders (local government officials, farmers and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cultivation, quality seed production, rice machinery fabrication and others based on requests 2-3. To provide training and exchange information with 	 1-4. To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation 1-5. To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings 2-1. To establish demonstration plots for training 2-2. To train stakeholders (local government officials, farmers and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cultivation, quality seed production, rice machinery fabrication and others based on requests 2-3. To provide training and exchange information with 	
African countries	African countries	
2-4. To conduct other activities	2-4. Conduct impact survey	
relevant to promotion of		
NERICA Rice in Africa		
11 际 上位日栖·	1- Self-sufficiency rate of rice	
<u>二回日禄・</u> 記載されていなかった。	in Uganda	
	2- Household income of farmers	
	who engage in rice	
	cultivation.	
<u>プロジェクト目標:</u> 記載されていなかった。	1- The production of upland NERICA rice reaches	 1の目標生産量は、UNRDS に記載されている目標値と整合す
	140,000 ton.	るように算出した。
	2- NERICA rice which passes	-2 (<i>i</i>) "quality standard" $UT =$
	Project is increased	シェクトにようし作成される
アウトプット1・	1-1 The results of researches in	<u>」 アウトプット1の指標けネリカ</u>
<u></u> 記載されていなかった。	each selected subject at	米振興において NaCRRI や
	NaCRRI are compiled.	ZARDI に期待されている研究
	1-2. The results of researches to	及び普及能力の強化が達成さ
	meet regional characteristics	れた結果を表現している。
	at ZARDIs are compiled.	- 1-1の "selected subject (選定さ れた八郎) " しは 田女士でに習
	1-3. The training in appropriate	れた分野) とは、現仕まぐに速 完された栽陸技術 店理 仕理
	aiming at farmers and	たこれいに秋垣12111、烟埕、土埕、 首種 灌海技術 十遠 並びに
	supporting actors is	その他のこれから選定される
	conducted by NaCRRI and	分野である。
	ZARDIs in accordance with	- 1-3 と1-4については、プロジェ
	the training module.	クトがモジュールに沿った研
	1-4. The training in post-harvest	修の実施を確認するための
	processing aiming at rice	ナェックボイントを設定し、研
	millers is conducted in	修のモータリンクを付う。
	module	
アウトプット2:	2-1. A total of 12,000 persons	- 2-1 の"others"には、精米業者
<u></u> 記載されていなかった。	(10,000 farmers and 2,000	農業普及員、普及員アシスタン
	others) receive training	ト、NGO 職員、JOCV、周辺国
	provided directly and	の研修員などが含まれる。
	indirectly by the Project.	- 2-2 と 2-3 については、外部要因

	 2-2. 30% of farmers who received the training produce NERICA continuously. 2-3. 70% of rice millers who received the training apply the introduced post-harvest processing techniques. 	による影響や今までの経験を 考慮して設定した。
指標の入手手段	Freedow Press	
<u>上位目標:</u> 記載されていなかった。	 Agricultural Statistics of MAAIF, Uganda Revenue Authority Household income survey of the Bureau of Statistics, sample survey. 	 全国のコメの生産量は MAAIF の農業統計、コメの輸入量はウ ガンダ国税務当局で情報を入 手できる。 陸稲生産農家の収入はプロジェクト終了前にプロジェクトが調査し、それを 3~5 年後と比較するベースラインとする必要がある。 ウガンダの統計局が詳細な家計調査を実施する予定であるといわれているが、終了時評価の際に入手手段の情報を再確認する必要がある。
<u>プロジェクト目標:</u> 記載されていなかった。	 Impact survey report of the Project Impact survey report of the Project 	- プロジェクトによりインパク ト調査が実施される予定。
<u>アウトプット1:</u> 記載されていなかった。	 1-1. Reports of each research subject prepared by NaCRRI 1-2. Reports of ZARDIs 1-3. Monitoring report of the training 1-4. Monitoring report of the training 	 プロジェクトは NaCRRI や ZARDI によって実施される研 修をモニタリングし、研修モ ジュールに沿った満足のいく 研修であるかを査定する予定。
<u>アウトプット 2 :</u> 記載されていなかった。	 2-1. Training Record 2-2. Impact survey report of the Project 2-3. Impact survey report of the Project 	- プロジェクトによりインパク ト調査が実施される予定。
外部要因		
<u>プロジェクト目標から上位目</u> <u>標への段</u> : The policy is favourable for rice promotion.	 The policy is favourable for rice promotion. The price of rice does not fall dramatically. 	 上位目標の達成に重要な外部 要因である "The price of rice does not fall dramatically (コメの 値段が急激に下落しない)"を 追加した。
<u>アウトプットからプロジェク</u> <u>ト目標の段</u> : Trained staff at the central and district levels continuously work for rice promotion.	There is no serious influence of climate such as drought.	 "Trained staff at the central and district levels continuously work for rice promotion (技術移転を受 けた中央及び県の職員が継続 的にコメ振興に従事する)"は アウトプットの達成に影響を 及ぼすことから、活動からアウ トプットのレベルに移動した。 "There is no serious influence of climate such as drought (旱魃な どの気候による深刻な影響が ない)"は生産量に影響を与え

			ることから、アウトプットから プロジェクト目標のレベルに 追加した。
<u>活動からアウトプットの段:</u> 記載されていなかった。.	Trained staff at the central and local levels continuously work for rice promotion.	-	"Trained staff at the central and local levels continuously work for rice promotion (技術移転を受け た中央及び県の職員が継続的 にコメ振興に従事する)"はア ウトプットの達成に影響を及 ぼすことから追加した。
Version: 1

Date: February 4, 2010

PDM 改訂案 (Version 1)

PROPOSED PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (PDM) Version 1

Project Title: NERICA Rice Promotion Project Period of Project: Auguest 2008 to June 2011 (Three Years) Target Area: Suitable area for NERICA production in Uganda Target Group: Farmers in the target area

! [
	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
	<u>Overall Goal</u> <u>Verial Goal</u> Rice is produced adequately for self-sufficiency and farmers' Riceme is increased through the increased production and productivity of rice in Uganda.	 Self-sufficiency rate of rice in Uganda Household income of farmers who engage in rice cultivation. 	 Agricultural Statistics of MAAIF, Uganda Revenue Authority Household income survey of the Bureau of Statistics, sample survey 	
	Project Purpose NERICA Rice production is improved in its quantity and quality in the target area.	1 The production of upland NERICA rice reaches 140,000 ton. 2 NERICA rice which passes the quality standard of the Project is increased.	1 Impact survey report of the Project 2 Impact survey report of the Project	The policy is favourable for rice promotion. The price of rice dose not fall dramatically.
-	Outputs Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and Iowland) in NaCRRI and ZARDIs is enhanced.	 The results of researches in each selected subject at NaCRRI are compiled. The results of researches to meet regional characteristics at ZARDIs are compiled. The training in appropriate NERICA rice cultivation aiming at farmers and supporting actors" is conducted by NaCRRI and ZARDIs accomplement with the training module. The training in post-harvest processing aiming at rice millers is conducted in accordance with the training module. 	 1-1. Reports of each research subject prepared by NaCRRI 1-2. Reports of ZARDIs 1-3. Monitoring report of the training 1-4. Monitoring report of the training 	There is no serious influence of climate such as drought.
7	Appropriate NERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers, farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the Project area.	 A total of 12,000 persons (10,000 farmers and 2,000 others) receive training provided directly and indirectly by the Project. 30% of farmers who received the training produce NERICA continuously. 70% of rice millers who received the training apply the introduced post-harvest processing techniques. 	 Training Record Impact survey report of the Project Impact survey report of the Project 	
5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Activities Activities of rice germ plasm -1. To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm -2. To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties -3. To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems -4. To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cutivation -5. To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings -1. To establish demonstration plots for training -1. To establish demonstration plots for training -2. To train stakeholders (local government officials, farmers and production, rice machinery fabrication and others based on requests -1. To provide training and exchange information with African countries -2. Orduct impact survey	Inputs Lapanese Side> Experts Long and Short-term Japanese Experts (including Third Country Experts, if necessary) Equipment and Material 1 vehicles 2 Equipment for Training 3 Laboratory/Agricultural Equipment 4 Others CP Training in Japan 1 Training in Japan 2 Training in the Third Country 2 Iraining in the Third Country Allocation of shared operational cost for the Project	 «Ugandan Side» «Ugandan Side» Necessary Facilities for implementing the Project 1. Project Coordination Office at NaCRRI in Namulonge and necessary facilities 2. Related cost for the facilities Assignment of C/P personnel and administrative staff Allocation of shared operational cost for the Project 	Trained staff at the central and local levels continuously work for rice promotion. Pre-conditions The security conditions in the Project Area do not deteriorate.
	 To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties varieties 	Experts Long and Short-term Japanese Experts (including Third Country Experts, if necessary) Equipment and Material 1 Vehicles 2 Equipment for Training 3 Laboratory/Agricultural Equipment 4 Others CP Training in Japan	Necessary Facilities for implementing the Project 1. Project Coordination Office at NaCRRI in Namulonge and necessary facilities 2. Related cost for the facilities Assignment of C/P personnel and administrative staff Allocation of shared operational cost for the Project	Pre-conditions The security conditions in the Project Area do not deteriorate.

[・]Supporting actors include Agriculture Officers, Assistant Agriculture Officers, NGO staft, JOCVs, etc. 注:調査団議事録・中間レビュー報告書「添付資料 10:PDM 改訂案」の Proposed Project Design Matrix(PDM) Version 1 の Output 1 では "research system" が 削除されていなかった。正しくは削除を提案する。

付 属 資 料

ミニッツ(評価レポート、日程表、改訂版 PDM、投入実績・活動実績の一覧)

MINUTES OF MEETING ON THE MID-TERM REVIEW

ON

NERICA RICE PROMOTION PROJECT IN UGANDA

AND

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT TO SUSTAINABLE IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN EASTERN UGANDA

The Japanese Mid-Term Review Team, organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Motofumi Kohara, reviewed the progress of "Technical Assistant Support to NERICA Rice Promotion Project in Uganda" and "Technical Assistant Support to Sustainable Irrigated Agricultural Development Project in Eastern Uganda" from 18 January to 5 February, 2010 together with the Ugandan Mid-Term Review Team members.

The Mid-Term Review Team consisted of both Japanese and Ugandan personnel (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") for each Project was organized for the purpose of conducting the Mid-term Review and for preparation of necessary recommendations to the respective governments.

After intensive study and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, the Team prepared the Mid-Term Review Reports (hereinafter referred to as "the Reports"), and presented it to the Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the JCC").

The JCC discussed the major issues pointed out in the Reports, and agreed on the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Mr. Motofumi Kohara Leader, Japanese Mid-Term Review Team, Japan International Cooperation Agency

Mr. Tetsuo Seki Chief Representative, Uganda Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency

Kampala 4 February, 2010

Mr. Vincent R. Rubarema Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, The Republic of Uganda

Dottundo Ky.

Dr. Denis T. Kyetere Director General, National Agricultural Research Organization, The Republic of Uganda

Major Points Discussed

- 1. The Team presented the Reports to the JCC meeting held on 4 February, 2010, and the JCC approved the Report. The Reports are in APPENDICES 1 and 2.
- 2. The modified Project Design Matrixes were proposed by the Team for monitoring and evaluating the Project. Both the Ugandan and Japanese sides agreed to modify Project Design Matrixes as proposed in the Report. The revised Project Design Matrixes agreed are in APPENDICES 3 and 4.
- 3. Recommendation

Both Ugandan and Japanese sides agreed to start strategically examining the direction of the next cooperation in the ten-year frame work of Cooperation Program for Rice Promotion (2008-2017).

APPENDIX 1: Mid-Term Review Report for "NERICA Rice Promotion Project in Uganda"

APPENDIX 2: Mid-Term Review Report for "Technical Assistant Support to Sustainable Irrigated Agricultural Development Project in Eastern Uganda"

- APPENDIX 3: Project Design Matrix for "NERICA Rice Promotion Project in Uganda" (as of 4 February, 2010)
- APPENDIX 4: Project Design Matrix for "Technical Assistant Support to Sustainable Irrigated Agricultural Development Project in Eastern Uganda" (as of 4 February, 2010)



NERICA Rice Promotion Project in Uganda

Mid-term Review Report

February 2010

Mid-term Review Team

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Project Design Matrix (PDM) version 0

- Annex 2: Plan of Operation
- Annex 3: List of Experts
- Annex 4: List of Equipment and Materials
- Annex 5: List of C/P training in Japan or Third Countries

Annex 6: Project Cost born by Japanese Side Annex 7: List of Counterpart Personnel Annex 8: Training Record Annex 9: Schedule of the Mid-term Review Annex 10: Revision of PDM

List of Abbreviations

AAO	Assistant Agricultural Officer
AEATRI	Agricultural Engineering and Appropriate Technology Research Institute
AO	Agricultural Officer
CARD	Coalition for African Rice Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCV	Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NaCRRI	National Crops Resources Research Institute
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NaSARRI	National Semi-Arid Resources Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OJT	on-the-job training
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
РМА	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
R/D	Record of Discussions
RYMV	Rice Yellow Mottle Virus
SG2000	Sasakawa Global 2000
SIAD	Technical Assistance Support to Sustainable Irrigated Agricultural Development
SIAD	Project
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UNRDS	Uganda National Rice Development Strategy
WARDA	West Africa Rice Development Association
WFP	World Food Programme
ZARDI	Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute

1. Outline of the Mid-Term Review

"NERICA Rice Promotion Project in Uganda" (hereafter referred to as the Project) was commenced in August 2008 for the period of three (3) years, constituting a major component of the "Rice Promotion Programme in Uganda (2008 – 2017)" of the Japanese Cooperation. At the half-way point of its implementation period of the Project, the Mid-term Review Team was formed in accordance with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereafter referred to as JICA) evaluation guidelines for the purpose of reviewing the progress and performance so far of the Project. The Mid-term Review (hereafter referred to as the Review) was undertaken in collaboration with stakeholders involved in the Project.

1-1 Objectives of the Mid-Term Review

The objectives of the Review are as follows:

- (1) To review the inputs, activities and achievements of the Project comparing to the initial plan;
- (2) To clarify the problems and issues to be addressed for the successful implementation of the Project for the remaining period;
- To evaluate the Project using the five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability);
- (4) To make recommendations for better implementation of the Project; and
- (5) To discuss the directions of the Project for the remaining period.

1-2 Schedule of the Mid-Term Review

The Review was conducted from January 20 to February 5, 2010, according to the "Annex 9: Schedule of the Mid-term Review". The Mid-term Review of the "Technical Assistance Support to Sustainable Irrigated Agricultural Development Project (SIAD)", which is one of the other components of the "Rice Promotion Programme in Uganda (2008 – 2017)", was also executed simultaneously.

1-3 Members of the Mid-Term Review Team

- (1) Mr. Motofumi KOHARA, Director General, Rural Development Department, JICA (Leader)
- (2) Mr. Tatsuki NODA, Programme Officer, Arid and Semi-Arid Farming Area Division 1, Arid and Semi-Arid Farming Group, Rural Development Department, JICA
- (3) Ms. Yuki OHASHI, Consultant, Interworks Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Moses Kasigwa, Senior Economist, Agricultural Planning and Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)

1-4 Method of the Mid-Term Review

The Review was conducted following the process shown below:

- 29 -

- **Step 1**: Prepare the Evaluation Grid and agree on the design of the Review.
- **Step 2**: Collect information necessary for the Review through the document review and interview to the stakeholders involved in the Project.
- Step 3: Assess the Project's achievement in reference to the Project Design Matrix (PDM) version 0, and compare the actual status of inputs with those specified in the Record of Discussions (R/D) of the Project.
- **Step 4**: Analyze the factors that promoted or inhibited the achievement of the Project, including factors relating to both the project design and the project implementation process.
- **Step 5**: Analyze the Project as a whole based on the five evaluation criteria.
- **Step 6**: Extract recommendations and lessons learned from the analysis.
- **Step 7**: Share the preliminary results with stakeholders. Contents of the discussions are reflected in the recommendations.
- **Step 8**: Agree on the results of the Review by both Ugandan and Japanese stakeholders.

In the Review the aspects shown in the Table 1 below were reviewed based on the current PDM version 0 prepared on June 7, 2008.

		The verification of level of achievement in terms of following points:
V /	f	• Is input implemented as planned? (compare with planned values)
Denfermen	on oi	• Is output produced as planned? (compare with targets)
Performa	nce	• Are there prospects that the project objective will be achieved?
		(compare with targets)
		The verification of realized activities during the project period so far, if
		the project activities have been implemented as planned, as well as other
Verificati	on of	aspects regarding the implementation process, such as, the method for
Implemer	ntation Process	technology transfer, the project management system, the recognition in
		the implementing agency and counterpart toward the Project, the
		participation of target groups, and so on.
		A criterion for considering the validity and necessity of a project
		regarding whether the expected effects of a project (or project purpose
		and overall goal) meet with the needs of target beneficiaries; whether a
Five (5)	Deleveres	project intervention is appropriate as a solution for problems concerned;
Criteria	Kelevalice	whether the contents of a project is consistent with policies; whether
		project strategies and approaches are relevant, and whether a project is
		justified to be implemented with public funds of Official Development
		Assistance (ODA).
		A criterion for considering whether the implementation of project has
	Effectiveness	benefited (or will benefit) the intended beneficiaries or the target
		society.
	Efficiency	A criterion for considering how economic resource/inputs are converted

Table 1: Aspects of the Review

	to results. The main focus is on the relationship between project cost and effects.
Impact	A criterion for considering the effects of the project with an eye on the longer term effects including direct or indirect, positive or negative, intended or unintended.
Sustainability	A criterion for considering whether produced effects continue after the termination of the assistance.

Source: JICA Guideline for Project Evaluation (September 2004)

2. Outline of the Technical Cooperation

2-1 Background

Agriculture Sector is a key industry in Republic of Uganda which shares approximately 43 % of GDP, 85 % of export and 80 % of employment¹. The Government of Uganda has been implementing some poverty reduction policies based on "Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP)." It is considered that the agricultural development is an important issue which contributes to three out of the five focused subjects described in the PEAP. The government has prepared "Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA)" as a sector programme, which aims to shift over the commercial farming. In order to achieve this aim, the Ugandan Government has been promoting the NERICA production, especially through the strong initiative of the Vice-president. In light of this situation in Uganda, JICA started to dispatch an expert in NERICA since 2004. Under the government initiative, with the contribution of the Expert, Uganda has become one of the most NERICA extended countries in Africa. Based on the experience since 2004, JICA has started the 3 years Technical Cooperation Project since August 2008, for the purpose of increasing the amount of production of NERICA.

2-2 Summary of the Project

Following is the summary of the Project described in the PDM version 0.

Overall Goal:

Rice is produced adequately for self-sufficiency and farmers' income is increased through the increased production and productivity of rice in Uganda.

Project Purpose:

NERICA Rice production is improved in its quantity and quality in the target area.

Output:

(1) Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) research system in

¹ Source: Plan for Modernization of Agriculture: Eradicating Poverty in Uganda,

NaCRRI and ZARDI is enhanced.

(2) Appropriate NERICA rice cultivation techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project area.

Project Activities:

- 1-1 To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm
- 1-2 To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties
- 1-3 To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems
- 1-4 To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation
- 1-5 To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings
- 2-1 To establish demonstration plots
- 2-2 To train stakeholders (local government officials, farmers and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cultivation, quality seed production, rice machinery fabrication and others based on requests
- 2-3 To provide training and exchange information with African countries
- 2-4 To conduct other activities relevant to promotion of NERICA Rice in Africa

2-3 Duration of the Project

August 2008~June 2011 (3 years)

2-4 Implementing Agencies of the Project

The Implementing Agency of the Project is National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO). The actual activities of the Project have been implemented through the Cereal Programme of National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI).

2-5 Target Area of the Project

The target area of the Project is suitable area for NERICA cultivation in Uganda.

2-6 Target Groups of the Project

The Project aims at farmers who engage in agricultural activities in the target are of the Project.

3. Achievements and Implementation Processes

3-1 Achievements

3-1-1 Inputs

(1) Input provided by Japanese side

a. Dispatch of Experts

Two (2) long-term experts in "Rice Cultivation Technology" and "Coordination / Dissemination" have been allocated since the beginning of the Project. The expert of "Chief Advisor / Upland irrigation technology" is concurrently serving as chief advisor of the SIAD project quarterly for each project as a short-term expert. Also, 2 other short-term experts in 2 areas were dispatched 3 times in total so far. In addition, 9 members of Technical Advisory Team have dispatched 12 times in total so far. For more detail see "Annex 3: List of Experts".

b. Provision of Equipment and Material

Equipment worth approximately 383,000 USD (214,982,792 UGX, 11,301,661 JPY, and 146,706 USD) ² including vehicles, office equipment, and agricultural equipment has been provided. For the details see "Annex 4: List of Equipment and Material".

c. Counterpart Training in Japan

One Counterpart personnel of NaCRRI, one staff member of Bulindi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (ZARDI), and one staff member of Agricultural Engineering and Appropriate Technology Research Institute (AEATRI) participated in trainings held in Japan during the first half of project period. For the details see "Annex 5: List of Counterpart Training in Japan".

d. Operational Cost of the Project

A total of approximately 594,945 USD $(1,128,076,265 \text{ UGX} \text{ and } 28,423.50 \text{ USD})^3$ has been disbursed as operational cost of the Project, as of December 2009. For the details see "Annex 6: Project Cost borne by Japanese Side".

(2) Input provided by Ugandan side

a. Necessary Facilities for Implementing the Project

The Project Coordination Office, warehouse, demonstration and research farms, etc. have been provided in the headquarters of NaCRRI. Also related cost for the facilities including electricity, water, etc. has been provided by NaCRRI.

² The total amount in each currency was summarily converted into USD, using the average rates of JICA for January 2010, which are 1UGX=0.048JPY, and 1USD=91.45JPY. ³ The total amount in the second seco

³ The total amount in Ugandan shilling was summarily converted into USD, using the average rates of JICA for January 2010, which are 1UGX=0.048JPY, and 1USD=91.45JPY.

b. Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

The Director General of NARO as the Project Director, the Director of NaCRRI as the Project Manager, and the Head of Cereal Programme as the Project Coordinator have been allocated for the project management. For the implementation of project activities, 2 research officers, 4 research assistant and 3 Technicians of NaCRRI have been allocated. For more detail see "Annex 7: List of Counterpart Personnel".

c. Operational Cost of the Project

The total amount of budget from MAAIF disbursed for the project activities from September 2008 to December 2009 was 4,000 USD (except the salary of full-time employees). In addition, the Cereal Programme of NaCRRI has some project-based budgets for rice promotion activities, supported by Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO)⁴ and West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)⁵. Since they are financial support used by Counterpart personnel of the Project, some of such budget has been used for the activities covered by the Project, including research and technical assistance (details of such budget is unknown).

3-1-2 Achievements of the Outputs

(1) Output 1: Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) in NaCRRI and ZARDI is enhanced.

[Progress of Capacity Building of NaCRRI]

In terms of the research capacity, NaCRRI is expected to engage in researches in the production of NERICA, including agronomy, pathology, physiology, breeding, soil, and so on. While there is wide range of research themes including those which require specific scientific skills and knowledge, the most of research subjects to be covered in the Project have been determined. Ten (10) Counterpart personnel of NaCRRI have received technical transfer from Japanese experts and have engaged in the research activities. The main achievements of the research so far are as followings;

- Selection of appropriate varieties: 3 varieties of upland NERICA were accredited as recommendable varieties, and 9 varieties out of 60 lowland NERICA were selected as candidate variety.
- Long-term fertilization test: There was no conspicuous injury by continuous mono cropping.
- Weeding frequency trial: 3 times weeding during a cultivation is adequate.
- Necessary rainfall: 20mm per 5 days for 90 days, a total of 480mm.
- Groundwater level: lower than 70cm dose not affect the growth.
- Effect of terrace: especially affect heavily during drought.

⁴ FAO "Seed Production Project"

⁵ WARDA "Rice Promotion Research" and "NERICA Participatory Variety Selection"

- Varietal trials against Rice Yellow Mottle Virus (RYMV): NERICA 6 has tolerance.

Although the technical transfer through these researches has been progressed, the Experts considers that technical transfer to Counterpart personnel up to now is still at preliminary level, and it is necessary to select target persons to provide further specific technical transfer in the second half of the project period. Counterpart personnel themselves also consider that they still need to develop their research capacities especially in scientific themes, although they have learnt a lot already from the Experts since they did not have any expertise in rice cultivation before.

In terms of the extension capacity, NaCRRI is expected to provide training on appropriate NERICA rice cultivation techniques to farmers and supporting actors (Agricultural Officers (AOs), Assistant Agricultural Officers (AAOs), Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) staff, etc.), applying the findings of the researches. The Counterpart personnel already have various experiences in providing basic trainings for farmers and other supporting actors, and many of these trainings were conducted by themselves. The results of the researches will be utilized in the technical manuals and text books for farmers.

[Progress of Capacity Building of ZARDIs]

In terms of the research capacity, ZARDIs are expected to conduct researches related to the adequate cultivation techniques to meet characteristics of each zone. Twenty three (23) staff members from nine (9) ZARDIs have received technical transfer, mainly through training seminars and follow-up technical assistance from the Experts, and all of them have already engaged in the actual research activities. All 9 ZARDIs have already installed demonstration plot, and it has been utilized for such researches and demonstration. Since they started their researches and trials from last season, it requires some time to accumulate their findings and apply them in the technical assistance to farmers.

Regarding the extension capacity, 3 ZARDIs (Abi, Bulindi, and Ngetta) already have started providing the training to farmers. According to some staff member of ZARDIs who participated in the interview of the Review, they have been building capacities in different subjects regarding the NERICA production. However, they still consider that technical assistance of the Project is necessary to continue their research and extension activities.

[Capacity Building of Other Institutions]

In addition, the Project has been collaborating with National Semi-Arid Resources Research Institute (NaSARRI) and AEATRI to implement project activities.

As to NaSARRI, since NERICA can be produced in semi-arid area, it started to get involved in the project activities to introduce upland rice cultivation to farmers in semi-arid area. The Project provided the training to 4 staff members, and has been providing financial and technical support to install demonstration plot, conduct researches, and provide the training to farmers.

As to AEATRI, 3 staff members participated in the training in rice milling technology and mechanization technology held in Japan⁶. Receiving the technical assistance from the Experts, the staff members have prepared a training curriculum for post-harvest rice handling and processing. The training will start in February 2010, targeting at all rice mill managers and operator in the country⁷.

(2) Output 2: Appropriate NERICA rice cultivation techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project area.

The Experts, together with the Counterpart personnel, have been conducting training in NERICA cultivation techniques directly to farmers. The number of farmers who received the training through such direct operation of the Project is 2,105 so far (as of January 2010). Apart from these direct trainings, there are indirect operations which the Project provide financial and/or technical support to other actors to provide trainings to farmers. Such actors include ZARDIS, NaSARRI, a NGO "Rural Livelihood Promotion Initiatives", World Food Programme (WFP)⁸, and Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV). While the Project aims to provide the training to 10,000 farmers by the end of project period, the total number of farmers who participated in the training so far has reached to 6,718 as shown in the table 2 below.

Types of Trai	ning	No. of Participants as of Jan. 2010
Direct-Operation		2,105
	ZARDIs	235
	NaSARRI	207
Indirect-Operation	NGO	2,269
	WFP	1,761
	JOCV	141
Total	·	6,718

Table 2: Number of Farmers Participated in the Training

⁶ Two (2) of them participated in the training before the beginning of the Project, in 2006 and 2007. One of them participated in the training during the project period, as described in the "3-1-1 Inputs, (1) Input provided by Japanese side".

⁷ There were 591 millers in Uganda in 2007 (source: project document).

⁸ The Project provides instructors (the Experts and/or Counterpart personnel) for the training, while WFP organizes farmers and provides seeds and other materials.

Although the Project has not realized a survey to find out the percentage of farmers who practice rice production after the training, according to the Counterpart personnel, roughly 50-70% of farmers who received the training apply the cultivation techniques at least once after the training.

In addition to the training to farmers, the Project has been providing the training to supporting actors such as AO and AAO of the local administrations, NGO staff, JOCVs, as well as university students in the country, and researchers/officials of African countries⁹, expecting that the upland rice cultivation techniques would be disseminated widely and they serve as mediators to disseminate the techniques to farmers. The total number of such actors who received training so far is 874¹⁰. For more details see "Annex 8: Training Record".

3-1-3 Prospects to Achieve the Project Purpose

The Project Purpose is "NERICA rice production is improved in its quantity and quality in the target area". In terms of quantity, while the estimated upland rice production in 2008 was 80,000 ton, it is expected to be doubled in 5 years¹¹. The upland rice area has been growing rapidly, as it was estimated at 35,000 ha in 2007 and 40,000 ha in 2008. Considering the current achievement of the Outputs of the Project as described in "3-1-2 Achievements of the Outputs", it is expected that the amount of upland rice production will increase steadily.

As to quality, the improvement of quality of unhusked rice at farmers' level has been observed by the Experts and Counterpart personnel, as a result of the orientation in post-harvest treatment as one of the subjects of the training. The Project together with AEATRI plans to start training aiming at rice mill owners and operators to improve their processing in the latter half of the project period, thus the quality of produced rice will be enhanced toward the end of the project period.

3-2 Implementation Processes

(1) Implementation of Activities

Most of the project activities are realized as they were planned, although there were changes in the detail of each research and training schedules. The preparation of reports of the results of researches has been delayed due to the necessity to determine how the results should be documented and presented, and the realization of other prioritized activities. The progress of the each activity is shown in "Annex 2: Plan of Operation".

⁹ The expert, Mr. Tsuboi, visited surrounding counties including Tanzania, Zambia, Sudan, Kenya, and Malawi, 9 times to provide technical advisory and lecture. Also the Project received some visits from other counties including Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Senegal, and Sudan.

¹⁰ Including the number of persons who participated more than once in the different level (or contents) of training.

¹¹ Source: UNRDS, June 2009

(2) Means of Technical Transfer

Technical Transfer of the Project has been done in an effective manner mostly by the long-term experts through the training seminars and on-the-job training (OJT). Some specialized areas of researches have been covered by the short-term experts. Although the period of allocation of each short-term expert is limited, same experts have allocated more than once to follow the sequence of activities. Also the training in Japan complemented the lack of expertise in the country. According to the personnel who participated in the interview of the Review, the technical transfer of the Project has been satisfactory and provided a lot of information relevant to their needs. The Experts are willing to help them when they need some advice in their activities, which helps them a lot to capture introduced technologies, even though the rice cultivation techniques were new for most of them.

(3) Communication among the Actors Involved

There is sufficient communication among Japanese Experts, between Japanese Experts and Counterpart personnel, as well as among Counterpart personnel, in the implementation of the activities. Apart from the daily communication in the process of project activities, the meeting with staff members (about 15) of whole Cereal Programme is held once in 2 weeks. Also the Head of the Programme and Japanese Experts meet once a week. In such occasions, the project activities have been monitored and decisions have been made smoothly.

(4) Involvement of Counterpart Personnel

Each Counterpart personnel listed in the "Annex 7: List of Counterpart Personnel" has participated in the project activities differently, depending on their roles and positions. Since many of them attend university courses at the same time, it causes some limitation in their involvement in the project activities. However, it is considered necessary to strengthen the research and extension capacity of the Counterpart personnel. On the other hand, the 3 Counterpart members who have intensively participated in the project activities are not official staff of NaCRRI, although they have recruited through NaCRRI. The request to NARO to proceed to the official employment of them has been made.

4. Results of the Review

4-1 Results of the Review Based on the Five Criteria

4-1-1 Relevance

It was identified that the Project has maintained its relevance in terms of needs and priority of Uganda, Japanese ODA policy, as well as the suitability as means to contribute to the issues in the agricultural development, as described in the followings.

(1) Needs and Priority of Uganda

- As it is mentioned in "2-1 Background", agriculture is considered as a priority area of economic development in PEAP and PMA. This Project has maintained its relevance with the national policy by aiming at agricultural development through the promotion of rice cultivation to small scale farmers in the target areas.
- MAAIF has established "Uganda National Rice Development Strategy (UNRDS)" in June 2009, as a framework for achieving the objectives of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD). UNRDS lays out Uganda's strategy for promotion of rice production between 2009/10 – 2017/18 with the aim of increasing household food security and reduce household poverty through increased production of high quality rice. The major strategies include strengthening the institutional framework, research, technology dissemination and capacity building, production, multiplication and dissemination of certified seed, among others.
- The cashability of rice in Uganda is still high, and rice production contributes highly to the improvement of farmer's income. Therefore, the demand of farmers in the technical assistance of rice production is increasing.
- Varieties of NERICA demonstrate superior characteristics in many criteria among other varieties. 3 varieties of upland NERICA (NERICA 1, 4 and 10) have been accredited as recommended variety by MAAIF. Thus the promotion of NERICA is relevant to the needs of the society of Uganda.
- (2) Japanese ODA Policy
- The rice promotion has maintained its priority as a core of Japanese Cooperation in the implementation plan of JICA, considering the Japanese Country Assistance Plan which prioritizes most the "agricultural development".
- Japan took the initiative in establishing the CARD in the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)-IV held in May 2008, which aims to double rice production in African countries within 10 years. The Project can directly contribute to the achievement of the CARD.

(3) Suitability as means

- The Project has been focusing on the development of practical techniques which are practical and applicable for farmers, while researches in basic areas such as pathology, pests, breeding and irrigation technologies have been realized through the orientation given by short-term experts and Technical Advisory Team.
- The trainings designed by the Projects include a lot of practical training. It is highly appreciated by any types of participants.
- The training for farmers is combined with the provision of rice seeds. The Project provides 1 kg of rice to each farmer after the training, and instruct them to start cultivate with 200 square meters which is adequate size for the first production. Out of the first 50kg of the product, the Project instruct them to give 2kg to the surrounding farmers who are interested in rice production, and use 20kg as seeds for the 2nd production in 1 acre of land. If a farmer succeeds in producing 1000kg with the 1 acre, 1kg of rice increases to 1000kg with in 2 production cycles in a year. Although it is not always successful as it is depending on the external factors such as amount of rainfall, this strategy has been accelerating the extension of the rice production.

(4) Collaboration with other donors and other JICA's projects

[Collaboration with other donors]

- WFP and WARDA have been sponsoring NaCRRI to promote NERICA, which provide intensively
 rice seeds and trainings in the target areas and contribute to the increase of growing area. The
 Japanese Experts and Counterpart personnel have been collaborating with such projects, providing
 trainings and technical assistance.
- FAO also has a rice promotion project, owing their technicians to extend the cultivation techniques.
 The Project has been participating in their meetings to exchange information and provide technical assistance.
- In addition, some NGOs including Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG2000) and World Vision provide fund for training and seeds. The Project has been providing technical support in their trainings.

[Collaboration with other JICA's projects]

- Under the "Rice Promotion Programme in Uganda (2008 2017)", the Project has close collaboration with other components of the Programme such as SIAD, JOCV, and construction of the Rice Research and Training Centre.
- Regarding the SIAD, the training related to lowland rice cultivation has been conducted in NaCRRI, and some studies in pest and disease of rice have been realized in NaCRRI.
- As to JOCV, there are 13 JOCVs who have a task of NERICA promotion, and 3 of them are designated to NaCRRI. They are working closely with the Project, receiving training from the Experts and working directly with farmers to disseminate the NERICA production. The other

JOCVs also receive the training and utilize the knowledge in their activities depending on the necessity.

 The Rice Research and Training Centre is under construction funded by Japan, and will be completed in October 2010. After the completion, the rice section in the Cereal Programme of NaCRRI will be allocated in the Centre.

4-1-2 Effectiveness

There is relatively high prospect of accomplishing the Project Purpose by the end of project period, as it was described in "3-1-3 Prospects to Achieve the Project Purpose".

While the Output 1 intends to build capacity of human resources who play main roles in the research and the extension of results of such researches, the Output 2 tries to extend NERICA production directly and indirectly to the farmers. In the second half of the project period, more human resources who have built their capacities in the first half of the project period will start providing trainings to farmers, rice millers and other supporting actors. The increase of growing area will directly contribute to the amount of production, since the upland rice production is new for most of the target area. In this situation, considering the achievement so far of the Project, these 2 Outputs are sufficient to achieve the Project Purpose.

As to the Important Assumption to achieve the Project Purpose determined in the PDM, which is "Trained staff at the central and district level continuously work for rice promotion", there is no resignation of trained staff so far. However, since the human resource is limited, the loss of trained staff will cause negative effect on the achievement of the Project Purpose. Therefore, this important assumption is still adequate.

In terms of possible constraint in the achievement of the Project Purpose, the change of rain pattern and drought can cause a serious damage to the upland rice production, as it was observed in last 2 seasons which caused poor yield in some target areas. In order to mitigate such influence of drought, there is high demand for the development on water harvest technology. The Project has been working on the researches to develop practical water harvest technologies which are applicable for farmers.

4-1-3 Efficiency

It is considered that the Project has been implemented efficiently, utilizing the sufficient input fully for the project activities. As a result, the level of achievement of the outputs is moderate as described in the followings.

- Regarding the Output 1, the capacity building of NaCRRI and ZARDIs has been progressed up to

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the level which they can plan and work on their basic researches and conduct trainings based on their plan, although technical assistance from the Experts is still necessary.

Regarding the Output 2, while the Project aims at providing training directly and indirectly to 10,000 farmers by the end of the project period, more than 6,700 farmers have already received the training so far. In addition, the training aimed at supporting actors (AO, AAO, NGO staff, etc.) have been carried out, and more trainings will be realized especially to the AO and AAO. The training curriculum for post-harvest rice handling aimed at mill owners and operators has been prepared, and it will start its full scale implementation in the latter half of the project period.

As a promoting factor of the progress of outputs, it was identified that before the commencement of the Project Mr. Tsuboi worked as an individual long-term expert from 2004 to 2008, and trained researchers and technicians of NaCRRI, realized various related researches, and established basic manuals, materials and know-hows in the implementation of trainings. The results of these previous activities have been fully utilized in the Project.

In addition, the collaborations with other donors and other components of JICA Programme which are described in "4-1-1 Relevance" have enhanced the efficiency of the implementation of the Project.

4-1-4 Impacts

Although it is premature to discuss the achievement of Overall Goal at this time, it can be expected that the achievement of the Project Purpose can directly contribute to the improvement of livelihood of rice producers. However, in terms of self-sufficiency of rice in the country, there are aspects which are not analyzed fully nor treated by the Project, such as the value chain of the rice product. Therefore it is difficult to make a prediction in the level of achievement.

As to the Important Assumption to achieve the Overall Goal, which is "The policy is favourable for rice promotion", it is expected that the Government will continue its support in rice promotion under the UNRDS until 2017/18.

Following multiple effects have been observed so far:

- There are sub-counties which give rice the status of one of the prioritized crops, and started making efforts in the extension (sub-counties in Masindi District).
- It is observed that there are many farmers who already improved their livelihood by producing NERICA after receiving the training. For example, one farmer produced 2,000kg within a year, which means 2,000,000 UGX of income. Also he gave seeds to his neighbouring farmers, and those farmers also produced 1,000kg.
- Among JOCVs who received the training, many of them are actually expanding the NERICA

production to the farmers in their designated areas. For example, one JOCV conducted training to 50 farmers and their growing area reached to 200 square meters. The collaboration with JOCV, especially with those of NERICA promotion, has been obtaining significant results in the extension.

 In Sudan, the amount of production in one of regions reached up to 40 ton, by receiving technical support from the Experts, and the growing area will be even larger for the next production.

There was no negative impact of the Project identified in the Review.

4-1-5 Sustainability

(1) Policy and Institutional Aspects

It is expected that the implementation of UNRDS secure the continuous policy support in NERICA promotion until 2017/18.

(2) Organisational and Financial Aspects

With the growing needs of farmers in the support in rice cultivation, the institutions related to rice promotion recognize the importance of rice, and the initiative of these actors has been gradually enhanced. On the other hand, the lack of operational budget except the project-based budget from donors has continued, and it is also a case for NERICA promotion. At the moment the growing initiatives have not resulted in the distribution of budget yet.

(3) Technical Aspect

The techniques introduced by the Project have been accepted and appreciated by the stakeholders. At the NaCRRI and ZARDIs, they have built basic capacities to engage in their tasks, and it will be strengthened in the latter half of the project period.

At local level, the Project has been providing the training to farmers mainly by coordinating with supporting actors. As it is observed that the monitoring and follow-up which are necessary for farmers in the process of production have been provided by these supporting actors, while the Project provides technical and financial support. However, it is difficult to attend the difficulties and/or questions of farmers which may arise in the process of production in the area where there is no such actors to support them. In Uganda, National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS) programme is main scheme on agricultural dissemination at local level in the country. While the Project is taking the role of research and dissemination in the central level, it has been recognized that the collaboration with NAADS programme is important in terms of dissemination of technology at local level. So far the Project has been providing the training in upland rice cultivation technologies to AOs and AAOs, and plans to provide the training to more AOs and AAOs in the second half of the project period. It is

expected to examine further possibilities of collaboration as a future step.

4-2 Conclusion

The Project has high prospect of achieving the Project Purpose, generating relatively high level of progress so far through the efforts of the Project Team and collaboration of stakeholders. The project activities have been carried out mostly as planned, and the technical transfer to NaCRRI and ZARDIs has been progressed. Also the direct and in-direct training to farmers have been progressed as it was expected. In the latter half of the project period, more training will be conducted through more stations of ZARDIs, in addition to the existed direct and indirect trainings. Also the training aimed at rice millers will be started soon to improve the quality of final product. Although there are a few issues to be considered as they are recommended in the following section, it is expected that the Project Team continues its efforts in the implementation of planned activities in the second half of the project period to achieve maximum results at the end of the Project.

5. Recommendations

(1) Revision of PDM

The current PDM version 0 needs to be revised mainly because the narrative summary has to be reconsidered to describe actual situation of the Project, and the indicators have to be determined to be able to verify the level of achievement. The Review Team suggests the revisions explained in the "Annex 10: Revision of PDM".

(2) Strengthening of operational structure at NaCRRI

In order to improve the operational structure, the Review Team recommend to NARO strengthening the human resource allocation in the Cereal Programme of NaCRRI.

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Project Title: NERICA Rice Promotion Project Period of Project: July 2008 to June 2011 (Three Years)

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Means of Verification	(to be confirmed after the Baseline Survey)	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	<ugandan side=""></ugandan>	Necessary Facilities for implementing the Project 1. Project Coordination Office at NaCRRI in Namulonge and necessary facilities 2. Related cost for the facilities	Assignment of C/P personnel an administrative staff Allocation of shared operational cost for the Project			
Ohiectively Verifiable Indicators	(to be confirmed after the Baseline Survey)	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	<u>Inputs</u> <japanese side=""></japanese>	Experts Long and Short-term Japanese Experts (including Third Country Experts,if necessary)	Equipment and Material 1 Vehicles 2 Equipment for Training 3 Laboratory/Agrucultural Equipment 4 Others		C/P Training 1 Training in Japan 2 Training in the Third Country	Allocation of shared operational cost for the Project
Narrativa Summarv	<u>Overall Goal</u> Rice is produced adequately for self-sufficiency and farmers' income is increased through the increased production and productivity of rice in Uganda.	<u>Project Purpose</u> NERICA Rice production is improved in its quantity and quality in the target area.	Outputs 1 Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) research system in NaCRRI and ZARDI is enhanced.	2 Appropriate NERICA rice cultivation techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project area.	Activities ¹⁻¹ To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm	¹⁻² To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties ¹⁻³ To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems	¹⁴ To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation ¹⁵ To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings	²⁻¹ To establish demonstration plots	2.2 To train stakeholders (local government officials, farmers and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cultivation, quality seed production, rice machinery fabrication and others based on requests	 ^{2.3} To provide training and exchange information with African countries ^{2.4} To conduct other activities relevant to promotion of NERICA Rice in Africa

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Plan for Training

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Plan for Research

Attachment 3: List of Experts

(1) Long Term Expert

Name of Expert	Specialty	Period	Affiliation
Mr. TSUBOI Tatsushi	Rice Cultivation Technology	18 Aug2008 – 30 Jun2011	JICA
Mr. GOTO Akio	Coordination / Dissemination	1Sep2008 – 30 Jun2011	JICA

(2) Short Term Expert

Name of Expert	Specialty	Period	Affiliation
Dr. NISHIMAKI Ryuzo	Chief Advisor / Upland irrigation technology	16Dec2008 - 7Mar2009	ЛСА
Dr. SAKAGAMI Junichi	Rice Research / Drought tolerant research	16Jan2009 - 8Feb2009	JIRCAS
Mr. KOJIMA Nobuyuki	Variety Selection Technology	14Feb2009 - 21June2009	Kokusai Koshu Co.
Dr. NISHIMAKI Ryuzo	Chief Advisor / Upland irrigation technology	20Jun2009 - 16Sep2009	ЛСА
Dr. SAKAGAMI Junichi	Rice Research / Drought tolerant research	7Dec2009 - 13Dec2009	JIRCAS
Dr. NISHIMAKI Ryuzo	Chief Advisor / Upland irrigation technology	10Dec2009 - 5Mar2010	ЛСА

(3) Technical Advisory Team

Name of Expert	Specialty	Period	Affiliation
Dr. SUZUKI Shinii	Soil Physics	5Jan2009 - 8Jan2009	Tokyo University
2112020120111j1			of Agriculture
Dr SANADA Atsushi	Crop Husbandry	$5 I_{20} = 8 I_{20} = 0.000$	Tokyo University
DI. SANADA Atsusiii	Crop Husbandry	55an2007 - 65an2007	of Agriculture
Dr. NATSUARI Kailaa	Capacity Development / Disease	8 Jan 2000 14 Jan 2000	Tokyo University
Dr. NAISUAKI Kelko	Control	8Jan2009 - 14Jan2009	of Agriculture
	Water harvest technology	28E-1-2000 5M2000	Tokyo University
Dr. TAKAHASHI Satoru	for arid	28Feb2009 - 5Mar2009	of Agriculture
Dr. TAKAHACHI Chimasi	Creaning Technology for arid	28E-h2000 5Mar2000	Tokyo University
Dr. TAKAHASHI Shinpei	Greening Technology for and	28Feb2009 - 5Mar2009	of Agriculture
Dr. HONMA Karahia	Water mality control	28E-h2000 5Mar2000	Tokyo University
Dr. HOINMA Kazunio	water quanty control	28Fe02009 - 5Mai 2009	of Agriculture
Dr. SAKACUCULEijahira	A grigultural Mashingry	28Eab2000 7Mar2000	Tokyo University
DI. SAKAOUCHI Eliciliio	Agricultural Machinery	28Fe02009 - /Mai2009	of Agriculture
Dr. NATSUARI Kaika	Capacity Development / Disease	12 Aug 2000 26 Aug 2000	Tokyo University
DI. NAISUAKI Kelko	Control	12Aug2009 - 20Aug2009	of Agriculture
Dr IKEDA Buoujahi	Dias Presiding	12 Aug 2000 = 68 cm 2000	Tokyo University
DI. IKEDA Kyöülelli	Kice breeding	12Aug2009 - 05ep2009	of Agriculture
Dr. TAKAHASHI Satami	Water harvest technology	20 Aug 2000 = 20 Aug 2000	Tokyo University
DI. TAKAHASHI Satoru	for arid	20Aug2009 - 30Aug2009	of Agriculture
Dr. SAKAGUCHI Ejichiro	A grigultural Machinery	$8D_{20}2000 = 13D_{20}2000$	Tokyo University
DI: SARAGOCTII Elicinito	Agricultural Machinery	8Dec2009 - 13Dec2009	of Agriculture
	Pest control	$4 J_{22} 2010 = 16 J_{22} 2010$	District research
DI. FUJILE AZUSA		+Jaii2010 - 10Jaii2010	Institute

Attachment 4: List of Equipment and Materials

(1) Carried from Japan

Year	Registration number	Item	Specification	No.	Value (UGX)	Value (JPY)	Location	Date of Registration
	A20-01	Software	SYSTAT11	1		157,200	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-02	Software	Sigmastat3.5	1		75,200	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-03	Software	Powerpoint2007	1		24,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-04	Software	Powerpoint2007	1		24,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-05	Software	Acrobat9 Standard	1		32,700	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-06	Software	Acrobat9 Standard	1		32,700	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-07	Software	Photoshot Element5	1		18,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-08	Waterproofing Automatic Level	Sokkia B2-1	1		166,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
2008	A20-09	Tristand for level	Sokkia PSA1	1		26,250	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-10	Printer	Epison PM-T960	1		35,980	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-11	Video camera	Sony HDR-SR11	1		138,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-12	Projector	Epison PM-T960	1		198,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-13	Digital Camera	Sony DSLA-A300	1		69,800	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-14	Portable printer	Canon PIXUS iP100	1		26,800	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	A20-15	Auger for Tension meter	DIK-1721	1		38,500	NaCRRI	12/12/2008
	A20-16	Solar battery	KY-001	1		105,000	NaCRRI	12/12/2008
	A20-17	Solar battery	KY-001	1		105,000	NaCRRI	12/12/2008
	A20-18	Soil Analysis kit	Dr. Soil	1		54,000	NaCRRI	21/01/2009
	A20-19	Soil Sampler	DIK-110B	1		136,000	NaCRRI	29/01/2009
2000	A20-20	Penetro meter	DIK-5521	1		238,000	NaCRRI	29/01/2009
2009	A20-21	Soil Moisture meter	DIK-355B	1		592,000	NaCRRI	29/01/2009
	A20-22	Software	Sigmat3.5	1		72,100	NaCRRI	12/03/2009
	A20-23	Software	Spss17	1		179,000	NaCRRI	12/03/2009

(2) Supplied

Year	Registration number	Item	Specification	No.	Value	Value (JPY)	Location	Date of Registration
2008	B20-01	Vehicle	NISSAN Pick -up	1	35,188USD		NaCRRI	18/12/2008
	B20-02	Vehicle	NISSAN PATROL Y61STD	1	47,618USD		NaCRRI	29/01/2009
	B20-03	Color Printer	Canon IRC3579	1	22,280,000UGX		NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	B20-04	85hp Tractor	McComic MB85	1	46900USD		NaCRRI	02/03/2009
	B20-05	3 Disc plough	Agromaster DP-3	1	4400USD		NaCRRI	02/03/2009
	B20-06	Off set disc harrow (24 disc)	Agromaster GOD220	1	6100USD		NaCRRI	02/03/2009
	B20-07	3 way tipping trailer	Praestbro maskiner A/S	1	6500USD		NaCRRI	02/03/2009
	B20-08	Transformer (incl. installation)	100KVA	1	35,329,792UGX		NaCRRI	15/03/2009
	B20-09	Vehicle	TOYOTA PRADO GX	1		4,317,931	NaCRRI	31/03/2009
	B21-1	Diesel engine for rice polishing machine	NF19-SK	1		643,000	Namarere	07/04/2009
	B21-2	Whiteness tester	C-300	1		278,500	NaCRRI	07/04/2009
2009	B21-3	GPS	GEKO301 with cable	1		31,800	NaCRRI	07/04/2009
			(English version)	1			(Cereal)	01/04/2009
	B21-4	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1		31,800	NaCRRI (Cereal)	07/04/2009
	B21-5	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1		31,800	NaCRRI (Cereal)	07/04/2009
	B21-6	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1		31,800	NaCRRI (Cereal)	07/04/2009
	B21-7	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1		31,800	NaCRRI (Cereal)	07/04/2009
	B21-8	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1		31,800	NaCRRI	07/04/2009
	B21-9	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1		31,800	Dennis Ochola	07/04/2009
	B21-10	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1		31,800	JOCV Tachimori	07/04/2009

B21-11	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1	31,800	JOCV Sako	07/04/2009
B21-12	GPS	GEKO301 with cable (English version)	1	31,800	JOCV Ito	07/04/2009
B21-13	Leaf Area Meter	Model LI3100C	1	1,870,000	NaCRRI	06/11/2009
B21-14	Plant Canopy Analyzer	Model LAI-2000	1	1,330,000	NaCRRI	06/11/2009

(3) Domestic Requisition

Year	Registration number	Item	Specification	No	Value (Ush)	Location	Date of Registration
	C20-1	Generator	Honda EB3000	1	2 210 000	NaCRRI	16/09/2008
	C20-2	Generator	Honda EB3000	1	2,210,000	NaCRRI	16/09/2008
	C20-3	Office Desk	160cm	1	490.000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-4	Office Desk	160cm	1	490,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-5	Office Desk	160cm	1	490,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-6	Office Desk	160cm	1	490,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-7	Office Desk	160cm	1	490,000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-8	Open Bookshelf	4 compartment	1	450000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-9	Open Bookshelf	4 compartment	1	450000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-10	Bookshelf	2 compartment with cabinet	1	500000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-11	Bookshelf	2 compartment with cabinet	1	500000	NaCRRI	04/11/2008
	C20-12	Safe	Universal BS-D670	1	1,200,000	NaCRRI	17/11/2008
	C20-13	Grasscutter	Lawnstar LSB3420	1	652,000	NaCRRI	17/11/2008
	C20-14	Laptop Computer	Toshiba Satellite Pro	1	1,160,000	NaCRRI(Alibu	21/11/2008
2008			L300-Ez1501			Simon)	
2008	C20-15	Laptop Computer	Toshiba Satellite Pro L300-Ez1501	1	1,160,000	NaCRRI(Office)	21/11/2008
	C20-16	Laptop Computer	Toshiba Satellite Pro L300-Ez1501	1	1,160,000	NaCRRI	21/11/2008
	C20-17	Laptop Computer	Toshiba Satellite Pro L300-Ez1501	1	1,160,000	NaCRRI(Andrew)	21/11/2008
	C20-18	Laptop Computer	Toshiba Satellite Pro L300-Ez1501	1	1,160,000	NaCRRI(Edoku)	21/11/2008
	C20-19	Projector	Sony ES5	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	21/11/2008
	C20-20	Water pump	KoshinSEH-50X	1	1,090,000	NaCRRI	26/11/2008
	C20-21	Walking Tractor	Honda F800	1	4,900,000	NaCRRI	09/12/2008
	C20-22	Printer	HP Officejet 5610	1	370,000	NaCRRI	15/12/2008
	C20-23	Printer	HP Officejet 5610	1	370,000	NaCRRI	15/12/2008
	C20-24	White board	2x0m with Stand	1	390,000	NaCRRI	29/12/2008
	C20-25	White board	2x1m with Stand	1	390,000	NaCRRI	29/12/2008
	C20-26	Shredder	ATRAS CC1540	1	450,000	NaCRRI	15/01/2009
	C20-27	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,150,000	NaCRRI	28/01/2009
	C20-28	Refridgerator	LG GRU232 RLK	1	909,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-29	Refridgerator	LG GRU232 RLK	1	909,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-30	Office Desk	120cm	1	395,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-31	Office Desk	120cm	1	395,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-32	Office Desk	120cm	1	395,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-33	Office Desk	120cm	1	395,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-34	Office Desk	120cm	1	395,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-35	Office Desk	120cm	1	395,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-36	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-37	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-38	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
2009	C20-39	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-40	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-41	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-42	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-43	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-44	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-45	Cabinet	Metaric 4 drawers	1	400,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-46	Bookshelf with cabinet	2 comaprtment with cabinet	1	525,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-47	Bookshelf with cabinet	2 comaprtment with cabinet	1	525,000	NaCRRI	20/02/2009
	C20-48	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	NaCRRI	26/02/2009
	C20-49	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	NaCRRI	26/02/2009
	C20-50	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	NaCRRI	26/02/2009
	C20-51	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	NaCRRI	26/02/2009
	C20-52	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	NaCRRI	26/02/2009
	C20-53	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	NaCRRI	26/02/2009

C20-54	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	SIAD	26/02/2009
C20-55	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	20-3 Mizunaga	26/02/2009
C20-56	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	Bulindi ZARDI	26/02/2009
C20-57	Pedal slesher	Pedal Method	1	700,000	Mukono ZARDI	26/02/2009
C20-58	motolized slesher	Motored	1	3,000,000	NaCRRI	26/02/2009
C20-59	motolized slesher	Motored	1	3,000,000	NaCRRI	26/02/2009
C20-60	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L300	1	1,390,000	NaCRRI(Bell)	27/02/2009
C20-61	Laptop Computer		1	1,390,000		27/02/2009
C20-62	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L300	1	1,390,000		27/02/2009
C20-63	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L300	1	1,390,000	NaCRRI(Steaven)	27/02/2009
C20-65	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L300	1	1,390,000	NaCRRI NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-66	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L300	1	1,390,000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-67	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L300	1	1.390.000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-68	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L300	1	1,390,000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-69	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L300	1	1,390,000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-70	Desktop computer	Dell Optiples360L	1	1,100,000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-71	Desktop computer	Dell Optiples360L	1	1,100,000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-72	Desktop computer	Dell Optiples360L	1	1,100,000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-73	Desktop computer	Dell Optiples360L	1	1,100,000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-74	Desktop computer	Dell Optiples360L	1	1,100,000	NaCRRI	27/02/2009
C20-75	Pedal Slesher	Pedal Method	1	600,000	Namarere	04/03/2009
C21-1	Scanner	HP Scan Jet5590	1	1,000,000	NaCRRI	30/06/2009
C21-2	Pedal Thresher	Pedal Thresher	1	600,000	NaCRRI	09/07/2009
C21-3	Pedal Thresher	Pedal Thresher	1	600,000	NaCRRI	09/07/2009
C21-4	Pedal Thresher	Pedal Thresher	1	600,000	NaCRRI	09/07/2009
C21-5	Pedal Thresher	Pedal Thresher	1	600,000		09/07/2009
C21-6	Pedal Inresher	Pedal Inresher	1	600,000		09/07/2009
C21-7	Pedal Thresher	Pedal Infesher	1	600,000	MacKKI Magindi Distriat	09/07/2009
C21-8	Pedal Thresher	Pedal Thresher	1	600,000	Masindi District	09/07/2009
C21-10	Pedal Thresher	Pedal Thresher	1	600,000	NaCRRI	09/07/2009
C21-11	Pedal Thresher	Pedal Thresher	1	600.000	Masindi District	09/07/2009
C21-12	Weighing scale	SF-400A 0.1-600g	1	425.000	NaCRRI	20/08/2009
C21-13	Weighing scale	SF-400A 0.1-600g	1	425,000	NaCRRI	20/08/2009
C21-14	Weighing scale	SF-400A 0.1-600g	1	425,000	NaCRRI	20/08/2009
C21-15	Laptop	Toshiba NB100	1	1,050,000	NaCRRI	03/09/2009
C21-16	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W180	1	480,000	NaCRRI	23/09/2009
C21-17	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W180	1	480,000	NaCRRI(Cereal)	23/09/2009
C21-18	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W180	1	480,000	Ngetta ZARDI	23/09/2009
C21-19	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W180	1	480,000	NaCRRI	23/09/2009
C21-20	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W180	1	480,000	NaSARRI	23/09/2009
C21-21	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W180	1	480,000	Bulindi ZARDI	23/09/2009
C21-22	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W180	1	480,000	NaCRRI	23/09/2009
C21-23	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-w180	1	480,000	Kweditada ZARDI	23/09/2009
C21-24	Digital Camera	Sony DSC-W180	1	480,000		23/09/2009
C21-25	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1 600 000	NoCPRI (Caraol)	23/09/2009
C21-20	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,000,000	NaCRRI (Cereal)	23/09/2009
C21-28	Printer	HP Officeiet4580	1	380.000	NaCRRI	23/09/2009
C21-29	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240.000 pump	NaCRRI	12/10/2009
	and suction pipe	in the second		600,000 pipes		
C21-30	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240,000 pump	Kumi District	12/10/2009
	and suction pipe			600,000 pipes		
C21-31	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240,000 pump	Masindi District	12/10/2009
	and suction pipe			600,000 pipes		
C21-32	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240,000 pump	Masindi District	12/10/2009
	and suction pipe			600,000 pipes		
C21-33	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240,000 pump	Masındı District	12/10/2009
C21.24	and suction pipe	Sum on an an an an allow	1	600,000 pipes	Manin di District	12/10/2000
C21-34	and suction pipe	Super money maker	1	240,000 pump	Masindi District	12/10/2009
C21-35	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240.000 pipes	Masindi District	12/10/2009
021-55	and suction pipe	Super money maker	1	600 000 pines	Masindi District	12/10/2009
C21-36	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240.000 pipes	Masindi District	12/10/2009
	and suction pipe			600,000 pipes		
C21-37	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240,000 pump	Masindi District	12/10/2009
	and suction pipe			600,000 pipes		
C21-38	Pedal Pump with hose pipe	Super money maker	1	240,000 pump	Masindi District	12/10/2009
	and suction pipe			600,000 pipes		
C21-39	Printer	Canon IR1018J	1	2,100,000	NaCRRI (Cereal)	07/11/2009
C21-40	Analytical Weigh Scale	Denver InstrumentXE-100	1	5,000,000	NaCRRI	19/11/2009

C21-41	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	NaCRRI	30/11/2009
C21-42	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	Kiboga(JOCV Ito)	30/11/2009
C21-43	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	NaCRRI	30/11/2009
C21-44	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	NaCRRI	30/11/2009
C21-45	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	NaCRRI	30/11/2009
C21-46	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	kiboga(JOCV Ito)	30/11/2009
C21-47	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	NaCRRI	30/11/2009
C21-48	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	NaCRRI	30/11/2009
C21-49	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	NaCRRI	30/11/2009
C21-50	Pedal Thresher	Made in China(Blue)	1	600,000	NaCRRI	30/11/2009
C21-51	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-52	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	Mukono ZARDI	01/12/2009
C21-53	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-54	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-55	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-56	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-57	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-58	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-59	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	Bulindi ZARDI	01/12/2009
C21-60	Projector	Sony ES7	1	1,500,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-61	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-62	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-63	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	Mukono ZARDI	01/12/2009
C21-64	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-65	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-66	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-67	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-68	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	Bulindi ZARDI	01/12/2009
C21-69	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-70	Laptop Computer	Toshiba L-450	1	1,250,000	NaCRRI	01/12/2009
C21-71	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-72	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-73	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-74	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-75	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-76	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-77	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-78	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1.350.000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-79	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	NaCRRI	05/12/2009
C21-80	Generator	Honda EB1000	1	1,350,000	Mukono ZARDI	05/12/2009
C21-81	Weigh Scale	Salter Brecknell SBI100	1	2,300,000	NaCRRI	15/12/2009
C21-82	Weigh Scale	Avery Berkel	1	2,700,000	NaCRRI	15/12/2009
C21-83	Grass cutter	lawn master	1	2,537,000	NaCRRI	21/12/2009
C21-84	Invertor	EMB 2.5KVA	2	2,350,000	NaCRRI	22/12/2009
				, ,		1

Name of trainee	Period	Subject	Recipient Institution	Title and Institution
Mr. Ronald Kaketo	26/07/2009 – 14/11/2009	Rice Cultivation (Upland variety selection technology for Africa)	JICA Tsukuba	Research Assistant, Bulindi ZARDI
Mr. Ecaat Steaven	08/02/2010 - 30/10/2010	Rice Cultivation (Irrigation and drain technology for small scale farmer)	JICA Tsukuba	Technician, Cereal Program/NaCRRI
Mr. Okurut Samuel	06/01/2010 – 06/03/2010	Agricultural Machinery (Mechanization technology)	JICA Obihiro	Research Officer, AEATRI

Attachment 5: List of C/P training in Japan or Third Countries
Attachment 6: Project Cost born by Japanese Side

(1) Uganda Shilling

Catagory	2008		20	09		
Category	Sep - Dec	Dec - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	
Air ticket	-	-	-	-	6,029,160	
Trip cost	11,909,000	11,415,000	10,058,200	14,021,200	7,984,000	
Contract with consultant	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract with local NGO	8,688,000	38,466,000	7,371,000	5,356,000	3,572,000	
Allowance	18,623,200	16,875,000	16,875,000	19,628,000	27,432,000	
Meeting	-	1,261,420	-	-	-	
Others	57,226,750	192,572,050	42,166,850	192,031,369	418,515,066	Total
Sub-total	96,446,950	260,589,470	76,471,050	231,036,569	463,532,226	1,128,076,265

(2) US Dollars

Catagory	2008		20	09		
Calegory	Sep - Dec	Dec - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	
Air ticket	-	-	-	4,288.00	5,011.00	
Trip cost	-	1,658.00	-	2,949.00	6,033.00	
Contract with consultant	-		-	-	-	
Contract with local NGO	-		-	-	-	
Allowance	-		-	-	-	
Meeting	-		-	-	-	
Others	5,377.00	2,929.58	17.00	74.46	86.46	Total
Sub-total	5,377.00	4,587.58	17.00	7,311.46	11,130.46	28,423.5

No	NameTitleInstitutionSpecialty				Remarks			
1	Dr. Denis T. Kyetere	Director General	Project Director					
2	Dr. James A. Ogwang	Director	NaCRRI	Administration	Project Manager			
3	Dr. Godfrey Asea	Head of Cereal Programme	NaCRRI	Breeding	Project Coordinator			
4	Mr. Lamo Jimmy	Research officer	NaCRRI	Breeding	 Studying in South Africa for PhD in Rice Breeding 			
5	Dr. Michael Otum	Research officer	NaCRRI	Entomologist				
6	Mr. Serumaga Julius	Research Assistant	NaCRRI	Pathology				
7	Mr. Onaga Jeffrey	Research Assistant	NaCRRI	Physiology	 Studying at Makerere Univ for MSc in rice physiology Participated in NERICA varietals selection training in Japan (Jun-Nov 2006) 			
8	Mr. Alibu Simon	Research Assistant	NaCRRI	Agronomy	 Participated in Rice Research Training in Japan (Feb-Nov 2008) Will study at Tokyo Univ of Agriculture for MSc in Agronomy 			
9	Mr. Dennis Ochola	Research Assistant	NaCRRI	Pathology	 Studying at Makerere Univ for MSc in pathology, Participated in Rice Research Training in Japan (Feb-Nov 2007) 			
10	Mr. Ecaat Steaphen	Technician	NaCRRI	Agronomy	 Studying at Makerere Univ for BSc in Agronomy 			
11	Mr. Kaboyo Solomon	Technician	NaCRRI	Agronomy	 Participated in upland variety selection technology training in Japan (Jun-Nov 2007) 			
12	Mr. Ochen Stephen	Technician	NaCRRI	Agronomy	- Studying for BSc in agriculture economy			

Attachment 7: List of Counterpart Personnel

Attachment 8: Training Record

(1) Direct Operation

Category	Sep 09 – Mar 09	Apr 09 – Sep 09	Oct 09 – Jan 10	Total
Farmer	1773	226	106	2105
ZARDI and NaSARRI	35	93	0	128
Student	113	82	125	320
NGO	13	0	0	13
JOCV ⁱ	57	94	37	188
Officials ⁱⁱ	0	28	9	37
Other countries in Uganda ⁱⁱⁱ	18	4	18	40
Other countries ^{iv}	50	130	96	276
	3107			

(2) Indirect Operation

Implemented by	Beneficiary	No.
JOCV	Farmer	141
ZARDI	Farmer	235
NaSARRI	Farmer	207
NGO	Farmer	2269
WFP ^v	Farmer	1761
Total		4613

(3) TotalTotal Farmer Trained: 6,718Grand Total: 7,720

ⁱ Including the JOCVs for NERICA promotion, other JOCVs in Uganda, and JOCVs in other Southeast African Countries.

ⁱⁱ Including officials from central and local governments (AO and AAO).

ⁱⁱⁱ Training for officials and researchers of other countries held at NaCRRI.

^{iv} Training provided by the Experts in the other countries (Tanzania, Zambia, Sudan, Kenya, and Malawi)

^v The Project provides instructors (the Experts and/or C/P personnel) for the training, while WFP

organizes farmers and provides seeds and other materials.

Attachment 9: Schedule of the Mid-term Review

Data		Mr. Kohara, Mr. Tomitaka (IICA)	Mr. Noda (JICA)	Ms. Ohashi (Consultant,	Ms. Itagaki (Consultant,						
Jun 18	Mon	Tonntaka (JICA)			Arrive at Entebbe						
Juli 10	WIOII				8:30 IICA office						
					9.30 Move to MA AIE						
19	Tue				10:30 Meeting with Expert						
19	Tue				14:00 Meeting with MAAIF						
					staff						
				Arrive at Entebbe Field visit (Mavuge)							
20	Wed			Arrive at Entebbe	Field visit (Butarejja)						
				8:30 IICA office	Field visit (Mbala)						
				9:30 Move to NaCRRI	Filed visit(Bududa)						
21	Thur			10:30 Meeting with Expert							
21	1 mui			14:00 Meeting with							
				NaCRRI							
				9:00 Interview at NaCRRI	Field visit(Bukedea)						
22	Fri			9:00 Interview at NaCKRI Field visit(Bukedee 14:00 Field Visit (Mukono Field visit(Bukedee							
				ZARDI)							
				9:00 Field visit (Farmer.	Field visit (Kumi)						
23	Sat			JOCV)							
24	Sun		Arrive at Entebbe	10:00 Move to Soroti	Report writing						
			8:30 JICA office	10:00 Field visit (NaSARRI) Field visit(Budaka)							
			9:30 Move to MAAIF	13:30 Meeting with	Field visit(Pallisa)						
			10:30 Courtesy call to	WFP-Soroti office							
	Mon		MAAIF (Mr. Okaasai)								
25			11:30 Courtesy call to								
			NARO (Dr. Kyetere)								
			15:00 Meeting with								
			Director, NaCRRI and								
			Expert								
			8:00 Move to Lira	8:00 Move to Lira	Field visit(Kaberamaido)						
26	Tue		14:00 Field visit (NGO,	14:00 Field visit (NGO,	Field visit(Kumi II)						
			farmer)	farmer)							
			8:00 Move to Masindi	Field visit(Bugiri)							
			11:00 Meeting with Masindi I	Meeting with Masindi District Agricultural Officer							
27	Wed		12:00 Move to Hoima	di ZARDI							
			14:00 Meeting with Bulindi Z								
			15:00 Visiting farmers working with Bulindi ZARDI								
			16:00 Move to Kampala								
28	Thur		AM Meeting with MAAIE	pert Draft evaluation report)							
		Arrivo et Entebbo	AM Mosting with NAPO	Draft evaluation report)							
29	Fri	IICA office	PM Meeting of the Review	(Draft evaluation report) Team							
30	Sat		The meeting of the review	NaCBBI							
31	Sun	Field visit (SIAD)	··	Report writing							
		AM Field visit (SIAD)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	AM Report writing							
Feb 1	Mon	PM Meeting of the Re	view Team	PM Meeting of the Review Te	eam						
		10:00 Courtesy call to	the Minister								
2	Tue	11:00 Courtesy call to	PS								
		14:00 Courtesy call to	NARO(DG), Discussion on M/	M(NERICA project)							
3	Wed	14:00 Discussion on N	I/M with MAAIF (SIAD)								
1	Thur	9:00 Joint Coordinatin	g Committee (NERICA, SIAD)							
4	Inui	PM Sign on M/M									
5	Eri	AM Report to EoJ, JIC	CA office								
3		PM Depart from Entebbe									

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(1) Points of Revision

Dispet Area Dispet Area Does not mention in the current PDM. Suitable area for NERICA production in Uganda Does not mention in the current PDM. Earners in the target area Does not mention in the current PDM. Earners in the target area Does not mention in the current PDM. Earners in the target area Dougnul. Exercise Summary Output.1 Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and control or chinary in NaCRM and ZARD) is enhanced. Output.2 Output.2 Output.2 Appropriate NERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers, farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the target area. Output.2 Output.2 Output.2 Appropriate NERICA Rice varieties Output.2 Appropriate NERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers, farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the production techniques are introduced to farmers, farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the transcentration and maintenance of rice germ plasm 1-1. To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm 1-2. To develop appropriate Brooneric practices for upolation techniques of characterization and rice under techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm 1-3. To develop appropriate PRICA Rice varieties 1-4. To introduce techniques of characterization an	Current PDM	Proposed Revision	Remarks
Target Group Marentifie Sommery Farmers in the target area Marentifie Sommery Lender Comparison capacity of NERICA (upland and waland) research system in NaCRRI and ZARDI is owland) research system in NaCRRI and ZARDI is owland) research system in NaCRRI and ZARDI is other and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and beneaued) - Deleted "research not comparison capacity of NERICA (upland and learners) Output.1 Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and owland) research system in NaCRRI and ZARDI is other and farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the project area. - Deleted "research production techning introduced to farmers and farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the project area. - Deleted "research production techning introduced to farmers and farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the project area. - Deleted "research troduce techniques are notification and maintenance of rice germ plasm - Deleted "research to develop appropriate provide and hould and owland rice used research and hould and ownant rice used compare agro-ecosystems including mechanization and maintenance of rice germ plasm - Deleted "research to develop appropriate provide and hould and ownand rice used reprovide and hould and ownand rice used reprovide reprovide and mechanization for cultivation - Aded "2-4. Con to rice and hould reprove technical manuals and text bools necessary for training 1.1. To introduce technical manuals and text bools necessary for training - Deleted "research to develop appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanizene propriate post-harvest technologies and and mechani	Target Area Does not mention in the current PDM.	Suitable area for NERICA production in Uganda	
Neurative Summery - Deleted "research Output Counced - Deleted "research Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowiand) research system in Na/CRRI and ZARDIs is enhanced. - Deleted "research Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowiand) research system in Na/CRRI and ZARDIs - Deleted "research Appropriate SIRUCA rice guilts and Extension capacity of NERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the project tarea. - Changed "NERICA propriate station and minetomers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project tarea. - Changed "Second Lowiand tareacterization and minetomers of rice germ plasm - Changed "Second horitomilies to i rowith tareacterization and minetomers of rice germ plasm - Deleted "research minetomers of rice germ plasm 1.3. To develop appropriate geronnic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different upland and lowland rice under the different wased cropping systems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems - Added "2-4, Con dupida" 2.1. To develop appropriate post-harvest technologies and unantenance of rice germ plasm To develop appromine practices for upland and lowland rice under the different and nowland rice under the different upland and lowland rice under the different and nowland rice under the different agro-eccosystems including mechanization for cultivation	Target Group Does not mention in the current PDM.	Farmers in the target area	
Couput L Conditient Collected "research lowland) in NaCRRI and ZARDIs is enhanced. Deleted "research lowland) in NaCRRI and lowland) in the introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm intenance of rice germ plasm mintenance of rice germ plasm potorial agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems including mechanization for cultivation. Deleted "2-4, Com and mechanization for cultivation 1-4. To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation 1-4. To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation Deleted "2-4, Com and mechanization for cultivation 1-5. To review technical manuels and text books necessary	Narrative Summary		
Output 2 Changed "VERIC Appropriate NERICA rice cultivation techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project area. - Changed "VERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project area. - Changed "VERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project area. - Changed "VERICA rice production techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm - Changed "VERICA Rice in maintenance of rice germ plasm - Deleted "2.4. Cont NERICA Rice varieties 1.3. To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and friet under the different agro-ecosystems and mechanization for cultivation - Added "2.4. Cont NERICA Rice varieties 1.4. To identify the appropriate gronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different and mechanization for cultivation and mechanization for cultivation - Added "2.4. Cont NERICA Rice varieties 2.1. To eview technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings - To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings 2.1. To eview technical manuals and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cultivation, quality seed production, rice machinery farmers and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cultivation, quality seed production, rice machinery farmers and farmers and oners based on requests - Added "2.4. Cont NERICA Rice in- Added "2.4. Cont NERICA Rice internation plots for training 2.1. To eview technicil manuals and text books necessary for trainings <	<u>Output 1</u> Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) research system in NaCRRI and ZARDI is enhanced.	Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) in NaCRRI and ZARDIs is enhanced.	 Deleted "research system".
Activities Activities 1-1. To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm - Deleted "2-4. To NERICA Rice and maintenance of rice germ plasm 1-2. To identify the characteristics of newly released maintenance of rice germ plasm - Added "2-4. Conc hupland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems - Added "2-4. Conc hupland and lowland rice under the different and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems - Added "2-4. Conc hupland and lowland rice under the different and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems - Added "2-4. Conc hupland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems - Added "2-4. Conc hupland and lowland rice under the different and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization for cultivation - Added "2-4. Conc hupland and lowland rice under the different and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization for cultivation - - Added "2-4. Conc hupland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization for cultivation 1-3. To detentify the appropriate agronomic parterises - - - - - - - - - - - - <	Output 2 Appropriate NERICA rice cultivation techniques are introduced to farmers and farmers groups, etc. in the Project area.	Appropriate NERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers, farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the Project area.	 Changed "NERICA rice cultivation techniques" to "NERICA rice production techniques" and added "rice millers" considering that the Project intends to introduce post-harvest processing techniques also to rice millers to improve the quality of product.
2-4. To conduct other activities relevant to promotion of 2-4. Conduct impact survey	 Activities 1.1. To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm 1-2. To identify the characteristics of newly released 1-3. To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems 1-4. To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation 1-5. To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings 2-1. To establish demonstration plots 2-3. To provide training and exchange information with African countries 2-4. To conduct other activities relevant to promotion of 	 To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the different agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cultivation To review technical manuals and text books necessary for trainings To rainings To rain stakeholders (local government officials, farmers and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cultivation, quality seed production, rice machinery fabrication and others based on requests To provide training and exchange information with African countries 	 Deleted "2-4. To conduct other activities relevant to promotion of NERICA Rice in Africa" from the current PDM due to the duplication with the 2-3. Added "2-4. Conduct impact survey"

NERICA Rice in Africa		
Objectively Verifiable Indicators		
<u>Overall Goal</u> Does not mention in the current PDM.	 Self-sufficiency rate of rice in Uganda Household income of farmers who engage in rice cultivation. 	
<u>Project Purpose</u> Does not mention in the current PDM.	 The production of upland NERICA rice reaches 140,000 ton. NERICA rice which passes the quality standard of the Project is increased. 	 As to the "1", the attainment target was calculated with the estimated amount of production indicated in the UNRDS. As to the "2", the quality standard will be established by the Project.
<u>Output 1</u> Does not mention in the current PDM.	 1-1. The results of researches in each selected subject at NaCRRI are compiled. 1-2. The results of researches to meet regional characteristics 	 These indicators describe the results of capacity building in research and extension capacity which is necessary for each actor to play their expected roles in the NERICA promotion. As to the "1-1", the selected subjects are cultivation technologies,
	at ZARDIs are compiled. 1-3. The training in appropriate NERICA rice cultivation aiming at farmers and supporting actors is conducted by NaCRRI and ZARDIs in accordance with the training module. 1-4. The training in post-harvest processing aiming at rice millers is conducted in accordance with the training module.	 pathology, physiology, breeding, irrigation technologies, soil, and others which are yet to be determined. As to the "1-3" and "1-4", the Project needs to monitor the trainings, using the established check points.
Output 2 Does not mention in the current PDM.	 2-1. A total of 12,000 persons (10,000 farmers and 2,000 others) receive training provided directly and indirectly by the Project. 2-2. 30% of farmers who received the training produce NERICA continuously. 2-3. 70% of rice millers who received the training apply the introduced post-harvest processing techniques. 	 As to the "2-1", "others" includes rice millers, AO, AAO, NGO staff, university students, JOCV, researches and officials of surrounding countries, and so on. As to the "2-2" and "2-3", the attainment target was suggested, considering the external factors and experiences so far with the stakeholders.
Means of Verification		
<u>Overall Goal</u> Does not mention in the current PDM.	 Agricultural Statistics of MAAIF, Uganda Revenue Authority Household income survey of the Bureau of Statistics and/or sample survey of the Project. 	 The total amount of rice production can be found in the agricultural statistics of MAAIF, and total amount of imported rice can be found in the information of Uganda Revenue Authority. A survey to identify the income of farmers who engage in upland rice cultivation at the end of the project period needs to be conducted by the Project as a baseline to compare with the situation 3-5 years after the Project.

	 Uganda Bureau of statistics plans to conduct detailed household survey; however, it is necessary to identify this means of verific again at the moment of final evaluation of the Project. 	- The Project plans to conduct impact survey.	the Project the Project	- The Project plans to monitor the trainings conducted by NaCRF	h subject prepared by NaCRRI ZARDIs to see if they are satisfactory and in accordance with the	training module.	e training	e training	- The Project plans to conduct impact survey.		the Project	the Project		- Added "The price of rice does not fall dramatically", considerin	for rice promotion. the price of rice is important external factors which can affect the	ot fall dramatically. achievement of Overll Goal.	 "Trained staff at the central and district levels continuously wor 	of climate such as drought. rice promotion" was moved to activities level, considering that	affect the achievement of Outputs.	 Added "There is no serious influence of climate such as drough 	considering it affect the achievement of the Project Purpose.	- Added "Trained staff at the central and local levels continuously	
_			 Inpact survey report of t Impact survey report of t 		1-1. Reports of each research	1-2. Reports of ZARDIs	1-3. Monitoring report of the	1-4. Monitoring report of the		2-1. Training Record	2-2. Impact survey report of t	2-3. Impact survey report of t			- The policy is favorable for	 The price of rice does not 		There is no serious influence of					
		Project Purpose	Does not mention in the current PDM.	Output 1	Does not mention in the current PDM.				Output 2	Does not mention in the current PDM.			Important Assumptions	At Project Purpose level	The policy is favorable for rice promotion.		At Outputs level	Trained staff at the central and district levels continuously	work for rice promotion.			At Activities level	

Date: February 4, 2010

(2) Proposed PDM version 1

Project Title: NERICA Rice Promotion Project Period of Project: Auguest 2008 to June 2011 (Three Years) Target Area: Suitable area for NERICA production in Uganda Target Group: Farmers in the target area Narrative Summary

Important Assumptions The policy is favourable for rice promotion. The price of rice dose not fall dramatically.	There is no serious influence of climate such as drought.	Trained staff at the central and local levels continuously work for rice promotion. Pre-conditions The security conditions in the Project Area do not deteriorate.
Means or vernication Agricultural Statistics of MAAIF, Uganda Revenue Authority 2 Household income survey of the Bureau of Statistics, sample survey 1 Impact survey report of the Project 2 Impact survey report of the Project	 1-1. Reports of each research subject prepared by NaCRRI 1-2. Reports of ZARDIs 1-3. Monitoring report of the training 1-4. Monitoring report of the training 2-1. Training Record 2-2. Impact survey report of the Project 2-3. Impact survey report of the Project 	
Objectively Verifiable Indicators 1 Self-sufficiency rate of rice in Uganda 2 Household income of farmers who engage in rice cultivation. 1 The production of upland NERICA rice reaches 140,000 ton. 2 NERICA rice which passes the quality standard of the Project is increased.	 The results of researches in each selected subject at NaCRRI are compiled. The results of researches to meet regional characteristics at ZARDIs are compiled. The training in appropriate NERICA rice cutitivation aiming at farmers and supporting actors's conducted by NaCRRI and ZARDIs in accordance with the training module. The training in post-harvest processing aiming at rice millers is conducted in accordance with the training module. A total of 12,000 persons (10,000 farmers and 2,000 others) receive training provided directly and indirectly by the Project. A total of 12,000 persons (10,000 farmers and 2,000 others) receive training provided directly and indirectly by the Project. 30% of rice millers who received the training produce NERICA post-harvest processing techniques. 	Inputs Lapanese Side> Experts Long and Short-term Japanese Experts (including Third Country Experts, if necessary) Equipment and Material 1 Vehicles 2 Equipment for Training 3 Laboratory/Agricultural Equipment 4 Others C/P Training 1 Training 1 Training 1 Training 1 Training in Japan 2 Training in Japan 2 Training in Laborational cost for the Project
Overall Goal Overall Goal Rice is produced adequately for self-sufficiency and farmers' income is increased through the increased production and productivity of rice in Uganda. <u>Project Purpose</u> NERICA Rice production is improved in its quantity and quality in the target area.	 Outputs Outputs Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) research system in NaCRRI and ZARDIs is enhanced. Appropriate NERICA rice production techniques are introduced to farmers, farmers groups, rice millers, etc. in the Project area. 	Activities Activities of rice germ plasm 1-1. To introduce techniques of characterization and maintenance of rice germ plasm 1-2. To identify the characteristics of newly released NERICA Rice varieties 1-3. To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice under the diffrent agro-ecosystems including mechanization and rice based cropping systems 1-4. To identify the appropriate post-harvest technologies and mechanization for cutitivation 1-5. To review technical manuals and text books necessary for rainings 2-1. To establish demonstration plots for training 2-2. To train stakeholders (local government officials, farmers and farmers groups etc.) on NERICA Rice cutitivation, quality seed production, rice machinery fabrication and others based on requests 2-4. Conduct impact survey

* Supporting actors include Agriculture Officers, Assistant Agriculture Officers, NGO staff, JOCVs, etc.

