タンザニア連合共和国
灌漑農業技術普及支援体制強化計画
終了時評価報告書

平成 24 年 12 月
（2012年）

独立行政法人国際協力機構
農村開発部

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タンザニア連合共和国
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序　　文

独立行政法人国際協力機構は、タンザニア連合共和国関係機関との討議議事録（R/D）等に基づき、「灌漑農業技術普及支援体制強化計画」を実施しました。

今般、プロジェクトの協力期間終了にあたり、技術協力期間中の実績と実施プロセスを確認し、その情報に基づいて、評価5項目（妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性）の観点から日本国側・タンザニア連合共和国側双方で総合的な評価を行うとともに、今後の協力の枠組みについても協議を行うことを目的として、2011年11月に終了時評価団を現地に派遣しました。

本調査団は、タンザニア連合共和国側評価委員と合同評価委員会を結成し、評価結果を合同評価報告書に取りまとめ、合同調整委員会（JCC）に報告しました。

本報告書は、同調査団による協議結果、評価結果を取りまとめたものであり、今後広く関係者に活用され、日本国・タンザニア連合共和国両国の親善及び国際協力の推進に寄与することを願うものです。

終わりに、本調査にご協力とご支援を頂いた内外の関係者に対して、心からの感謝の意を表します。

平成24年12月

独立行政法人国際協力機構

農村開発部長　**熊代　輝義**

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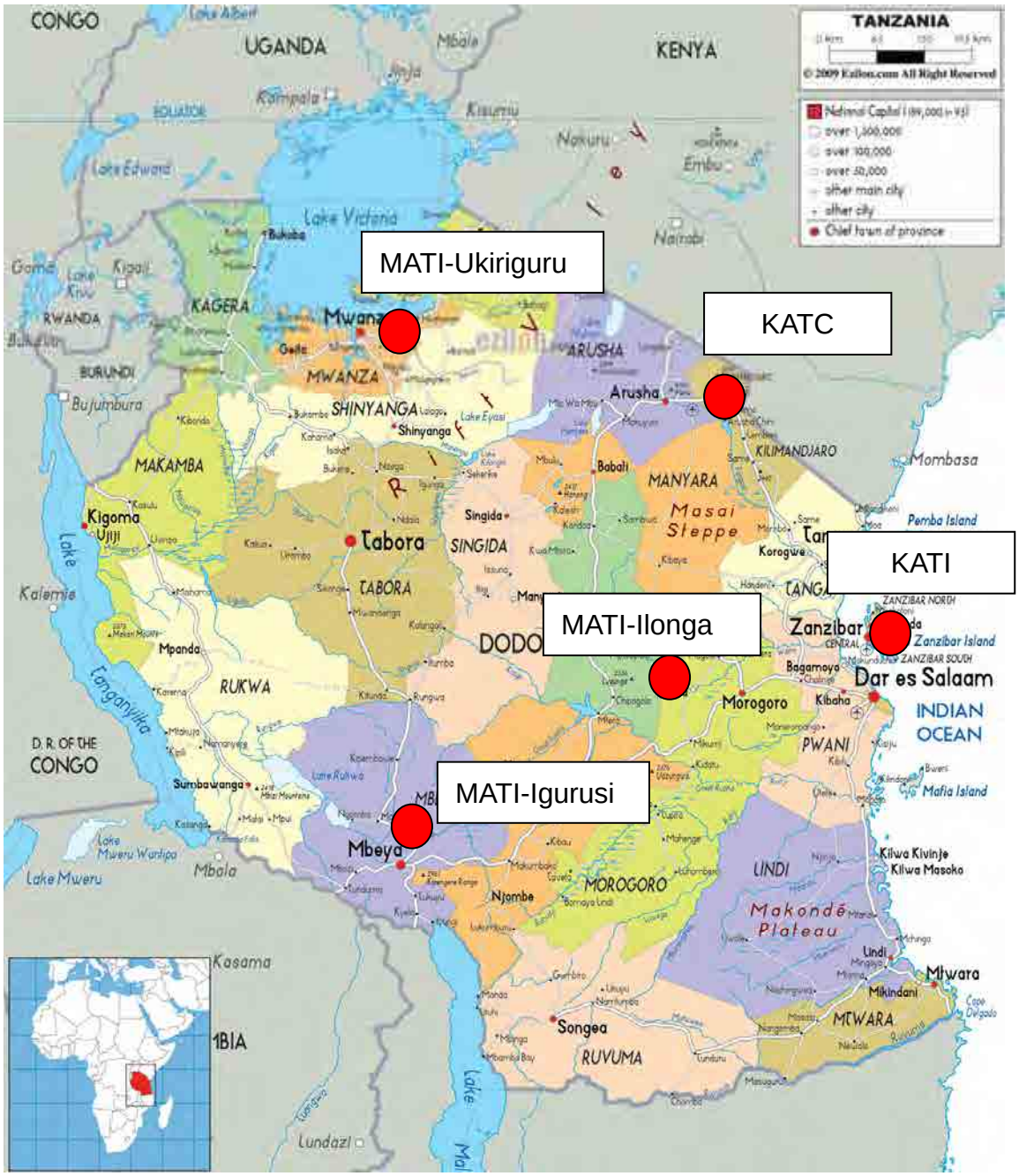
プロジェクト対象地域地図



略　語　一　覧

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme	農業セクター開発プログラム
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme	アフリカ農業総合開発プログラム
CARD	Coalition for African Rice Development	アフリカ稲作振興のための共同体
CBG	Capacity Building Grant	能力強化資金
DADG	District Agricultural Development	県農業開発資金
DADP	District Agriculture Development Plan	県農業開発計画
DALDO	District Agricultural and Livestock Development Officer	県農業畜産開発官
DIDF	District Irrigation Development Fund	県灌漑開発資金
EAAPP	East Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme	東アフリカ農業生産性計画
EBG	Extension Block Grant	普及促進資金
GoJ	Government of Japan	日本政府
GoT	Government of Tanzania	タンザニア政府
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee	合同調整委員会
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	国際協力機構
KATC	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre	キリマンジャロ農業研修センター
KATI	Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute	キジンバニ農業研修所
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives	農業・食料安全保障・協同組合省
MANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	農業・天然資源省
MATI	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute	農業研修所
NRDS	National Rice Development Strategy	国家稲作振興戦略
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス
PO	Plan of Operations	活動計画
R/D	Record of Discussions	討議議事録
RCoEs	Regional Centres of Excellency (RCoEs) for Rice	
RDP	Rice Development Programme	稲開発プログラム
SC	Steering Committee	ステアリング・コミッティ
-	Standard Training	一般研修
TAFSIP	Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan	タンザニア農業食料安全保障投資計画
TC	Technical Cooperation	技術協力

TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development	アフリカ開発会議

評価調査結果要約表

１．案件の概要

国名：タンザニア連合共和国		案件名：灌漑農業技術普及支援体制強化計画
分野：農業		援助形態：技術協力プロジェクト
所轄部署：農村開発部		協力金額（評価時点）：約5億4,000万円
協力期間	（R/D）：2007年6月12日～2012年6月11日 （延長）： （F/U）： （E/N）（無償）	先方関係機関：農業・食料安全保障・協同組合省（MAFC） 日本側協力機関：農林水産省 他の関連協力：技術協力プロジェクト「県農業開発計画（DADP）灌漑事業推進のための能力強化計画」

１－１　協力の背景と概要

タンザニア連合共和国（以下、「タンザニア」と記す）の農業分野に対してわが国は長い協力の歴史を有しており、キリマンジャロ州において、灌漑稲作技術の確立とその技術移転を目的とした各種の協力を1970年代から実施してきた。その成果として、「キリマンジャロ農業研修センター（Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre：KATC）フェーズⅡ計画（技術協力プロジェクト：2001年10月～2006年9月）」においては、6カ所のモデルサイトにおいて農民間普及手法を採用した灌漑稲作研修を実施し、モデルサイトの平均収量が3.1 t/haから4.3 t/haへと各サイト1 t/ha以上増加するなど、農家に直接裨益する研修モデルが確立された。同研修モデルによりタンザニア国土全体に灌漑稲作技術を普及していくためには、KATCに蓄積された知見・技術を、各地域を担当する農業研修所〔農業・食料安全保障・協同組合省（Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives：MAFC）傘下〕（Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute：MATI）に移転していく必要がある。そこでタンザニア政府（Government of Tanzania：GoT）は稲作振興を担う灌漑農業技術普及支援体制の強化とコメの生産性向上を目的とした協力をわが国に要請し、「灌漑農業技術普及支援体制強化計画」が開始された。

本プロジェクトは2007年6月に開始されてから4年6カ月が経過し、プロジェクトの終了に近づいていることから、これまでのプロジェクト活動と成果をレビューし、残りのプロジェクト期間における留意事項、提言の取りまとめ、類似プロジェクトで活用可能な教訓の抽出することを目的とし、タンザニア側と合同で終了時評価調査を行った。

１－２　協力内容

（1）上位目標

1. プロジェクトで開発された研修が他の灌漑地区において実施される。
2. 対象灌漑地区の小規模農家の稲作からの収入が向上する。

（2）プロジェクト目標

灌漑農業サービス支援体制の強化を通じて、対象灌漑地区の稲作生産性が向上する。

（3）アウトプット

成果１：農民間普及を通じて、対象灌漑地区における稲作技術が改善される。

成果2：稲生産性促進に向けて研究、訓練・普及機関の技術能力が強化される。

（4）投入（評価時点）

日本側：

長期専門家派遣：6名、短期専門家派遣：11名、第三国専門家：2名（フィリピン）

本邦研修：長期研修7名、短期研修28名

機材供与：車両など合計3,400万6,666円、8,759万283タンザニア・シリング（Tsh）、6万6,695USドル

ローカルコスト負担：約21億9,816万7,166.77Tsh

相手国側：

カウンターパート配置：140名（タンザニア本土：126名、ザンジバル：14名）

研修費用：合計4億2,989万4,640Tsh（Districts：55.5％、MAFC：5.1％）

プロジェクト事務室、研修施設等

２．評価調査団の概要

調査者

担当分野	氏名	所属等
総括	牧野　耕司	JICA 農村開発部 次長
灌漑/農民研修	石橋　広毅	農林水産省 農村振興局
計画管理	中村　貴弘	JICA 農村開発部 乾燥畑作地帯課
評価分析	岸並　賜	株式会社国際開発アソシエイツ

調査期間	2011年11月28日～12月16日	評価種類：終了時評価調査

３．評価結果の概要

３－１　実績の確認

（1）アウトプット

1）アウトプット1：設定された指標に対し、以下のとおり進捗しており、アウトプット1は部分的に達成されている。

① 研修に参加した女性の割合が 46%に達している（タンザニア本土：46%、ザンジバル：59%）。

② タンザニア本土の 41 の対象灌漑地区（以下、「灌漑地区」と記す）のうち 34 灌漑地区がベースライン調査を、33 灌漑地区が集合研修を、29 灌漑地区が第 1 回インフィールド研修を、27 灌漑地区が第 2 回インフィールド研修を、22 灌漑地区が第 3 回インフィールド研修を、25 灌漑地区が第 1 回モニタリング・計画セッションを、14 灌漑地区が第 2 回モニタリング・計画セッションを実施した[1]。

③ タンザニア本土で第 3 回インフィールド研修を実施した 23 灌漑地区のうち 13 灌漑地区において、50 人以上の一般農民がフィールドデイに参加している。

④ タンザニア本土で第 1 回モニタリング・計画セッションを実施した 25 灌漑地区のうち 24 灌漑地区において、50%以上の中核農家が、研修で導入された 10 以上のコメ栽培技術を適用している（技術適用数：8～44）。ザンジバルの 4 灌漑地区において、50%以上の中核農家が、研修で導入された 10 以上のコメ栽培技術を適用している（技術適

[1] 一般研修（Standard Training）は、「ベースライン調査」「MATIでの集合研修（12日間：中核農家、普及員）」「各灌漑地区での現地研修（3日間×3回：中核農家、中間農家）」「モニタリング（3日間）」からなる。現地研修の3回目にはフィールドデイが行われ、研修成果が他の農家と広く共有される。

用数：35～43)。

⑤　タンザニア本土で第 1 回モニタリング・計画セッションを実施した 25 灌漑地区のうちすべての灌漑地区において、50%以上の中間農家が、研修で導入された 5 以上のコメ栽培技術を適用している（技術適用数 : 10～39)。ザンジバルの 4 灌漑地区において、50%以上の中間農家が、研修で導入された 5 以上のコメ栽培技術を適用している（技術適用数：35～43)。

2）アウトプット 2 : 設定された指標に対し、以下のとおり進捗しており、アウトプット 2 は達成されている。

①　国家種子承認委員会（National Seed Release Committee）に 6 種類の NERICA が提出され、5 種が登録された。

②　「灌漑稲作ガイド(irrigated rice cultivation guide)」と「アップランド稲作ガイド(upland rice cultivation guide)」が作成され、「マルチ・ロケーション米の品種試行ガイド（multi-location rice variety trial guide)」が作成中である。

(2) プロジェクト目標

設定された指標に対し、以下のとおり進捗しており、プロジェクト目標は部分的に達成されている。

①　以下の表はコメ生産高の増減に基づき分類したタンザニア本土における灌漑地区の数である。

収量増が1t未満の灌漑地区では、ほとんどが旱魃や灌漑施設建設などの影響を受けている。

	メインシーズン（11～5月）	セカンドシーズン（6～12月）
1t以上	11（44%）	1（33%）
0～1t	8（32%）	2（67%）
減少	6（24%）	0（0%）
合計	25（100%）	3（100%）

ザンジバルにおいては3灌漑地区のうち2灌漑地区において1t以上の収量増を達成した。

②　25 灌漑地区が第 1 回モニタリング・計画セッションを、14 灌漑地区が第 2 回モニタリング・計画セッションを実施した。

(3) 上位目標

①　協力期間中各研修所は年間 2～3 研修を実施してきた。協力期間終了後、少なくとも毎年 1 研修が継続実施されれば、上位目標 1 は達成される見込みである。

②　調査団は収量の増加を確認しており、上位目標 2 は達成される見込みである。

3－2　評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性

妥当性は以下の理由から高いと判断された。

①　「サブサハラアフリカのコメ生産量を 10 年間で倍増する」ことを目標としたイニシアティブである「アフリカ稲作振興のための共同体（Coalition for African Rice Development：CARD)」の枠組みの下、2009 年 5 月に施行された国家稲作振興戦略

（National Rice Development Strategy：NRDS）が発表された。NRDS によるとタンザニアのコメの自給率は約 80%であり、20%は輸入に頼っている。これは外貨の大きな損失を意味するため、MAFC はコメの増産を積極的に進めることとしている。

② タンザニアの小規模稲作農家の多くは改善された稲作技術に触れる機会を得られず、技術レベルの問題が稲作の低生産性の一因となっている。本技術協力は、この状況を改善するものであり、問題解決のアプローチとしても適切である。

(2) 有効性

有効性は以下の理由から、比較的高いと判断された。

旱魃による水不足など、天候条件がコメの収量に影響を与えており、外部条件は満たされているとは言い難いものの、上記のとおり、本技術協力の目標は達成に向けて着実な進捗をみせている。天候が好条件であり、管理上の手違い等の要因が改善（基本的稲作技術が実践・適用）されれば、コメの収量は増加すると考えられる。

(3) 効率性

効率性は以下の理由から、比較的高いと判断された。

上記のとおり、2つのアウトプットはほぼ達成しつつある。投入は質、量、タイミングともに適切であり、活動を実施しアウトプットを産出するために十分なものであった。特に専門家は当初わずか3名（その後5名に増加）であったが、過去の技術協力を通じて実施機関に蓄積した灌漑稲作技術に関する知識・経験及び農民研修のノウハウを活用し、これは本技術協力の効率的な実施に対する貢献要因となった。ただし、研修コストについて、タンザニア側の貢献度は高いものの、すべての灌漑地区において一般研修を実施するためには不十分であった。したがって、外部条件は満たされているとは言い難い。

(4) インパクト

インパクトは上位目標の達成が見込まれるとともに、ポジティブなインパクトが発現している。上位目標について、協力終了後も①少なくとも毎年1研修が継続実施されると想定できること（協力期間中は年間2～3回実施）、②コメの生産量が増加傾向にあること、などから達成の見込みが高い。その他のインパクトについては、研修を受けた農民が他の灌漑地区に招かれ技術や実践を普及した、課題別研修「灌漑地区管理」を受講した農民が自ら灌漑施設を補修した、などが挙げられる。

(5) 持続性

持続性は、以下の理由から中程度と判断された。

「妥当性」で述べたとおり、プロジェクトはタンザニアの政策及びニーズと合致している。またタンザニアの大統領は農業を重視し、コメの自給率を現在の80%から2013年度には100%を達成するための予算増のほか、普及員の大幅増員を決定していることから、政策的支援が期待できる。一般研修のモニタリングでは、農民による技術適用の割合が高く、本調査の聞き取りや現地調査においてもこのことが立証されている。しかしながら、一般研修のコストについては、約60%をタンザニア側が負担している一方で、残りはJICAが負担しているのが実情であることから、自立発展性については依然課題が残っている。以下「提言」で述べる事項を着実に実施することにより、自立発展性は高まることが期待される。

３－３　効果発現に貢献した要因

（1）計画内容に関すること

中間レビューの提言に基づき、ロジカルフレームワーク（L/F）の目標レベルの見直し、アウトプット2の明確化及び活動との連関の整理、各種指標の見直しが実施された。これにより、技術協力のモニタリング、管理運営が改善された。

（2）実施プロセスに関すること

① 一般研修の費用はタンザニア側が約60％を負担している。予算確保の過程で、MAFC、県、研修機関〔KATC、MATI、キジンバニ農業研修所（Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute：KATI）〕などの関係機関が十分に協議をしており、このメカニズムが本技術協力実施へのタンザニア側のコミットメントを高めたといえる。

② 県の研修予算が十分ではない場合、規模を縮小した一般研修や、1灌漑地区からの出席者を半減し2灌漑地区の研修を同時に実施するなどの工夫をした。

３－４　問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

（1）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

一般研修実施にあたり、既に予算化された資金の実際の配分時期が遅れたり、配分そのものが滞る場合があった。一般研修は作期に合わせて実施されるため、資金配分の遅れにより適時な技術指導に支障をきたすことが問題となった。

３－５　結　論

本技術協力案件は、過去の技術協力を通じて実施機関に蓄積した灌漑稲作技術に関する知識・経験及び農民研修のノウハウを基にタンザニアの全土において一般研修の普及を強化した。このためにKATC以外に新たに3つのMATIを実施対象機関とし、連携に努めてきた。一般研修費用の確保など課題は残るものの、関係機関の組織強化や直接・間接的に関与した農民の能力強化に大きく貢献した。

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）

調査団は以下の提言を行った。

（1）人材育成・能力強化のための予算配分

持続性を確保するためには、ソフトウェア（人材育成等）とハードウェア（灌漑施設などのインフラ等）のバランスが重要であるが、現状では後者が重視されている傾向がある。したがって、MAFCと地方行政機関が農民の能力強化のための予算を確保することが肝要である。

（2）規模を縮小した一般研修のモニタリング

規模を縮小した一般研修について、その効果をモニタリングし、今後に生かすことを提言する。

（3）適切なコメ生産普及システムの開発

一般研修の過程に県農業畜産開発官（District Agricultural and Livestock Development Officer：DALDO）が参加することにより、農民間普及がより効果的及び自立発展的となる

ことが予想される。MAFCは適切なコメ生産技術の普及システムを構築するために関係機関と十分に協議することが必要である。

(4) 本技術協力の最終ワークショップ開催

本技術協力を通じて、関係機関の組織強化やコメ生産技術の農民への移転など大きなインパクトがあった。得られた経験や教訓をGoT、他ドナー、NGOなどの関係者で共有するためにプロジェクトが終了する2012年6月までにワークショップを開催することを提言する。

(5) 次期協力についての考察

2010年、GoTは次期協力に係るプロポーザルを日本政府（Government of Japan：GoJ）に提出した。両政府は計画段階において以下の点を十分考慮することが求められる。

① 天水（lowland及びupland）状況を考慮したアプローチ
② 農民間普及の改善
③ 生産性に加え、品質管理やマーケティングなどのバリューチェーンの視点
④ 農民組織を含む関係者の更なる強化
⑤ 本協力案件の終了と次期案件の開始時期の間隔をできるだけ短縮すること

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）

(1) 政府のシステムと意思決定者の連携

本技術協力は、①農業セクター開発プログラム（Agricultural Sector Development Programme：ASDP）プロセスの明確化、②研修費用の積算、③県への訪問、④ワークショップの開催によるASDPプロセスの情報共有、⑤県行政長官（District Executive Director：DED）などの意思決定者の関与、といったステップを踏んだ。その結果、関係者の予算要求のキャパシティが強化され、県農業開発計画（District Agricultural Development Plan：DADP）予算による高い研修費用負担率（約60%）が実現した。このようなきめ細かいステップは他案件においても考慮されるべきである。

(2) ジェンダー・アプローチ

本技術協力では、一般研修参加者の男女比を1：1とすることを原則とし、課題別研修とともに集合研修にジェンダーに係る講義が含まれている。その結果、コミュニケーションが改善し、日々の活動（農作業及び家事）に対するお互いの役割の重要性について理解を深めた。また、技術適用にも有効であるとの報告もあり、ジェンダー・アプローチは他案件においても適用できるものである。

(3) 知識やプログラムの交換

本技術協力、特にKATCは知識や経験を交換するためにタンザニア及び海外の訪問者を受入れてきた。これにより関係者は知識を深めたり新しい情報を得るための機会をもつことができた。

Summary

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">1. Outline of the Project</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Country：United Republic of Tanzania</td><td>Project title：Technical Cooperation in Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture in The United Republic of Tanzania (TC-SDIA)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Issue/Sector：Agriculture</td><td>Cooperation scheme：Technical Cooperation Project</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Division in charge： Rural Development Department</td><td>Total cost： 5.4 million yen</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Period of Cooperation</td><td>5 years from 12 June, 2007 to 11 June, 2012

(extension): none</td><td>Partner Country’s Implementing Organization：
Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC)

Supporting Organization in Japan：
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</td></tr>
<tr><td>(F/U) :</td><td>Other related cooperation：</td></tr>
<tr><td>(E/N)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

1-1. Background of the Project

The agriculture sector is the driving engine of the Tanzania economy; the need to develop it can never be over emphasized. In 2008, the sector accounted for about 25.7 % of the GDP and 22 percent of foreign exchange earnings. The sector provides 95 % of the national food requirements and livelihood to more than 70 % of the Tanzanian population. Government of Tanzania (GoT) is recognizing the agriculture as the one of priority sector that contributes sustainable economic development. In this regard, GoT formulated the ASDP in 2004 as the core strategy to implement agriculture development in coordination with several development partners including Government of Japan (GoJ). The direction to prioritize the agriculture is fortified by the initiative named “Kilimo Kwanza (Agriculture First)” which was officially announced in 2009.

GoJ has a long history of cooperation with GoT on agricultural development. A variety of cooperation was implemented since the 1970s to promote and establish irrigated rice cultivation techniques, starting from Lower Moshi irrigation scheme in Kilimanjaro region. After the success in Lower Moshi, cooperation expanded nationwide. As the result, the average yield of farmers who received training in six model sites located in various parts of the country has increased by about 40%, from 3.1t/ha to 4.3t/ha.

The outcomes of these activities were highly appreciated by GoT. Then GoT requested to the GoJ a new TC for improving rice productivity in other irrigation schemes nationwide.

In response to this request, the Preparatory Study Team was dispatched in 2006 and the framework of TC-SDIA was officially agreed between JICA and the Tanzanian authorities concerned with the signing of the Record of Discussions in May 2007. Mid-term Review was conducted in September 2009.

1-2. Project Overview

（1）Overall Goal:

1. The training developed by TC-SDIA is implemented in other irrigation schemes.
2. The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes is

increased.

（2）**Project Purpose:** Productivity of rice cultivation in priority irrigation schemes is increased through strengthening service delivery system of irrigated agriculture.

（3）**Outputs:**

1) Rice cultivation practices are improved in priority irrigation schemes through the farmer-to-farmer extension approach.

2) Technical capacities of the research, training and extension institutions are enhanced to further promote rice production in the future.

（4）**Inputs** (as of the Project's termination)

Japanese side：

Long-term Expert	2
Short-term Expert	2
Training in Japan	7 for long courses, 28 for short courses
Equipment	JPY 34,006,666, T.Shs.87,590,283 and US D 66,695 (vehicles, etc.)
Local cost	T.Shs.2,198,167,166.77

Tanzanian side：

Counterpart	140 (Tanzania Mainland: 126 Zanzibar: 14)
Training cost	T.Shs.429,894,640 Districts:55.5%, MAFC:5.1%, Others:0.5%
Land and Facilities:	Project office and training facilities

2. Evaluation Team

Members of Evaluation Team

Koji Makino	Team Leader	Deputy Director General Rural Development Department, JICA
Hiroki Ishibashi	Irrigation Farmers Training	Technical Chief Rural Development Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Atau Kishinami	Evaluation Analysis	Permanent Expert International Development Associates Ltd
Takahiro Nakamura	Cooperation Planning	Assistant Director Rural Development Department, JICA

Period of Evaluation	**Day/ month/ Year - Day/ month/ Year** 28/11/2011 – 16/12/2011	**Type of Evaluation：** Terminal Evaluation

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3-1. Performance of Outputs

(1) Output 1

Output 1 shows the following positive progressions and is partially achieved.

i) Overall ratio of women farmers (including Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar) participated in the TC-SDIA standard training was 46% from 2007 to 2011. Women participation rate in Tanzania Mainland is 46% (men 4,372: women 3,734) as of Dec 2011. Women participation rate in Zanzibar is 59% (men 194: women 283) as of Dec 2011.
ii) In Tanzania Mainland, out of 41 irrigation schemes identified for the standard trainings, 34 irrigation schemes completed baseline survey, 33 irrigation schemes completed residential training, 29 completed the first infield training, 27 completed the second infield training, 22 completed the third infield training, 25 completed the first monitoring and 14 completed the second monitoring by the time of the Terminal Evaluation[1].
iii) In Tanzania Mainland, out of 23 irrigation schemes which conducted 3rd infield training, 13 irrigation schemes had more than 50 other farmer participants. In Zanzibar, no irrigation scheme had more than 50 other farmer participants.
iv) In Tanzania Mainland, at least 10 basic rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of KFs in 24 irrigation schemes out of 25 schemes with data available at the 1st monitoring and planning. The number of the adopted technology range from 8 to 44, and the average was 25. In Zanzibar, at least 10 basic rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of KFs in all 3 irrigation schemes with the data available. The number of the adopted technology range from 35 to 43, average was 39.
v) In Tanzania Mainland, at least 5 basic rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of IFs in all the 25 irrigation schemes with data available at the 1st monitoring and planning. The number of the adopted technology range from 10 to 39, and the average was 22. In Zanzibar, at least 5 basic rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of IFs in all 3 irrigation schemes with the data available. The number of the adopted technology range from 35 to 43, average was 39.

(2) Output 2

Output 2 shows the following positive progressions and is already achieved.
i) In Tanzania Mainland, there were 6 NERICA varieties submitted to National Seed Release Committee and 5 of them were released in December 2009.
ii) In Tanzania Mainland, irrigated rice cultivation guide and upland rice cultivation guide were prepared; multi-location rice variety trial guide will be prepared within the cooperation period.

3-2. Performance of the Purpose

i) The Purpose shows the following positive progressions and is partially achieved.
The below table shows the number of irrigation schemes according to yield change by season comparing before and after the standard training in Tanzania Mainland.

[1] Standard training consists of i) baseline survey, ii) residential training at training institutes (12 days, for Key Farmers: KFs and extension officers), iii) 3 infield training at each irrigation scheme (3 days, for KFs and Intermediate Farmers: IFs), and 2 monitoring and planning session (3days). At the 3rd infield training, a field-day is conducted and skills and knowledge are spread among Other Farmers: OFs.

	Main (Nov-May)	Second (Jun-Dec)
More than 1.0 t/ha	11 (44%)	1 (33%)
0 to 1.0 t/ha	8 (32%)	2 (67%)
Decrease	6 (24%)	0 (0%)
Total	25 (100%)	3 (100%)

Main reason of not achieving the indicator was severe drought that resulted to i) transplanting overgrown seedlings, ii) insufficient water for irrigation, iii) late weeding, due to water shortage and so forth. There were some irrigation schemes under construction works that affected irrigation water supply or distribution. In Zanzibar, out of 3 irrigation schemes, 2 schemes increased the paddy yield by 1 t/ha.

ii) In Tanzania Mainland, so far, 1st monitoring and planning was conducted in 24 irrigation schemes, and 2nd monitoring and planning was conducted in 14 irrigation schemes.

3-3 Performance of Overall Goals

i) If each of 4 training institutes in Tanzania Mainland conducts 1 training per year from 2012, Overall Goal 1 will be achieved by 2015, considering 2 to 3 trainings were conducted at each training institute under TC-SDIA.

ii) The Team observed the yield increase, which indicates that Output 2 will likely be schieved.

4-1. Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance

The relevance is high for the following reasons.

- The farming practices of smallholder rice farmers are generally observed as low-investment and subsistent nature, without application of proper rice cultivation technologies. Most of the smallholder rice farmers have not had many opportunities to be exposed to the improved practices, resulting their rice productivity to remain low. It is thus understood that the contents and focus of TC-SDIA activities have adequately addressed the needs of the beneficiaries.
- National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) was authorized and released by the MAFC on May 2009. This Strategy was prepared under the Framework of Coalition for African Rice Development which aims doubling rice production in Sub-Sahara Africa by 2018. According to NRDS, current self-sufficiency rate of rice is approximately 80% and gap is filled by imported one. This condition results in huge loss of foreign currency. Therefore MAFC seriously consider increasing the rice production.

(2) Effectiveness

The effectiveness is moderate for the following reasons.

- The Purpose is not fully achieved due mainly to climatic conditions and managerial errors of irrigation scheme.
- Since climatic conditions namely flood and draught, which negatively affect the yield of paddy, have occasionally occurred, the important assumption is not satisfied. Despite an unfulfilled important assumption, there are some indications of improving paddy productivities if those factors are favorable and improved for succeeding the approach of TC-SDIA.

(3) Efficiency

The efficiency is relatively high for the following reasons.

- All the two (2) Outputs have been mostly achieved, although the standard training courses have not

been conducted in some irrigation schemes, due mainly to financial constraints.

- In general, inputs were appropriate in terms of quality, quantity and timing and have sufficiently been utilized for conducting activities and producing Outputs. The inputs have been provided appropriately in line with the plan of TC-SDIA, except the budget for the standard training. Utilization of the readily available human resources together with tangible outcomes, such as the package of selected techniques and training materials for the standard training, by relatively small number of experts (initially 3, currently 5), have contributed to the efficiency of TC-SDIA.

(4) Impact

It is positively expected that the Overall Goal of TC-SDIA will be achieved in the near future, provided that the budget for capacity building is secured. Other impacts are as follows;

- Some trained farmers were invited to other irrigation schemes in order to disseminate techniques and practices learnt at the training by TC-SDIA. In addition, there have been many cases that famers of non-target districts / irrigation schemes inquire MATIs of such techniques
- In Mbuyuni Irrigation Scheme, farmers lined an irrigation canal for approximately 75m and also constructed a flood protection dyke by their own finance and labor after irrigation scheme management training which triggered the District lining the canal for 325m more.

(5) Sustainability

Sustainability is moderate for the following reasons. Sustainability would be strengthened when the "Recommendations" specified in this summary are met.

- Policy support might be expected since TC-SDIA activities are in harmony with the Tanzanian policies and relevant to the needs of the government of Tanzania. The President emphasizes the importance of agriculture and has decided to increase budget for the enhancement of the rate of self-sufficiency in rice from current 80% to 100% within the next fiscal year as well as for significant increase in the number of extension officers.
- It was reported that majority of KFs adopted more than 10 techniques and also majority of IFs adopted more than 5 techniques initiated by TC-SDIA. The Team often observed that such techniques are applied in rice fields. High adoption rate of basic rice cultivation techniques is also proved by a series of interviews with farmers.
- It is deemed difficult to continue the standard training courses only through DADP after the completion of TC-SDIA.

4-2. Factors that have promoted project

(1) Planning

Based upon the recommendation by the Mid-term Review Team, the L/F was modified and approved at the 3rd JCC meeting held in October 2009. The main modifications included i) setting of the goal level, ii) adjustment of logical sequence between the Outputs and activities, and iii) modifications of some Objectively Verifiable Indicators. The modification contributed to better monitoring and management of the TC-SDIA.

(2) Implementation Process

- Cost required for the standard training is shared mostly by Districts, MAFC and JICA. It should be noted that in average more than half of the cost of the standard training course is borne by the Tanzanian side, mainly Districts. In order to secure the budget for capacity building, the stakeholders needed to communicate and negotiate among themselves. The mechanism and

procedures have definitely contributed to the stronger commitment and ownership towards the implementation of TC-SDIA.

- 6 downsized / modified standard training courses are planned to be carried out with the initiative of MAFC. In addition, based on the request by Districts, TC-SDIA conducted the course for 2 schemes at the same time with fewer participants from each scheme.

4-3. Factors that have inhibited project

(1) Planning

There was no particular factor that inhibited TC-SDIA.

(2) Implementation Process

Although stakeholders have been making efforts to secure the budget to ensure the timely conduct of the standard training, budget is still limited and remains as a major constraint in order to carry out the training courses.

4-4. Conclusions

TC-SDIA strengthened the dissemination of standard training throughout the country. It should be emphasized that this strategy could be put in place based on the asset created by those past cooperation and outcomes. TC-SDIA has contributed a lot to capacity development of government institution concerned and farmers directly and indirectly involved and made a significant progress even though the Team observed some challenges on the TC-SDIA.

4-5. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made by the Team.

(1) Budget Allocation for Capacity Building

There is common recognition that the balance of software (human resource capacity) and hardware (infrastructure such as irrigation scheme) is crucial for sustainability. Therefore, MAFC and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are encouraged to explore more increase of budget allocation for capacity building of farmers.

(2) Monitoring of Down-sized Standard Training

GoT introduced the downsized standard training course and started its implementation. It is recommended to TC-SDIA to monitor the progress of down-sized training since it can contribute to further elaboration of the approach.

(3) Development of Appropriate Rice Production Dissemination Systems

There is a possibility that more active involvement of DALDO offices in the process of standard training can make the farmer to farmer extension approach more effective and sustainable. Therefore it is recommended to MAFC to discuss appropriate rice production dissemination systems in light of recently strengthening agricultural extension under the ASDP.

(4) Terminal Workshop of TC-SDIA

As mentioned in this report, significant impact has been observed among related institutions and farmers, through the TC-SDIA, and it can be said that the several efforts tried in the TC-SDIA has particular value, especially in the aspect of capacity building, and dissemination of technology for farmers. It is worth to share the experience and lessons learnt with broader stakeholders including GoT, donor partners

and NGOs. Therefore it is recommended to TC-SDIA to hold Terminal Workshop by June 2012.

(5) Examination of Next Cooperation

In 2010, GoT submitted a proposal to GoJ to request new cooperation with JICA, which is named as "Technical Cooperation in Supporting Rice Industry Development in Tanzania" in the context of NRDS. Therefore, it is requested to two Governments to examine a new cooperation with the following major views and recognition at the preparation stage.

- Approach for rain-fed lowland in addition to irrigated and rain-fed upland conditions.
- Further improvement of farmer to farmer extension approach as described above.
- Value chain viewpoints such as quality control and marketing in addition to productivity.
- Further strengthening of the stakeholders including farmers' organizations.

Shortening the period gap between the end of TC-SDIA and the start of new TC as much as possible.

8. Lessons Learnt

The following are the lessons learnt for new projects or on-going similar projects.

(1) Alignment to Government System with Involvement of Decision-makers

TC-SDIA took following steps, a) Clarification of ASDP process, b) Clarification of training cost, c) Visit concerned Districts, d) Information sharing for ASDP process through workshops, e) Involvement of decision makers such as DEDs. Also TC-SDIA persisted to the policy of cost sharing for standard training. As a result, stakeholders' capacity to request budget was strengthened and more than 60% of the cost for standard training was borne by Tanzanian side utilizing DADP under ASDP. In order to put the cost share in place, those steady steps and principle should be taken.

(2) Gender Consideration

In TC-SDIA, gender consideration was a key component when conducting the standard training and subject matter training courses. Basically, the participants of the training consist of 50% of men and women each. Also the gender consideration session is included in the standard training. By these arrangements, it is reported that each deepened the understanding of workload, and communication is improved at the home. In this respect, it is inferred that gender approach contributes effective adoption of technology among participants. Also, those technologies are expected to be extended to others through existing network which both men and women use in daily life.

(3) Active Exchange of Knowledge and Programs

TC-SDIA, especially KATC, hosted both local and foreign visitors formally and informally to exchange knowledge and experiences. These were good opportunities for TG members to deepen their knowledge and acquire new information. Those activities which are not precisely described in the L/F sometimes provide good occasion for capacity building.

第１章　評価調査の概要

１－１　プロジェクトの背景

タンザニア連合共和国（以下、「タンザニア」と記す）の農業分野に対してわが国は長い協力の歴史を有しており、キリマンジャロ州において、灌漑稲作技術の確立とその技術移転を目的とした各種の協力を1970年代から実施してきた。その成果として、「キリマンジャロ農業研修センター（KATC）フェーズⅡ計画（技術協力プロジェクト：2001年10月～2006年9月）」においては、6カ所のモデルサイトにおいて農民間普及手法を採用した灌漑稲作研修を実施し、モデルサイトの平均収量が3.1 t/haから4.3 t/haへと各サイト1 t/ha以上増加するなど、農家に直接裨益する研修モデルが確立された。同研修モデルによりタンザニア国土全体に灌漑稲作技術を普及していくためには、KATCに蓄積された知見・技術を、各地域を担当するMATI（MAFC傘下）に移転していく必要がある。そこでGoTは稲作振興を担う灌漑農業技術普及支援体制の強化とコメの生産性向上を目的とした協力をわが国に要請し、「灌漑農業技術普及支援体制強化計画」が開始された。

本プロジェクトは2007年6月に開始されてから4年6カ月が経過し、プロジェクトの終了に近づいていることから、これまでのプロジェクト活動と成果をレビューし、残りのプロジェクト期間における留意事項、提言の取りまとめ、類似プロジェクトで活用可能な教訓の抽出することを目的とし、タンザニア側と合同で終了時評価調査を行った。

１－２　プロジェクトの概要

（1）基本計画

1）協力期間：2007年6月12日～2012年6月11日（5年間）

2）協力相手先機関

①　プロジェクト監督機関：MAFC

②　プロジェクト実施機関：KATC及び3MATI（イグルシ、イロンガ、ウキリグル）

3）プロジェクト対象エリア

①　タンザニア本土の40灌漑地区

②　ザンジバルの4灌漑地区

4）裨益者

対象灌漑地区の小規模農民（1万5,000人）

5）上位目標

1．プロジェクトで開発された研修が他の灌漑地区において実施される。

2．対象灌漑地区の小規模農家の稲作からの収入が向上する。

6）プロジェクト目標

灌漑農業サービス支援体制の強化を通じて、対象灌漑地区の稲作生産性が向上する。

7）アウトプット

①　農民間普及を通じて、対象灌漑地区における稲作技術が改善される。

②　稲生産性促進に向けて研究、訓練・普及機関の技術能力が強化される。

１－３　調査の目的

本終了時評価調査は、プロジェクト開始から4年半を経過したことから、以下の4点の目的のため実施する。

（1）プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス（Project Design Matrix：PDM）及び活動計画（Plan of Operations：PO）に基づき、プロジェクトの投入実績、活動実績、成果・プロジェクト目標・上位目標の達成状況（見込み）について確認する。

（2）実施プロセスを整理するとともに、評価5項目（妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト及び持続性）の観点から分析を行う。

（3）プロジェクト実施上の課題及び問題点を抽出するとともに、プロジェクト終了まで及び終了後に取るべき方策についての提言事項、本プロジェクトの実施を通じて得られた教訓を整理する。

（4）協議結果について、タンザニア側との合意事項として評価レポートに取りまとめる。

１－４　調査団の構成

（1）日本側調査団員

担当分野	氏名	所属等
総括	牧野　耕司	JICA 農村開発部 次長
灌漑／農民研修	石橋　広毅	農林水産省 農村振興局
計画管理	中村　貴弘	JICA 農村開発部 乾燥畑作地帯課
評価分析	岸並　賜	株式会社国際開発アソシエイツ

（2）タンザニア側調査団

担当分野	氏名	所属等
総括／農民研修	Sydney S. Kasele	農業研修所-トゥンビ
灌漑	Stephen S. Kamugisha	ゾーン灌漑技術サービスユニット
農業政策	Beatus Malema	MAFC

１－５　調査日程

2011年11月28日（月）～12月16日（金）

（1）評価分析団員：11月28日（月）～12月16日（土）

（2）官団員：12月5日（火）～12月16日（土）

詳細は、付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex4参照。

第２章　評価の方法

２－１　評価手順

本評価では、「新JICA事業評価ガイドライン（第1版）」に沿って、①プロジェクトの当初計画、②計画達成状況及び達成のための課題を確認し、③評価5項目（妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性）に基づき評価を行った。これらの結果を踏まえ、プロジェクトの今後のより効率的な実施のために、幾つかの対処案を終了時評価調査で協議した。評価5項目の定義は表2-1のとおりである。

表２－１　評価5項目とその定義

項目	定義
妥当性	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、被援助国及び日本側の政策との整合性はあるか、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ODAで実施する必要があるかなどといった「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。
インパクト	プロジェクトの実施によりもたらされる、より長期的、間接的効果や波及効果（上位目標の達成度を含む）を見る視点。予期していなかった正・負の効果・影響を含む。
持続性	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。

出典：「新JICA事業評価ガイドライン（第1版）」

２－２　主な評価設問

「新JICA事業評価ガイドライン（第1版）」、PDM（タンザニア本土：Ver.4、ザンジバルVer. 2）及びPOに基づき、実績、評価5項目、実施プロセスをそれぞれ検証するために評価グリッドを作成した。評価設問、データ・評価指標の詳細については、合同評価レポートの実績グリッド、実施プロセスグリッド及び評価グリッド（付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex5）を参照。

２－３　情報・データ収集方法

上記評価グリッドから、確認事項を検討し、それぞれの確認事項について、どのように確認するのか、また、その情報の入手方法を検討した。主な情報の入手方法は以下のとおり。

（1）質問票

日本人専門家、MAFC職員、KATC職員、MATI職員、普及員、農民に対し、評価5項目に基づいた質問事項を整理した。

（2）聞き取り

日本人専門家、MAFC職員、KATC職員、MATI職員、普及員、農民などを対象に評価団員が合同及び個別にインタビューした。

（3）資料のレビュー

事前評価調査団、中間レビュー調査団、専門家やその他プロジェクト関係者が作成した各種報告書等を基に、これまでのプロジェクト活動の進捗や実績を確認した。

２－４　評価調査の制約・限界

L/Fに記載されている指標に対する実績（数値）については、多くはアンケートにより取りまとめられたものであり、なかには信頼できないデータが含まれていた。調査団は、明らかに正確でないと判断した場合、それらデータを考慮せずに評価を実施した。

第３章　プロジェクトの実績

３－１　投入実績

３－１－１　日本側投入

(1) 専門家の派遣

6名の長期専門家が、①チーフアドバイザー、②業務調整/稲作/営農、③業務調整/情報管理、④灌漑/農民研修（2名）、⑤陸稲栽培/研究業務調整/増殖システムの分野で、11名の短期専門家が、①研修計画/プロジェクト運営管理、②ジェンダー主流化（4名）、③灌漑地区組織運営改善（3名）、④マーケティング/農業経済、⑤農産物マーケティング、⑥ジェンダー主流化/生計向上の分野で派遣された。さらに第三国短期専門家が、①農民組織及び②農業機械化の分野でフィリピンから派遣された。詳細は付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex6参照。

(2) 本邦研修

2011年12月現在までに、長期研修のために7名、短期研修のために28名を招へいし、本邦研修を実施した。詳細は付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex7参照。

(3) 機材供与

車両など合計3,400万6,666円、8,759万283Tsh、6万6,695USドルの機材が供与された。詳細は付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex8参照。

(4) ローカルコスト

プロジェクト開始時から2012年3月末までの予定を含め、合計約21億9,816万7,166.77Tshのローカルコストが投入された。詳細は付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex9参照。

３－１－２　タンザニア側投入

(1) カウンターパートの配置

合計140名（タンザニア本土：126名、ザンジバル：14名）のカウンターパート（タスクグループメンバー）が配置された。詳細は付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex10参照。

(2) ローカルコスト

一般研修費用として、合計4億2,989万4,640Tsh（Districts：55.5％、MAFC：5.1％）のコストがタンザニア側より負担された。詳細は付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex11参照。

(3) 事務所

プロジェクト事務室、研修施設、デモンストレーションファーム用の土地などが提供された。

３－２　活動実績

プロジェクト活動は、年間POに基づき、ほぼ予定どおりに実施されている。

３－３　アウトプットの達成状況

３－３－１　アウトプット1

アウトプット1「農民間普及を通じて、対象灌漑地区における稲作技術が改善される」の達成状況は、表3-1のとおりである。設定された指標は一部満たされており、アウトプット1は部分的に達成されている。

表３－１　アウトプット1の達成状況

<table>
<tr><th>指標</th><th>達成度</th></tr>
<tr><td>1-1　集合研修及び現地研修に参加する女性の割合が45％を超える。

1-1　集合研修及び現地研修に参加する女性の割合が45％を超える。（ザンジバル）</td><td>以下の表に示すとおり、2007～2011年までにタンザニア本土及びザンジバルにおいて一般研修に参加した女性の割合は46％に達している。詳細については付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex13参照。
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">年度</th><th rowspan="2">研修数</th><th colspan="4">女性の割合</th></tr>
<tr><th>中核農民</th><th>中間農民</th><th>一般農民</th><th>平均</th></tr>
<tr><td>2007/08</td><td>3</td><td>49</td><td>37</td><td>0</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>2008/09</td><td>21</td><td>44</td><td>51</td><td>47</td><td>49</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009/10</td><td>37</td><td>48</td><td>46</td><td>52</td><td>48</td></tr>
<tr><td>2010/11</td><td>37</td><td>47</td><td>43</td><td>65</td><td>44</td></tr>
<tr><td>2011/12</td><td>17</td><td>50</td><td>47</td><td>35</td><td>47</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">平均</td><td>48</td><td>46</td><td>51</td><td>46</td></tr>
</table>
タンザニア本土における女性の割合は2011年12月現在 46％（男性：4,372、女性：3,734）である。また、ザンジバルにおける女性の割合は2011年12月現在 59％（男性：194、女性：283）である。したがって指標は満たされている。</td></tr>
<tr><td>1-2　DADPの下、40の対象灌漑地区において一般研修が実施される。</td><td>タンザニア本土の41の対象灌漑地区（以下、「灌漑地区」と記す）のうち34灌漑地区がベースライン調査を、33灌漑地区が集合研修を、29灌漑地区が第1回インフィールド研修を、27灌漑地区が第2回インフィールド（現地）研修を、22灌漑地区が第3回インフィールド研修を、25灌漑地区が第1回モニタリング・計画セッションを、14灌漑地区が第2回モニタリング・計画セッションを実施した（付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex14参照）。今後の研修予定については、県の予算制約により決まっていない。したがって、本指標は終了時評価調査時点で完全には満たされていない。しかしながら、MAFC主導により、規模を縮小した一般研修が6灌漑地区を対象に実施されるなど、タンザニア側の努力は特筆に値する。</td></tr>
</table>

1-3　1対象灌漑地区につき少なくとも50人の一般農民がフィールドデイに参加する。 1-2　1対象灌漑地区につき少なくとも50人の一般農民がフィールドデイに参加する。（ザンジバル）	タンザニア本土で第3回インフィールド研修を実施した23灌漑地区のうち13灌漑地区において、50人以上の一般農民がフィールドデイに参加している。したがって、本指標は満たされている。 ザンジバルにおいては50人以上の一般農民がフィールドデイに参加している灌漑地区はない（第3回インフィールド研修を実施済みの灌漑地区は1地区のみ）。したがって、指標は満たされていない。 詳細は、付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex15参照。
1-4　対象灌漑地区において少なくとも50％以上の中核農家が、研修で導入された10以上のコメ栽培技術を適用する。 1-3　対象灌漑地区において少なくとも50％以上の中核農家が、研修で導入された10以上のコメ栽培技術を適用する。（ザンジバル）	タンザニア本土で第1回モニタリング・計画セッションを実施した25灌漑地区のうち24灌漑地区において、50％以上の中核農家が、研修で導入された10以上のコメ栽培技術を適用している技術適用数は8から44となっており、平均は25であった。 ザンジバルの4灌漑地区において、50％以上の中核農家が、研修で導入された10以上のコメ栽培技術を適用している。技術適用数は35から43となっており、平均は39であった。 詳細は、付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex15参照。
1-5　対象灌漑地区において少なくとも50％以上の中間農家が、研修で導入された5以上のコメ栽培技術を適用する。 1-4　対象灌漑地区において少なくとも50％以上の中間農家が、研修で導入された5以上のコメ栽培技術を適用する。（ザンジバル）	タンザニア本土で第1回モニタリング・計画セッションを実施した25灌漑地区のうちすべての灌漑地区において、50％以上の中間農家が、研修で導入された5以上のコメ栽培技術を適用している。技術適用数は10から39となっており、平均は22であった。 ザンジバルの4灌漑地区において、50％以上の中間農家が、研修で導入された5以上のコメ栽培技術を適用している。技術適用数は35から43となっており、平均は39であった。 詳細は、付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex16参照。

出典：TC-SDIA プログレスレポート

３－３－２　アウトプット2

アウトプット2「稲生産性促進に向けて研究、訓練・普及機関の技術能力が強化される」の達成状況は、表3-2のとおりである。設定された指標はほぼ満たされており、アウトプット2は達成されつつある。

表３－２　アウトプット2の達成状況

指標	達成状況
2-1　新たな稲品種が国家種子承認委員会に提出される。	タンザニア本土において、国家種子承認委員会（National Seed Release Committee）に6種類のNERICAが提出され、2009年12月に5種が登録された。したがって、指標は満たされている。
2-1　NERICAを含む新たな稲品種が農民に普及される。(ザンジバル)	ザンジバルにおいては、2009年に10の灌漑地区から100人の農民を招き研修を実施した。したがって、指標は満たされている。
2-2　マルチ・ロケーション米の品種試行、アップランド稲作、灌漑稲作に係るガイドラインが、研究/研修/普及機関により作成される。	タンザニア本土においては、「灌漑稲作ガイド（irrigated rice cultivation guide)」と「アップランド稲作ガイド（upland rice cultivation guide)」が作成され、「マルチ・ロケーション米の品種試行ガイド（multi-location rice variety trial guide)」が作成中である。指標はほぼ満たされている。
2-2　アップランド稲作、灌漑稲作に係るガイドラインが、研究/研修/普及機関により作成される。	ザンジバルでは、TC-SDIA の技術支援を受けAICADが「アップランド稲作ガイド」を作成した。灌漑稲作及びマルチ・ロケーション米の品種試行については、本土で作成されたガイドを適用できる。指標はほぼ満たされている。

出典：TC-SDIAプログレスレポート

３－４　プロジェクト目標の達成状況

プロジェクト目標「灌漑農業サービス支援体制の強化を通じて、対象灌漑地区の稲作生産性が向上する」の達成度を測るための2つの指標が設定されている。プロジェクトの進捗に従って指標は徐々に満たされつつあり、プロジェクト目標は部分的に達成されている。プロジェクト目標の達成状況は表3-3のとおりである。

表３－３　プロジェクト目標の達成状況

指標	達成度
1　各対象灌漑地区においてコメの生産量が1ha当たり1t増加する。	以下の表はコメ生産高の増減に基づき分類したタンザニア本土における灌漑地区の数である[2]。

	メインシーズン（11～5月）	セカンドシーズン（6～12月）
1t以上	11（44%）	1（33%）
0～1t	8（32%）	2（67%）
減少	6（24%）	0（0%）
合計	25（100%）	3（100%）

[2] 一般研修を実施した37灌漑地区のうち、28灌漑地区（本土25、ザンジバル3）において研修前後のデータが入手可能であった。

	生産量が減少した灌漑地区については、多くの灌漑地区に共通した理由として、①旱魃、②水不足、③灌漑施設の未整備、④成長しすぎた種子の使用などが挙げられる。一方で、生産量が増加した灌漑地区については、多くの灌漑地区に共通した理由として、①均平化や畦の形成など適切な土地準備、②耕作カレンダーに基づく活動、③若い種子の使用、④改良種の使用、⑤タイムリーな肥料使用、⑥適切な水管理、⑦直線植え、など基本的な稲作技術（basic rice cultivation techniques）を実践・適用したことが挙げられる。これら基本的稲作技術はTC-SDIAによる一般研修に含まれている。指標は一部満たされている。
1　各対象灌漑地区においてコメの生産量が1ha当たり1t増加する。（ザンジバル）	ザンジバルにおいては4灌漑地区のうち2灌漑地区において1t以上の収量増を達成した。1灌漑地区については0.6tの減少となったが、これは灌漑地区を横切る道路建設による水田への泥の流入、病害（Rice Yellow Mottle Virus：RYMV）によるものである。指標は一部ではあるが、着実に満たされつつある。 付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex17参照。
2　対象灌漑地区において、モニタリング・計画セッションが県の役人や農民によって年1回継続的に実施される。	タンザニア本土において、25灌漑地区が第1回モニタリング・計画セッションを、14灌漑地区が第2回モニタリング・計画セッションを実施した。さらに3灌漑地区において第2回モニタリング・計画セッションが計画されている。しかしながら、この費用はJICAによって拠出されているため、指標は部分的に達成されているといえる。 付属資料「合同評価報告書」のAnnex14参照。

出典：TC-SDIAプログレスレポート

３－５　上位目標の達成見込み

上位目標1「プロジェクトで開発された研修が他の灌漑地区において実施される」の達成度を測るために以下の指標が設定されている。上位目標1の達成状況は表3-4のとおりである。

表３－４　上位目標1の達成度

指標	達成度
1　2015年までに（本協力で非対象の）12灌漑地区で研修が実施される。	協力期間中各研修所は年間2～3研修を実施してきた。協力期間終了後、少なくとも毎年1研修が継続実施されれば、上位目標1は達成される見込みである。
1　2015年までに（本協力で非対象の）12灌漑地区で研修が実施される。（ザンジバル）	ザンジバルにおいて、協力期間中KATIはKATCの協力の下、年間2～3研修を実施してきた。協力期間終了後少なくとも毎年1研修が継続実施されれば、上位目標1は達成される見込みである。

出典：TC-SDIAプログレスレポート

上位目標2「対象灌漑地区の小規模農家の稲作からの収入が向上する」の達成度を測るために以下の指標が設定されている。上位目標2の達成状況は表3-5のとおりである。

表３－５　上位目標2の達成度

指標	達成度
2　コメを栽培する小農の収入が2015年までに30%増加する。 2　コメを栽培する小農の収入が2015年までに30%増加する。（ザンジバル）	中間レビュー時に本指標に関しては「収量増加により得られる収益の増加分」として解釈することが提言された。調査団は収量の増加を確認しており、指標は達成される見込みが高いといえる。

出典：TC-SDIAプログレスレポート

３－６　実施プロセス

（1）費用負担とオーナーシップ

一般研修に必要な費用は、県、MAFC及びJICAによって負担されているが、各地域において平均50%以上の費用がタンザニア側、特に県によって負担されていることは高く評価されるべきである。予算確保の過程で、MAFC、県、研修機関（KATC、MATI、KATI）などの関係機関が十分に協議をしており、このメカニズムが本技術協力実施へのタンザニア側のコミットメントを高めたといえる。一般研修の費用負担は表3-6のとおりである。

表３－６　一般研修の費用負担

	県	MAFC	JICA	その他	合計
KATC, Moshi（Tsh）	50,737,412	5,304,240	63,468,475	0	119,510,127
（%）	42	5	53	0	100
MATI-Igurusi（Tsh）	125,671,628	0	67,154,580	0	192,826,208
（%）	65	0	35	0	100
MATI-Ilonga（Tsh）	115,608,090	12,027,380	65,252,550	0	192,888,020
（%）	60	6	34	0	100
MATI-Ukiriguru（Tsh）	82,697,490	389,000	43,063,200	0	126,149,690
（%）	66	0	34	0	100
KATI, Zanzibar（Tsh）	0	14,188,300	31,342,600	3,196,500	48,727,400
（%）	0	29	64	7	100
合計（Tsh）	374,714,620	31,908,920	270,281,405	3,196,500	680,101,445
%	55	5	40	0	100

出典：TC-SDIAプログレスレポート

（2）規模を縮小した一般研修

県の研修予算が十分ではない場合、規模を縮小した一般研修や、1灌漑地区からの出席者を半減し2灌漑地区の研修を同時に実施するなどの工夫をした。規模を縮小した一般研修については、現在6灌漑地区を対象にMAFCが実施している。

（3）運営・モニタリング

2011年11月現在までに、合同調整委員会（Joint Coordination Committee：JCC）会議が4回開催されている。主な議題としては①L/Fの説明、改定及び承認、②TC-SDIAの進捗状況、③ジ

ェンダー配慮、及び④関係者によって共有されるべきその他の事項、などが挙げられる。JCCに加えて、ステアリング・コミッティ（Steering Committee：SC）会議が半年ごとに計8回開催され、TC-SDIAの進捗状況をモニタリングする機会となった。

（4）中間レビューに対するフォローアップ

以下のとおり、中間レビューの「提言」に対するフォローアップが実施された。

1）ロジカルフレームワーク（L/F）の改定

中間レビューの提言に基づき、L/Fの目標レベルの見直し、アウトプット2の明確化及び活動との連関の整理、各種指標の見直しが実施され、2009年10月に開催された第3回JCC会議において承認された。これにより、技術協力のモニタリング、管理運営が改善された。

2）稲新品種登録手続きの迅速化に向けた支援の必要性

NERICAは2009年12月（中間レビューの3カ月後）、国家種子承認委員会により承認された。

3）農民間普及を通じた稲作技術の更なる波及の推進

- 調査団は視察やインタビューを通じて、農民間普及が機能していることを確認した。しかしながら、農民間普及アプローチは必ずしもTC-SDIAが形成したカスケード方式だけではない。研修に参加した農民によると、彼らは既存のネットワークを通じて学んだ技術を移転している。
- DALDOや普及員は研修講師とともにモニタリング・計画セッションに参加し、幾つかの灌漑地区において、農民対象のNERICA研修に積極的に活動に携わった。

4）研修効果の広報による実施促進

- MATIの職員はときおり県を訪問し、一般研修の成果を伝えるとともに研修の継続の必要性を訴えた。
- 中核農民と中間農民は、毎年8月に開催される農業フェアにおいて、稲作の基本技術のデモンストレーションを実施した。

5）一般研修の適時な実施を確保する手段の検討

関係機関は一般研修実施のための予算確保をするために努力を続けているが、依然として、既に予算化された資金の実際の配分時期が遅れたり、配分そのものが滞る場合があった。一般研修は作期に合わせて実施されるため、資金配分の遅れにより適時な技術指導に支障をきたすことが引き続き問題となっている。

第４章　評 価 結 果

４－１　評価5項目による評価

４－１－１　妥当性

妥当性は以下の理由から高い。

(1) 必要性

タンザニアの小農による稲作生産は、一般的に低投入で自給的色彩が強く、適切な稲作技術が十分に用いられているとは言い難い。小規模稲作農家の多くは改善された稲作技術に触れる機会を得られず、技術レベルの問題が稲作の低生産性の一因となっている。このような状況下、農民や県農業関連機関関係者は本協力による研修を高く評価している。今般調査の聞き取りにおいても、研修で導入された稲作技術により収量が増加し、農民は更なる稲作生産に意欲をもっていることが報告されている。研究関連の活動はいまだ受益農民レベルにおける効果を発現させるには至っていないが、新品種の導入が稲作農家の営農改善に資することが期待され、本協力の方向性及び内容は農民のニーズに合致している。

(2) 優先度

「サブサハラアフリカのコメ生産量を10年間で倍増する」ことを目標としたイニシアティブであるCARDの枠組みの下、2009年5月に施行されたNRDSが発表された。NRDSによるとタンザニアのコメの自給率は約80％であり、20％は輸入に頼っている。これは外貨の大きな損失を意味するため、MAFCはコメの増産を積極的に進めることとしている。NRDSの下、2018年のコメ生産目標は196万3,000tであり、内訳は天水によるものが54万8,000t、灌漑によるものが136万5,000tである。

(3) アプローチとしての妥当性

TC-SDIAのアプローチは以下の観点から適切である。

① 現存の稲作地域及び将来の稲作拡大を見据えて、灌漑及びアップランドをカバーしている。

② 過去の協力を通じて蓄積した財産（assets）を活用しながら、全国の灌漑地区において一般研修の普及を強化した。

③ 農業開発は、持続性の確保のために栽培技術、灌漑地区の管理・運営、マーケティングなどといった複数の側面から取り組んでいくことが必要である。本協力は一般研修のほか、これらの側面に係る課題別研修を実施している。

④ 農民への聞き取りの結果、一般研修に参加した男女比がほぼ1:1であったことにより、男女間の関係が改善されたことが推測できる。

４－１－２　有効性

有効性は以下の理由から、比較的高いと判断された。

(1) プロジェクト目標の達成度合い

旱魃による水不足など、天候条件がコメの収量に影響を与えており、外部条件は満たされているとは言い難いものの、上記のとおり、本技術協力の目標は達成に向けて着実な進

捗をみせている。天候が好条件であり、管理上の手違い等の要因が改善（基本的稲作技術が実践・適用）されれば、コメの収量は増加すると考えられる。

(2) プロジェクト目標とアウトプットの因果関係

2つのアウトプットは中間レビュー後に改定され、本プロジェクトのアプローチの基本的な概念であり構成要素となっている。これらはプロジェクト目標を達成するために必要十分条件であるといえる。プロジェクト目標とアウトプットの因果関係は理論的であり、外部条件が満たされれば、アウトプット達成後に目標も達成されると考えられる。

(3) 外部条件

プロジェクト目標が十分発現するためには、アウトプットレベルの外部条件「1重大な自然災害が発生しない」及び「2関係機関の職員が対象灌漑地区において継続して小農を監督・管理し、技術支援を実施する」が満たされる必要がある。コメの生産に負の影響を与える天候状況、すなわち洪水や灌漑などが発生しており、第1の外部条件は満たされていない。また関係者は退職や異動などにより減少してはいるものの、本協力はその影響を最小限にすべく努力をしているため、第2の外部条件はほぼ達成しているといえる。

４－１－３　効率性

効率性は以下の理由から、比較的高い。

(1) アウトプットの達成度合い

2つのアウトプットは、財政面の制約により、幾つかの灌漑地区で一般研修が実施されていないものの、達成に向け順調に進捗している。

(2) 投入の活用度合い

投入は研修費用以外は本協力の計画に沿って実施され、質、量、タイミングともに適切であり、活動を実施しアウトプットを産出するために十分なものであった。特に専門家は当初わずか3名（その後5名に増加）であったが、過去の技術協力を通じて実施機関に蓄積した灌漑稲作技術に関する知識・経験及び農民研修のノウハウを活用し、これは本技術協力の効率的な実施に対する貢献要因となった。また、規模を縮小した一般研修も始まり、効率性を高めることが期待される。加えて、一般研修を予定どおり完全に実施する予算は確保されていないものの、タンザニア側の財政的な貢献は非常に大きいものであった。

(3) 外部条件

アウトプットが十分発現するためには、活動レベルの外部条件「県レベルの能力強化のための予算が大きく減少しない」が満たされる必要がある。幾つかの県の行政官によると、2011／2012年の能力強化に係る予算は2010/2011年と比較して大幅に減額されている。また、一般研修コストについて、タンザニア側の貢献度は高いものの、すべての灌漑地区において一般研修を実施するためには不十分であった。したがって、外部条件は満たされているとは言い難い。

４－１－４　インパクト

（1）上位目標の達成度

インパクトは上位目標の達成が見込まれるとともに、ポジティブなインパクトが発現している。上位目標については、前章で述べたとおり、協力終了後も①少なくとも毎年1研修が継続実施されると想定できること（協力期間中は年間2～3回実施）、②コメの生産量が増加傾向にあること、などから達成の見込みが高い。

（2）その他のインパクト

以下のインパクトが観察された。

- 研修を受けた農民が他の灌漑地区に招かれ、本協力で導入された技術や実践を普及した。加えて、対象ではない県や灌漑地区の農民が本協力が導入した技術についてMATIに問合せをするケースが増えている。
- マブユニ（Mbuyuni）灌漑地区において、課題別研修「灌漑地区管理」を受講した農民が自らの資金と労働力を使って75mにわたって灌漑施設を整備するとともに、堤防を建設した。このことに誘発された県は更に325mにわたって灌漑施設の整備を実施した。
- ザンジバルにおけるNERICAの認知度が急速に高まりつつあるなか、種子生産圃場で栽培されたNERICAをザンジバルの大統領が2度も視察をした。またその増産と普及について国会でも議題になった。
- マハンデ（Mahande）灌漑地区において、稲の栽培の際に間隔を測るための道具などを農民自身が開発し、使用している。
- 本協力は日本とタンザニア間のこれまでの協力について、英国オックスフォード大学及びサセックス大学においてプレゼンテーションした。KATCの校長が現在と過去の活動について説明を行った。
- 他国（エチオピア、スーダン、ブルンジなど）の専門家や他ドナー（USAIDなど）が本協力の活動を視察するために各サイトを訪れた。
- マイナスのインパクトは特に発現していない。

４－１－５　持続性

持続性は、以下の理由から中程度である。

（1）政策・制度面

「妥当性」で述べたとおり、プロジェクトはタンザニアの政策及びニーズと合致している。特にASDSの具体策として計画されたASDPは2018年までの計画であり、同期間中の政策的支援の継続性は高いと判断される。加えて、タンザニアの大統領は農業を重視し、コメの自給率を現在の80％から2013年度には100％を達成するための予算増のほか、普及員の大幅増員を決定していることからも、政策・制度面の持続性は高いと考えられる。

（2）組織面

MATIの研修講師は日本人専門家やKATCの支援なしに一般研修を実施することに自信をもっているが、協力期間中の業務には、本来普及員が実施するべきである農民への普及活動が含まれている。持続性のある技術移転を考慮し、現在の取極めを再検討する必要があ

る。

(3) 財政面

一般研修のコストについては、MAFCが5%、JICAが40%、県が約55%を負担している。他の類似案件と比較すると、県の負担は非常に大きいものである一方で、その残額についてはJICAが負担しているのが実情である。したがって、本協力が終了したあとにDADPの資金のみを通じて、これまでどおり一般研修を継続することは困難であると推測できる。財政的持続性を高めるために、2灌漑地区を対象に同時に研修を実施するなど幾つかの工夫を凝らしている。本協力により産出された正の効果を普及するためにも、今後もさまざまな工夫が必要である。

(4) 技術面（知識及びスキル）

中核農家の大多数はTC-SDIAで導入された10以上の技術を、中間農家の大多数は5以上の技術を適用していると報告されている。このことは、調査団の聞き取りや現地調査によっても立証されている。

４－２　結　論

評価は5項目（妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性）に基づいて実施され、その結果、妥当性は高く、目標やアウトプットは順調に達成されつつあると判断された。また、効率性も比較的高いと判断される。持続性については協力終了後の研修費用など懸案事項はあるのもの、第5章「提言」を実行することにより、確実に高まると考えられる。

以上を踏まえ、プロジェクト期間中にプロジェクト目標をおおむね達成すると評価することができる。

第５章　提　　言

調査団は以下の提言を行った。

（1）人材育成・能力強化のための予算配分

持続性を確保するためには、ソフトウェア（人材育成等）とハードウェア（灌漑施設などのインフラ等）のバランスが重要であるが、現状では後者が重視されている傾向がある。したがって、MAFCと地方行政機関が農民の能力強化のための予算を確保することが肝要である。

（2）規模を縮小した一般研修のモニタリング

GoTは規模を縮小した一般研修を導入し、その実施を開始した。縮小版一般研修については、その効果をモニタリングし、今後に生かすことを提言する。

（3）適切なコメ生産普及システムの開発

一般研修の過程（ベースライン調査、現地研修、モニタリング・計画セッション）にDALDOが参加することにより、農民間普及がより効果的及び持続的となることが予想される。MAFCは適切なコメ生産技術の普及システムを構築するために関係機関と十分に協議することが必要である。

（4）本技術協力の最終ワークショップ開催

本技術協力を通じて、関係機関の組織強化やコメ生産技術の農民への移転など大きなインパクトがあった。能力強化や農民への技術普及など本協力によって実施された取り組みは大きな価値をもっているといえる。得られた経験や教訓をGoJ、他ドナー、NGOなどの関係者が共有するためにプロジェクトが終了する2012年6月までにワークショップを開催することを提言する。

（5）次期協力についての考察

2010年、GoTは次期協力「タンザニアにおけるコメ産業開発支援（Technical Cooperation in Supporting Rice Industry Development in Tanzania）」に係るプロポーザルをGoJに提出した。両政府は計画段階において以下の点を十分考慮することが求められる。

① 天水（lowland及びupland）状況を考慮したアプローチ
② 農民間普及の改善
③ 生産性に加え、品質管理やマーケティングなどのバリューチェーンの視点
④ 農民組織を含む関係者の更なる強化
⑤ 本協力案件の終了と次期案件の開始時期の間隔をできるだけ短縮すること

第６章　教　　訓

（1）政府のシステムと意思決定者の連携

本技術協力は、①ASDPプロセスの明確化、②研修費用の積算、③県への訪問、④ワークショップの開催によるASDPプロセスの情報共有、⑤DEDなどの意思決定者の関与、といったステップを踏んだ。この過程においてタンザニア側による一般研修の費用負担の必要性が強調された。その結果、関係者の予算要求のキャパシティが強化され、DADP予算による高い研修費用負担率（約60%）が実現した。このようなきめ細かいステップは他案件においても考慮されるべきである。

（2）ジェンダー・アプローチ

一般研修及び課題別研修を実施するうえでジェンダー配慮は主な構成要素のひとつであった。本技術協力では、一般研修参加者の男女比を1：1とすることを原則とし、課題別研修とともに集合研修にジェンダーに係る講義が含まれている。その結果、コミュニケーションが改善し、日々の活動（農作業及び家事）に対するお互いの役割の重要性について理解を深めた。また、本協力によるカスケード方式と既存のネットワーク双方を活用した技術普及・適用にも有効であるとの報告もあり、ジェンダー・アプローチは他案件においても適用できるものである。

（3）知識やプログラムの交換

本技術協力、特にKATCは知識や経験を交換するためにタンザニア及び海外の訪問者を公式、非公式に受入れてきた。これらの活動はL/Fに記載されていたわけではないが、関係者が知識を深めたり新しい情報を得たりするための良い機会となった。

付　属　資　料

１．合同評価報告書

Joint Terminal Evaluation Report

on

Technical Cooperation

in

Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture

in

The United Republic of Tanzania

Dar es Salaam, 14th December, 2011

Koji Makino
Team Leader
Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Sydney S. Kasele
Team Leader
Tanzanian Terminal Evaluation Team
Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives

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ANNEXES:

Abbreviations

AICAD	African Institute for Capacity Development
ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
DADP	District Agricultural Development Plan
DALDO	District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer
DED	District Executive Director
GoJ	the Government of Japan
GoT	the Government of Tanzania
IF	Intermediate Farmer
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KARI	Kizimbani Agricultural Research Institute
KATC	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre
KATI	Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute
KATRIN	Kilombero Agricultural Training and Research Institute
KF	Key Farmer
L/F	Logical Framework
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
MATI	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRDS	National Rice Development Strategy
OF	Other Farmer
PO	Plan of Operations
T.Shs.	Tanzanian Shillings
TC	Technical Cooperation
TC-SDIA	Technical Cooperation in Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture
TG	Task Group
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. Outline of the Terminal Evaluation

1-1 Objectives of the Terminal Evaluation

The objectives of the terminal evaluation are as follows:

(1) To collect necessary information and confirm the progress of inputs, activities and implementation process on the basis of the Logical Framework (hereinafter referred to as "the L/F", attached as Annex 1 and Annex 2) and Plan of Operations (hereinafter referred to as "the PO", attached as Annex 3) of the Technical Cooperation in Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "TC-SDIA").

(2) To assess the achievement of outputs, purpose and overall goal in terms of the set indicators.

(3) To analyze and evaluate the overall effect of the TC-SDIA by the five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability).

(4) To make recommendations based on the results of the evaluation and to identify lessons learnt useful for new projects and/or other ongoing projects.

1-2 Schedule of the Terminal Evaluation

The terminal evaluation was undertaken from 28 November, 2011 to 14 December, 2011. (The detail of schedule is shown in Annex 4)

1-3 Members of the Terminal Evaluation Team

The terminal evaluation was conducted by the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), composed of both Japanese team and Tanzanian team. The members of the Team are as follows:

(Japanese team)

Koji Makino	Team Leader	Deputy Director General Rural Development Department, JICA
Hiroki Ishibashi	Irrigation Farmers Training	Technical Chief Rural Development Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Atau Kishinami	Evaluation Analysis	Permanent Expert International Development Associates Ltd
Takahiro Nakamura	Cooperation Planning	Assistant Director Rural Development Department, JICA

(Tanzanian team)

Sydney S. Kasele	Team Leader	Principal, MATI-Tumbi
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1-4 Methodology of the Terminal Evaluation

Terminal evaluation was conducted jointly by the Japanese and Tanzanian sides. First, the Team collected necessary information and confirmed the progress of inputs, activities and implementation process on the basis of the L/F and the PO. Then, the Team assessed the achievement level of output, project purpose and overall goal in terms of the set indicators. Next, the Team analyzed and evaluated the overall effect of the TC-SDIA by 5 evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability). Finally, the Team made recommendations based on the results of the evaluation and identified the lessons learnt useful for new projects and/or other ongoing projects.

The descriptions of 5 criteria are given below:

1) Relevance	The relevance is a measure for determining whether the outputs, the purpose and the overall goals of the TC are still in line with the priority needs and concerns at the time of evaluation.
2) Effectiveness	The effectiveness is concerned with the extent to which the purpose of the TC has been achieved, or is expected to be achieved, in relation to the outputs produced by the TC.
3) Efficiency	The efficiency is a measure for productivity of the implementation process: how efficiently the various inputs are converted into the outputs.
4) Impact	The impact is intended or unintended, direct or indirect, positive or negative changes that occur as a result of the TC.
5) Sustainability	The sustainability is a measure for determining whether or not the outcomes of the TC are likely to continue after the TC comes to an end.

The evaluation by the five evaluation criteria was conducted according to the Evaluation Grid (Annex 5).

The Team carried out a series of discussions with the members of KATC, MATIs, KATRIN, KATI and KARI on the progress and achievement of TC-SDIA. The Team also conducted field surveys to the Districts and had interviews with MATI tutors, District officials, irrigation schemes managers and farmers.

2. Outline of the TC-SDIA

2-1 Background of the TC-SDIA

The agriculture sector is the driving engine of the Tanzania economy; the need to develop it can never be over emphasized. In 2008, the sector accounted for about 25.7 % of the GDP and 22 percent of foreign exchange earnings. The sector provides 95 % of the national food requirements and livelihood to more than 70 % of the Tanzanian population. GoT is recognizing the agriculture as the one of priority sector that contributes sustainable economic development. In this regard, GoT formulated the ASDP in 2004 as the core strategy to implement agriculture development in coordination with several development partners including GoJ. The direction to prioritize the agriculture is fortified by the initiative named "Kilimo Kwanza (Agriculture First)" which was officially announced in 2009.

GoJ has a long history of cooperation with GoT on agricultural development. A variety of cooperation was implemented since the 1970s to promote and establish irrigated rice cultivation techniques, starting from Lower Moshi irrigation scheme in Kilimanjaro region. After the success in Lower Moshi, cooperation expanded nationwide. As the result, the average yield of farmers who received training in six model sites located in various parts of the country has increased by about 40%, from 3.1t/ha to 4.3t/ha.

The outcomes of these activities were highly appreciated by GoT. Then GoT requested to the GoJ a new TC for improving rice productivity in other irrigation schemes nationwide.

In response to this request, the Preparatory Study Team was dispatched in 2006 and the framework of TC-SDIA was officially agreed between JICA and the Tanzanian authorities concerned with the signing of the Record of Discussions in May 2007. Mid-term Review was conducted in September 2009.

2-2 Summary of TC-SDIA

The current framework of TC-SDIA is as follows.

Overall Goals	1. The training developed by TC-SDIA is implemented in other irrigation schemes. 2. The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes is increased.
Purpose	Productivity of rice cultivation in priority irrigation schemes is increased through strengthening service delivery system of irrigated agriculture.
Output 1	Rice cultivation practices are improved in priority irrigation schemes through the farmer-to-farmer extension approach.
Output 2	Technical capacities of the research, training and extension institutions are enhanced to further promote rice production in the future.

2-3 Duration of TC-SDIA

5 years from 12 June, 2007 to 11 June, 2012

2-4 Implementing Ministries and Organization of TC-SDIA
Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC)

2-5 Target Area of TC-SDIA
40 priority irrigation schemes in Tanzania Mainland
4 priority irrigation schemes in Zanzibar

2-6 Target Groups of TC-SDIA
Smallholder rice farmers

2-7 Revision of the Logical Framework
The original L/F was agreed and signed in May 2007 in the Minutes of Meeting. Then, the latest modification was made and agreed in the Minutes of Meeting in October 2009. The major modifications at that time included i) the change of the indicators of the Purpose and Outputs to be more measurable, ii) the addition of Super Goal and modification of Overall Goal, and iii) the clarification of logical sequence of Output 2 and related activities. The L/F for Zanzibar was also agreed and signed in October 2009. The latest version of the L/F is shown in Annex 1 (Tanzania Mainland) and Annex 2 (Zanzibar).

3. Achievement and Implementation Process

3-1 Achievement of TC-SDIA

3-1-1 Inputs
The Team confirmed that the inputs have been provided appropriately on the whole in line with the plan of TC-SDIA.

(1) Inputs from the Japanese side

a) Experts: A total of 6 long-term experts in 5 areas (chief advisor, coordination/rice cultivation/farm management, coordination/agricultural information system, irrigation/farmers training (2 experts) and upland rice cultivation/research)
A total of 11 short-term experts in 6 areas (training planning/project management, gender (4 experts), irrigation scheme management (3 experts), marketing/rural economy, rice marketing and gender ministering/livelihood improvement)
2 third country experts from the Philippines in the 2 areas (farmers organizations/associations and agricultural mechanization)

Details of experts are shown in Annex 6

b) Trainings in Japan: 7 trainees for long courses (over a year)
28 trainees for short courses (less than a year)
Details of training courses are shown in Annex 7

c) Equipment: Total amount: JPY 34,006,666, T.Shs.87,590,283 and US D 66,695
Details are shown in Annex 8

d) Local cost: T.Shs.2,198,167,166.77
Details are shown in Annex 9

(2) Inputs from the Tanzanian side

a) Tanzanian personnel: 140 Task Group Members in total (Tanzania Mainland: 126 Zanzibar: 14)
Details are shown in Annex 10

b) Cost sharing: T.Shs.429,894,640 Districts:55.5%, MAFC:5.1%, Others:0.5% (JICA: 38.9%),
Details are shown in Annex 11

c) Others: Provision of necessary office spaces with office equipment, water and electricity facilities at MAFC and KATC, training facilities and fields at KATC and 3 MATIs for the residential training, an office at MAFC for the Japanese expert team, and transportation costs for field trips as necessary. In addition to above cost sharing, MAFC bore T.Shs 551,146,400 for TC-SDIA related activities.

3-1-2 Activities

The Team confirmed the progress of the Activities according to the L/F. The details are shown in Annex 12 "Progress of Activities." Also it was confirmed that the activities have been carried out as planned on the whole.

3-1-3 Achievement of the Outputs

The Team confirmed that all the two Outputs of TC-SDIA have been mostly achieved by fulfilling the Objectively Verifiable Indicators in the L/F. Regarding the indicator of Zanzibar, same numeric indicators with Tanzanian Mainland were adopted for terminal evaluation.

Output 1: Rice cultivation practices are improved in priority irrigation schemes through the farmer-to-farmer extension approach.

Table3-1: Degree of Achievement of Output 1

<table>
<tr><th>Objectively Verifiable Indicator</th><th>Degree of Achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td>1-1 Participation rate of women farmers exceeds 45% in both residential and infield training.

1-1 Participation rate of women farmers exceeds 45% in both residential and infield training. (Zanzibar)</td><td>Overall ratio of women farmers (including Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar) participated in the TC-SDIA standard training was 46% from 2007 to 2011, as shown in the below table. Details are shown in Annex 13.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Year</th><th rowspan="2">Number of training courses</th><th colspan="4">Percentage of women farmers</th></tr>
<tr><th>Key farmers</th><th>Intermediate farmers</th><th>Other farmers</th><th>Mean</th></tr>
<tr><td>2007/08</td><td>3</td><td>49</td><td>37</td><td>0</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>2008/09</td><td>21</td><td>44</td><td>51</td><td>47</td><td>49</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009/10</td><td>37</td><td>48</td><td>46</td><td>52</td><td>48</td></tr>
<tr><td>2010/11</td><td>37</td><td>47</td><td>43</td><td>65</td><td>44</td></tr>
<tr><td>2011/12</td><td>17</td><td>50</td><td>47</td><td>35</td><td>47</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Mean</td><td>48</td><td>46</td><td>51</td><td>46</td></tr>
</table>

Women participation rate in Tanzania Mainland is 46% (men 4,372; women 3,734) as of Dec 2011.
Women participation rate in Zanzibar is 59% (men 194; women 283) as of Dec 2011.

The indicator is fulfilled.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1-2 The standard training are implemented under DADPs in 40 priority irrigation schemes.</td><td>In Tanzania Mainland, out of 41 irrigation schemes identified for the standard trainings, 34 irrigation schemes completed baseline survey, 33 irrigation schemes completed residential training, 29 completed the first infield training, 27 completed the second infield training, 22 completed the third infield training, 25 completed the first monitoring and 14 completed the second monitoring by the time of the Terminal Evaluation. The schedule of further training has not yet been fixed due to the budget constraints of Districts (Details are shown in Annex 14). Therefore, the indicator is not fully fulfilled at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.

However noteworthy effort is being made. Downsized TC-SDIA standard training for 6 irrigation schemes is being held with the initiative of MAFC (not under DADP but residential training financed by TC-SDIA).</td></tr>
<tr><td>1-3 At least 50 farmers per irrigation scheme participate in each field day held in priority irrigation schemes.

1-2. At least 50 farmers per irrigation scheme participate in each field day held in priority irrigation schemes. (Zanzibar)</td><td>In Tanzania Mainland, out of 23 irrigation schemes which conducted 3rd infield training, 13 irrigation schemes had more than 50 other farmer participants.
The indicator is not fulfilled.

In Zanzibar, no irrigation scheme had more than 50 other farmer participants (1 irrigation scheme completed the third infield training).
The indicator is not fulfilled.

Details are shown in Annex 15.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1-4. At least 10 basic rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of Key Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes.

1-3. At least 10 basic rice</td><td>In Tanzania Mainland, out of 25 irrigation schemes with data available at the 1st monitoring and planning, 24 the irrigation schemes fulfilled the indicator. The number of the adopted technology range from 8 to 44, and the average was 25. Only one exceptional irrigation scheme is where the infield training was not conducted.

In Zanzibar, out of 3 irrigation schemes with the data available, all the</td></tr>
</table>

cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of Key Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes. (Zanzibar)	irrigation schemes fulfilled the indicator. The number of the adopted technology range from 35 to 43, average was39. Details are shown in Annex 16.
1-5 At least 5 rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of Intermediate Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes.	In Tanzania Mainland, out of 25 irrigation schemes with data available at the 1st monitoring and planning, all the irrigation schemes fulfilled the indicator. The number of the adopted technology range from 10 to 39, and the average was 22.
1-4 At least 5 rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of Intermediate Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes. (Zanzibar)	In Zanzibar, out of 3 irrigation schemes with data available, all the irrigation schemes fulfilled the indicator. The number of the adopted technology range from 35 to 43, and the average was 39. Details are shown in Annex 16.

Source: TC-SDIA progress report

Output 2: Technical capacities of the research, training and extension institutions are enhanced to further promote rice production in the future.

Table3-2: Degree of Achievement of Output 2

Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Degree of Achievement
2-1 New rice varieties (lines) are submitted to the variety release committee.	In Tanzania Mainland, there were 6 NERICA varieties submitted to National Seed Release Committee and 5 of them were released in December 2009. The indicator is fulfilled.
2-1 New rice varieties including NERICA are disseminated to the farmers. (Zanzibar)	In Zanzibar, in 2009, the training for the 100 farmers in 10 Districts conducted. The indicator is fulfilled.
2-2 At least one set of guidelines each on multi-location rice variety trial, upland rice production and irrigated rice production is prepared by research, training and/or extension institutions.	In Tanzania Mainland, irrigated rice cultivation guide and upland rice cultivation guide were prepared; multi-location rice variety trial guide will be prepared within the cooperation period. The indicator is almost fulfilled.
2-2 At least one set of guidelines each on upland rice production and irrigated rice production is prepared by research, training and/or extension institutions.	In Zanzibar, upland rice cultivation guide was prepared by AICAD with technical support of TC-SDIA. Guidelines for irrigated rice cultivation and multi-location rice variety trial prepared in Tanzania Mainland can be applied. The indicator is almost fulfilled.

Source: TC-SDIA progress report

3-1-4 Achievement of Purpose

Purpose : Productivity of rice cultivation in priority irrigation schemes is increased through strengthening service delivery system of irrigated agriculture.

Table3-3: Degree of Achievement of the Purpose

<table>
<tr><th>Objectively Verifiable Indicator</th><th>Degree of Achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 Rice yield per unit area is increased at least by 1t/ha in each priority irrigation scheme.

1 Rice yield per unit area is increased at least by 1 t/ha in each priority irrigation scheme. (Zanzibar)</td><td>Following table shows the number of irrigation schemes according to yield change by season comparing before and after the standard training in Tanzania Mainland.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Main (Nov-May)</th><th>Second (Jun-Dec)</th></tr>
<tr><td>More than 1.0 t/ha</td><td>11 (44%)</td><td>1 (33%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0 to 1.0 t/ha</td><td>8 (32%)</td><td>2 (67%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Decrease</td><td>6 (24%)</td><td>0 (0%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>25 (100%)</td><td>3 (100%)</td></tr>
</table>
Main reason of not achieving the indicator was severe drought that resulted to i) transplanting overgrown seedlings, ii) insufficient water for irrigation, iii) late weeding, due to water shortage and so forth. There were some irrigation schemes under construction works that affected irrigation water supply or distribution.
The indicator is partially but significantly fulfilled.

In Zanzibar, out of 3 irrigation schemes, 2 schemes increased the paddy yield by 1 t/ha. 1 irrigation scheme decreased the yield by 0.6 t/ha due to mud flow into the field by the road construction and outbreak of RYMV disease.
The indicator is partially but significantly fulfilled.

Details are summarized in Annex 17.

Note: Out of 37 irrigation schemes started TC-SDIA standard training course, 28 irrigation schemes (25 in Tanzania Mainland, 3 in Zanzibar) have a set of data before and after the training.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 Annual monitoring and planning on rice farming is continuously conducted by the relevant district officers and farmers in priority irrigation scheme.</td><td>In Tanzania Mainland, so far, 1st monitoring and planning was conducted in 24 irrigation schemes, and 2nd monitoring and planning in 14 irrigation schemes was conducted. 3 irrigation schemes are planning to conduct the 2nd monitoring and planning. However continuous monitoring and planning on rice farming have been conducted using JICA's local business fund. Therefore, It can be said the indicator is partially fulfilled.

Details are shown in Annex 14.</td></tr>
</table>

Source: TC-SDIA progress report

3-1-5 Prospect to achieve the Overall Goal and Super Goal

Overall Goal 1: The training developed by TC-SDIA is implemented in other irrigation schemes.

Table3-4: Degree of Achievement of Overall Goal 1

Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Prospect
1 The trainings are conducted in at least 12 other irrigation schemes by 2015.	If each of 4 training institutes in Tanzania Mainland conducts 1 training per year from 2012, the indicator will be satisfied by 2015. It is highly likely to be achieved, considering 2 to 3 trainings were conducted at each training institute under TC-SDIA.
1 The trainings are conducted in at least 3 other irrigation schemes by 2015. (Zanzibar)	If KATI in Zanzibar, in collaboration with KATC, conducts 1 training per year from 2012, the indicator will be satisfied by 2015. It is highly likely to be achieved, considering 2 trainings for 3 irrigation schemes were conducted under TC-SDIA.

Source: TC-SDIA progress report

Overall Goal 2: The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes is increased.

Table3-5: Degree of Achievement of Overall Goal 2

Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Prospect
2 The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers is increased by 30% in each scheme by 2015. 2 The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers is increased by 30% in each scheme by 2015.(Zanzibar)	At the time of the Mid-term Review, it was recommended that the indicator will be calculated based on the rice production increment. The Team observed the yield increase, which indicates that the indicator will likely be fulfilled.

Source: TC-SDIA progress report

Super Goal: TC-SDIA contributes to ASDP objectives of improving and expanding irrigated agriculture.

Table3-6: Degree of Achievement of Super Goal

Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Prospect
The total area of irrigation schemes where the training developed by TC-SDIA is conducted exceeds 15,000 ha by 2018.	In reference to the Mid-term Review report, the indicator is based on the notion that continuation of one training per year by 4 institutes leads to 64 irrigation schemes by 2018. Area of 15,000 ha is calculated using average of irrigation scheme (230 ha/irrigation scheme, extracted from 68 candidate irrigation schemes). The indicator is most likely to be fulfilled. The Team considers that it is clearer to modify the indicator to "the number of irrigation schemes where training is conducted reaches to 64 schemes.

Source: TC-SDIA progress report

3-2 Implementation Process of TC-SDIA

3-2-1 Cost Sharing and Ownership

Cost required for the standard training is shared mostly by Districts, MAFC and JICA. It should be noted that in average more than half of the cost of the standard training course is borne by the Tanzanian side, mainly Districts. In order to secure the budget for capacity building, the stakeholders needed to communicate and negotiate among themselves. The mechanism and procedures have definitely contributed to the stronger commitment and ownership towards the implementation of TC-SDIA. Table 3-7 summarizes the cost sharing of TC-SDIA standard training.

Table 3-7: Cost sharing of the TC-SDIA standard training

	District	MAFC	JICA	Others	Total
KATC, Moshi (T.Shs)	50,737,412	5,304,240	63,468,475	0	119,510,127
(%)	42	5	53	0	100
MATI-Igurusi (T.Shs)	125,671,628	0	67,154,580	0	192,826,208
(%)	65	0	35	0	100
MATI-Ilonga (T.Shs)	115,608,090	12,027,380	65,252,550	0	192,888,020
(%)	60	6	34	0	100
MATI-Ukiriguru (T.Shs)	82,697,490	389,000	43,063,200	0	126,149,690
(%)	66	0	34	0	100
KATI, Zanzibar (T.Shs)	0	14,188,300	31,342,600	3,196,500	48,727,400
(%)	0	29	64	7	100
Total (T.Shs)	374,714,620	31,908,920	270,281,405	3,196,500	680,101,445
%	55	5	40	0	100

Source: TC-SDIA Progress Report

3-2-2 Downsized / Modified Standard Training Courses

6 downsized / modified standard training courses are planned to be carried out with the initiative of MAFC. In addition, based on the request by Districts, TC-SDIA conducted the course for 2 schemes at the same time with fewer 8 participants from each scheme. Those events would contribute to the sustainability as well as efficiency of TC-SDIA.

3-2-3 Management and Monitoring

Regarding the management of TC-SDIA, JCC meetings were held four times. Main topics included i) explanation, modification and approval of the L/F, ii) the progress of the TC-SDIA, iii) gender consideration, and iv) other issues to be shared by all stakeholders. In addition, Steering Committees were held eight times every six months in order to regularly monitor the progress of the TC-SDIA.

3-2-4 Follow-up of the Mid-term Review

4 recommendations subimitted by the mid-term review have been properly followed-up.

a) Revision of the L/F

Based upon the recommendation by the Mid-term Review Team, the L/F was modified and approved at the 3rd JCC meeting held in October 2009. The main modifications included i) setting of the goal level, ii) adjustment of logical sequence between the Outputs and activities, and iii) modifications of some Objectively Verifiable Indicators. The modification contributed to better monitoring and management of the TC-SDIA.

b) Support to speed up the procedures of registration of rice varieties

NERICA was approved by the National Seed Release Committee in December 2009, only 3 months after the Mid-term Review.

c) Further dissemination of technologies through farmer to farmer extension approach

- The Team recognized that farmer to farmer extension generally functions through observations and interviews. The approach, however, does not necessarily take a cascade structure. It was often expressed by training participants that they informally transfer the learned technologies through their already existing networks.
- DALDO and Extension officers are incorporated into the monitoring and planning sessions and together with tutors, actively involved in the activities in some cases. In case of NERICA training for farmers, DALDO and extension officers are fully involved in the process.

d) Further promotion and implementation of the training

- Staff of MATIs occasionally visited Districts to explain the necessity of continuation of the standard training, based upon the achievement acquired by such training.
- KFs and IFs demonstrate basic rice cultivation practice at the agricultural exhibition held in August every year.

e) Measures to ensure the timely conduct of the standard training

Although stakeholders have been making efforts to secure the budget to ensure the timely conduct of the standard training, budget is still limited and remains as a major constraint in order to carry out the standard training courses.

4. Results of Evaluation

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

The evaluation was conducted based on 5 evaluation criteria, which are relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. As the result of the review, those five criteria showed some positive results; high relevancy and relatively high degree of progress of Outputs and the Purpose. With regard to sustainability, although there are some concerns, i.e. finance after completion of TC-SDIA, it would be strengthened when the recommendations

specified in the Chapter 6 are met. Detail evaluation result for each criterion was described as follows.

4-1-1 Relevance

The relevance of TC-SDIA is considered high for the following reasons.

(1) Necessity

The farming practices of smallholder rice farmers are generally observed as low-investment and subsistent nature, without application of proper rice cultivation technologies. Most of the smallholder rice farmers have not had many opportunities to be exposed to the improved practices, resulting their rice productivity to remain low. In such context, the farmers and relevant personnel of the Districts very much appreciated the training under TC-SDIA. It was also shared in the interviews that the new techniques of rice cultivation have already brought about notable increase of yields, and that the farmers are eager to cultivate more. It is thus understood that the contents and focus of TC-SDIA activities have adequately addressed the needs of the beneficiaries.

(2) Priority

National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) was authorized and released by the MAFC on May 2009. This Strategy was prepared under the Framework of Coalition for African Rice Development which aims doubling rice production in Sub-Sahara Africa by 2018. According to NRDS, current self-sufficiency rate of rice is approximately 80% and gap is filled by imported one. This condition results in huge loss of foreign currency. Therefore MAFC seriously consider increasing the rice production. Under NRDS, target of rice paddy production is 1,963,000 ton in 2018 (899,000 ton in 2008). It is the total of 50,000 ton in rain-fed upland, 548,000 ton in rain-fed lowland, 1,365,000 ton in irrigated land by 2018.

(3) Appropriateness of Approach to Solve the Problem

The approach of TC-SDIA is appropriate in terms of the following views.

1) Under TC-SDIA, both irrigated and upland conditions were covered, reflecting the existing rice cultivation area and the potential for further expansion.
2) Utilizing the assets established through the past cooperation, TC-SDIA strengthened the dissemination of standard training in irrigation schemes throughout the country (Irrigated rice shares almost 50% of rice production in Tanzania).
3) Agricultural development should be tackled from several aspects, such as cultivation technology, irrigation scheme management and marketing to enhance sustainability. In this regard, TC-SDIA has conducted subject matter training in addition to the standard training.
4) It is inferred by a series of interviews with farmers that the gender ratio of 50 to 50 arrangement contributes to develop better relationship between men and women.

4-1-2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of TC-SDIA is considered relatively high for the following reasons.

(1) Achievement of the Purpose of TC-SDIA

As mentioned in "Evaluation Grid", the Purpose is not fully achieved due mainly to climatic conditions and managerial errors of irrigation shceme. There are some indications of improving paddy productivities if those factors are favorable and improved for succeeding the approach of TC-SDIA.

(2) Logic between Purpose and Outputs

Two Outputs that were modified after the Mid-term Review are the basic concepts/components of the TC-SDIA approach. They are considered to be necessary and sufficient conditions in order to achieve the Purpose. The logic/sequence of TC-SDIA is coherent and the Purpose is expected to be achieved after the Outputs are produced, provided that the Important Assumptions at the Output level are satisfied.

Regarding Important Assumptions, the following two are set at the Output level to be fulfilled to achieve the Purpose.

1) Any serious natural disasters do not occur.

2) Relevant officers of the collaborating agencies continuously supervise and provide technical supports to the smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes.

These Important Assumptions are still realistic and adequate. Since climatic conditions namely flood and draught, which negatively affect the yield of paddy, have occasionally occurred, the 1st assumption is not satisfied. Regarding the 2nd assumption, TC-SDIA managed to reduce the effects of some turn-over of TG members. The assumption is almost satisfied.

4-1-3 Efficiency

The efficiency of TC-SDIA is considered relatively high for the following reasons.

(1) Achievement of the Outputs

All the two (2) Outputs have been mostly achieved, as described in "Evaluation Grid", although the standard training courses have not been conducted in some irrigation schemes, due mainly to financial constraints.

(2) Appropriateness of the Activities and Inputs

In general, inputs were appropriate in terms of quality, quantity and timing and have sufficiently been utilized for conducting activities and producing Outputs. The inputs have been provided appropriately in line with the plan of TC-SDIA, except the budget for the standard training. Utilization of the readily available human resources together with tangible outcomes, such as the package of selected techniques and training materials for the standard

training, have contributed to the efficiency of TC-SDIA. Downsized standard training has just started and such training courses are expected to enhance efficiency. In addition, as mentioned in 3-2 "Implementation Process", it should be noted that the Tanzanian side has made large financial contribution to conduct the standard training courses, although financial resources are still limited for fully implementing the standard training courses.

(3) Logic between Outputs and Inputs/Activities

As mentioned above, activities and inputs are considered to be necessary and appropriate to generate outputs.

Regarding Important Assumptions, "Budget for capacity building at district levels does not sustainably decrease" is still realistic and adequate. According to some District officers, the budget for capacity building sharply decreased in 2011/2012 compared to that of 2010/2011, despite efforts made by stakeholders. Therefore, the above assumption is not fully satisfied at this moment. It is necessary for all the stakeholders to continue monitoring the condition.

4-1-4 Impact

(1) Prospect of Overall Goal

It is positively expected that the Overall Goal of TC-SDIA will be achieved in the near future, as mentioned in the previous chapter, provided that the budget for capacity building is secured.

(2) Other Impacts

- Some trained farmers were invited to other irrigation schemes in order to disseminate techniques and practices learnt at the training by TC-SDIA. In addition, there have been many cases that famers of non-target districts / irrigation schemes inquire MATIs of such techniques
- In Mbuyuni Irrigation Scheme, farmers lined an irrigation canal for approximately 75m and also constructed a flood protection dyke by their own finance and labor after irrigation scheme management training which triggered the District lining the canal for 325m more.
- Awareness of NERICA has rapidly been enhanced in Zanzibar. The President of Zanzibar visited the seed production farm and observed NERICA twice in 2011. Furthermore, production increase and dissemination of NERICA was raised as a subject at the National Assembly of Zanzibar.
- Some types of agricultural tools for spacing have been developed and used in Mahande irrigation area. They were developed by farmers and it is inferred that the results of training is steadily utilized and incorporated into farmers' activities.
- TC-SDIA presented co-operations between Japan and Tanzania in the field of rice cultivation in Tanzania at Oxford University and Sussex University in UK. The principal of KATC took part in explaining the current and the past activities in this regard.
- In the course of activities, several visitors visited TC-SDIA such as experts from other

countries in Africa (Ethiopia, Sudan, Burundi, etc.) and donor partners (USAID, etc.).

- Negative impacts are not observed.

4-1-5 Sustainability

The sustainability of effects of TC-SDIA is moderate with some concerns for the following reasons.

(1) Policy and Institutional Sustainability

As mentioned in "Relevance", policy support might be expected since TC-SDIA activities are in harmony with the Tanzanian policies and relevant to the needs of the government of Tanzania. In particular, the ASDS is the overall and comprehensive strategy in agricultural sector in Tanzania. Since the duration of the ASDS is set for 13 years from 2006 to 2018, it is assumed that the policy support would continuously be secured at least till 2018.

(2) Organizational Sustainability

Tutors of MATIs expressed their confidence in conducting the standard training without assistance from Japanese experts and KATC. Their current tasks during TC-SDIA, however, include extension activity for farmers, which are basically supposed to be conducted by extension officers. It is necessary to review this arrangement, considering sustainable technical transfer.

(3) Financial Sustainability

The standard training has been conducted on the basis of cost sharing among Districts, MAFC (5%) and JICA (40%) and approximately 55% of the cost has been shared by the Districts so far. The rate borne by the Districts is quite high compared to other similar technical cooperation. Nonetheless, it is deemed difficult to continue the standard training courses only through DADP after the completion of TC-SDIA, considering that TC-SDIA currently shoulders the rest of the costs. In order to enhance the financial sustainability, TC-SDIA has come up with some ideas, i.e. carrying out the training for 2 priority irrigation schemes at the same time. Such efforts should continuously be made for disseminating the positive effects generated by TC-SDIA.

(4) Technical sustainability

It was reported that majority of KFs adopted more than 10 techniques and also majority of IFs adopted more than 5 techniques initiated by TC-SDIA. The Team often observed that such techniques are applied in rice fields. High adoption rate of basic rice cultivation techniques is also proved by a series of interviews with farmers. It may be necessary to occasionally review the techniques required by farmers.

5. Conclusion

TC-SDIA strengthened the dissemination of standard training throughout the country. It should be emphasized that this strategy could be put in place based on the asset created by those past cooperation and outcomes. In order to deliver the training nation-wide, 3 MATIs were newly involved in the process as implementers. This was also the challenge for TC-SDIA from the view of project management since effective coordination between 4 implementers including KATC was highly required.

Regarding financial aspect which is the issue always put on table in development project, GoT bore 60% of the total standard training cost. This was attained since TC-SDIA had close linkage with the framework of ASDP, especially at the District level. This is one of the evidence that shows activities of TC-SDIA was highly appreciated in Tanzania. Also the initiative called "Kilimo Kwanza" encouraged the activities of TC-SDIA. In another view, it can be said that the activities of TC-SDIA stimulated the initiative in practical manner, at the farmers' field.

Along the way, 36 standard trainings including Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, 14 subject matter trainings, 9 NERICA trainings for farmers were conducted under TC-SDIA. TC-SDIA made significant effort all the stakeholders concerned recognizing the importance of process oriented approach for sustainability of rice industry development. Considering those efforts, the facts observed at the field and information collected in the interviews, it can be concluded that TC-SDIA has contributed a lot to capacity development of government institution concerned and farmers directly and indirectly involved and made a significant progress even though the Team observed some challenges on the TC-SDIA.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made by the Team.

(1) Budget Allocation for Capacity Building

There is common recognition that the balance of software (human resource capacity) and hardware (infrastructure such as irrigation scheme) is crucial for sustainability. Therefore, MAFC and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are encouraged to explore more increase of budget allocation for capacity building of farmers.

(2) Monitoring of Down-sized Standard Training

GoT introduced the downsized standard training course and started its implementation. It is recommended to TC-SDIA to monitor the progress of down-sized training since it can contribute to further elaboration of the approach.

(3) Development of Appropriate Rice Production Dissemination Systems

There is a possibility that more active involvement of DALDO offices in the process of standard training such as baseline survey, infield training, monitoring and planning can make the farmer to farmer extension approach more effective and sustainable. Therefore it is recommended to MAFC to discuss appropriate rice production dissemination systems in light of recently strengthening agricultural extension under the ASDP.

(4) Terminal Workshop of TC-SDIA

As mentioned in this report, significant impact has been observed among related institutions and farmers, through the TC-SDIA, and it can be said that the several efforts tried in the TC-SDIA has particular value, especially in the aspect of capacity building, and dissemination of technology for farmers. It is worth to share the experience and lessons learnt with broader stakeholders including GoT, donor partners and NGOs. Therefore it is recommended to TC-SDIA to hold Terminal Workshop by June 2012.

(5) Examination of Next Cooperation

In 2010, GoT submitted a proposal to GoJ to request new cooperation with JICA, which is named as "Technical Cooperation in Supporting Rice Industry Development in Tanzania" in the context of NRDS. Therefore, it is requested to two Governments to examine a new cooperation with the following major views and recognition at the preparation stage.

- Approach for rain-fed lowland in addition to irrigated and rain-fed upland conditions.
- Further improvement of farmer to farmer extension approach as described above.
- Valuc chain viewpoints such as quality control and marketing in addition to productivity.
- Further strengthening of the stakeholders including farmers' organizations.
- Shortening the period gap between the end of TC-SDIA and the start of new TC as much as possible.

7. Lessons Learnt

The following are the lessons learnt for new projects or on-going similar projects.

(1) Alignment to Government System with Involvement of Decision-makers

TC-SDIA took following steps, a) Clarification of ASDP process, b) Clarification of training cost, c) Visit concerned Districts, d) Information sharing for ASDP process through workshops, e) Involvement of decision makers such as DEDs. Also TC-SDIA persisted to the policy of cost sharing for standard training. As a result, more than 60% of the cost for standard training was borne by Tanzanian side utilizing DADP under ASDP. In order to put the cost share in place, those steady steps and principle should be taken.

(2) Gender Consideration

In TC-SDIA, gender consideration was a key component when conducting the standard training and subject matter training courses. Basically, the participants of the training consist of 50% of men and women each. Also the gender consideration session is included in the standard training. By these arrangements, it is reported that each deepened the understanding of workload, and communication is improved at the home. In this respect, it is inferred that gender approach contributes effective adoption of technology among participants. Also, those technologies are expected to be extended to others through existing network which both men and women use in daily life.

(3) Active Exchange of Knowledge and Programs

TC-SDIA, especially KATC, hosted both local and foreign visitors formally and informally to exchange knowledge and experiences. These were good opportunities for TG members to deepen their knowledge and acquire new information. Those activities which are not precisely described in the L/F sometimes provide good occasion for capacity building.

END

Annex 1: Logical Framework

Title: Technical Cooperation in Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture Prepared: 12 October, 2009 Version 4.1

Target Area: Forty (40) priority irrigation schemes in Tanzania Target Groups: Smallholder rice farmers (15,000 farmers) Responsible Agency: TD and ARDD, MAFC

Implementing Agencies: KATC and other MATIs (Igurusi, Ilonga, and Ukiriguru), ARIs (Rice Research Programme) Collaborating Agencies: ZITSUs and Districts

Duration: 2007 to 2012 (5 years)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Super Goal The TC contributes to ASDP objectives of improving and expanding irrigated agriculture.	The total area of irrigation schemes where the training developed by the TC is conducted exceeds 15,000 ha by 2018.	Reports of KATC / MATIs DADP reports	
Overall Goals 1. The training developed by the TC is implemented in other irrigation schemes. 2. The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes is increased.	1. The training are conducted in at least 12 other irrigation schemes by 2015. 2. The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers is increased by 30% in each scheme by 2015.	Reports of KATC / MATIs DADP reports Field survey	* There is no drastic climate problem. * Smallholder rice farmers in other irrigation schemes adopt the technologies introduced through the training.
Purpose Productivity of rice cultivation in priority irrigation schemes is increased through strengthening service delivery systems of irrigated agriculture.	1. Rice yield per unit area is increased at least by 1 ton/ha in each priority irrigation scheme. 2. Annual monitoring and planning on rice farming is continuously conducted by the relevant district officers and farmers in priority irrigation schemes.	Reports of KATC / MATIs and ARIs Monitoring reports of the TC Record of districts Field survey	* Rice price is not drastically dropped. * Farm inputs (e.g. fertilizers) are available and affordable for smallholders. * MAFC takes further initiatives to disseminate the farmer-to-farmer training and extension approach to other irrigation schemes.
Outputs 1. Rice cultivation practices are improved in priority irrigation schemes through the farmer-to-farmer extension approach.	1-1. Participation rate of women farmers exceeds 45% in both residential and infield training. 1-2. The standard training are implemented under DADPs in 40 priority irrigation schemes. 1-3. At least 50 farmers per irrigation scheme participate in each field day held in priority irrigation schemes. 1-4. At least 10 basic rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of Key Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes. 1-5. At least 5 rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of Intermediate Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes.	Annual reports of KATC / MATIs and ARIs Monitoring reports of the TC Field survey	*Any serious natural disasters do not occur. * Relevant officers of the collaborating agencies continuously supervise and provide technical supports to the smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes.

2. Technical capacities of the research, training and extension institutions are enhanced to further promote rice production in the future.	2-1. New rice varieties (lines) are submitted to the variety release committee. 2-2. At least one set of guidelines each on multi-location rice variety trial, upland rice production and irrigated rice production is prepared by research, training and/or extension institutions.		
Activities 1-1. To identify priority irrigation schemes through dialogues with the stakeholders. 1-2.To provide districts with technical support for planning training on irrigated rice production as part of DADPs. 1-3. To conduct trainers training. 1-4. To conduct the standard training with gender consideration. 1-5. To conduct subject matter trainings with gender consideration. 1-6. To monitor and evaluate the standard training and subject matter trainings. 2-1. To conduct trainings and workshops for the stakeholders of research, training and extension institutions. 2-2. To conduct on-station trials for rice varieties including NERICA. 2-3. To conduct on-farm trials for rice varieties including NERICA. 2-4. To provide districts with technical support for promotion of rice extension. 2-5. To prepare basic guidelines on rice cultivation technologies.	**Inputs** **Japanese Side** 1. Dispatch of experts (Long-term and Short-term) The experts with the following assignment titles and expertise will be assigned upon necessity: Chief Adviser, Coordinator, Rice Cultivation, Farm Management, Irrigation, Farmers Training, Upland Rice Cultivation and Research, Gender, Livelihood Improvement, Information Management, Post-harvest Processing, Marketing, and Irrigation Scheme Management. 2. Allocation of operational costs of the TC. 3. Provision of machinery and equipment. 4. Training of Task Group members in Japan and/or in third countries. 5. Improving field training facilities at MATI-Ilonga and MATI-Ukiriguru **Tanzanian Side** 1. Assignment of Task Group members and administrative personnel. 2. Allocation of implementation costs for the TC such as salaries of task members and necessary expenses for training (DADP funds). 3. Provision of working spaces and necessary facilities for Japanese experts to perform their duties. 4. Farmers' labour contribution to on-farm activities in the irrigation schemes.	Budget for capacity building at district levels does not substantially decrease. **Pre-conditions** MAFC recognizes the necessity of enhancing capacities of research, training and extension institutions. Security conditions in the target areas are maintained.

Annex 2: Logical Framework for Zanzibar

Title: Technical Cooperation in Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture Prepared: 8 October, 2009 Version: 2.0

Target Area: Four (4) irrigation schemes Target Groups: Smallholder rice farmers (600 farmers)

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Environment (MALE)

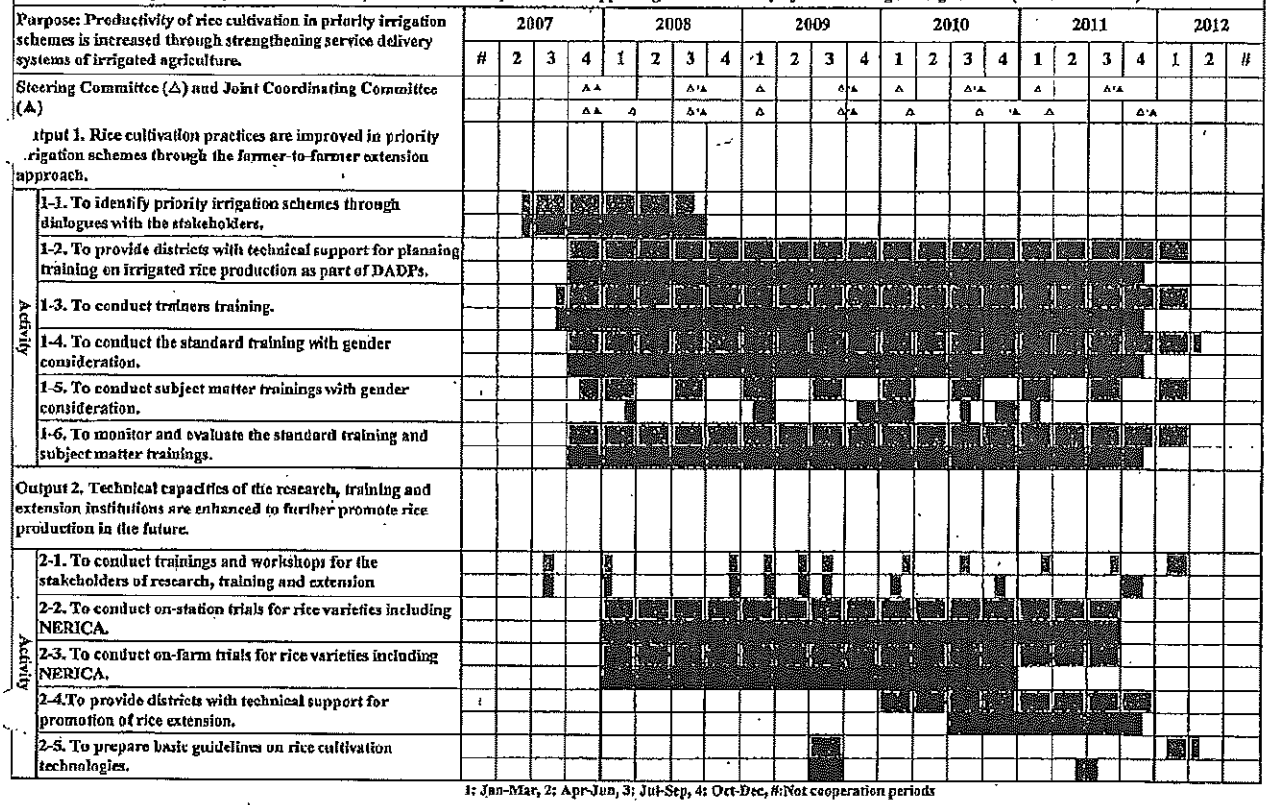
Implementing Agency: KATI (Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute) and KARS (Rice Research Programme) Collaborating Agencies: ID (Irrigation Department) and KATC

Duration: 2008 to 2012 (4 years)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goals 1. The training developed by the TC is implemented in other irrigation schemes. 2. The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers is increased in the target irrigation schemes.	1. The trainings are conducted in at least X other irrigation schemes by 2015. 2. The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers is increased by XX% in each scheme by 2015.	KATIs' training reports MALE reports Field survey	
Purpose Productivity of rice cultivation is increased in the target irrigation schemes through strengthening service delivery systems of irrigated agriculture.	1. Rice yield per unit area is increased by X ton/ha in each target irrigation scheme. 2. Annual monitoring and planning on rice farming is continuously conducted by the relevant officers of MALE, and farmers in the target irrigation schemes.	Annual reports of KATI and ID Monitoring reports of the TC Record of extension activities Field survey	* Rice price is not drastically dropped. * Farm inputs (e.g. fertilizers) are available and affordable for smallholders. * MALE takes further initiatives to disseminate the farmer-to-farmer training and extension approach to other irrigation schemes.
Outputs 1. Rice cultivation practices are improved in the target irrigation schemes through the farmer-to-farmer extension approach. 2. Technical capacities of the research, training and extension institutions are enhanced to further promote rice production in the future.	1-1. Participation rate of women farmers exceeds XX% in both residential and infield training. 1-2. At least XX farmers per irrigation scheme participate in each field day held in the target irrigation schemes. 1-3. At least XX basic rice cultivation techniques introduced through the training are adopted by more than XX% of Key Farmers on average in the target irrigation schemes. 1-4. At least X basic rice cultivation techniques introduced through the training are adopted by more than XX% of Intermediate Farmers on average in the target irrigation schemes. 2-1. New rice varieties including NERICA are disseminated to the farmers. 2-2. At least one set of guidelines each on upland rice production and irrigated rice production is prepared by research, training and/or extension institutions.	Annual reports of KATI and ID Monitoring reports of the TC Field survey	* Any serious natural disasters do not occur. * Relevant extension and irrigation officers continuously supervise and provide technical supports to the smallholder rice farmers in the target irrigation schemes.

Activities	Inputs		Budget for capacity building in MALE does not substantially decrease.
1-1. To identify target irrigation schemes through dialogues with the stakeholders. 1-2. To conduct trainers training. 1-3. To conduct the standard training with gender consideration. 1-4. To conduct subject matter trainings with gender consideration. 1-5. To monitor and evaluate the standard training and subject matter trainings. 2-1. To conduct trainings and workshops for the stakeholders of research, training and extension institutions. 2-2. To conduct trials and seed multiplication of rice varieties including NERICA. 2-3. To prepare basic guidelines on rice cultivation technologies.	**Inputs from Japanese Side** 1. Dispatch of experts (Long-term and Short-term) The experts with the following assignment titles and expertise will be assigned upon necessity: Chief Adviser, Coordinator, Rice Cultivation, Farm Management, Irrigation, Farmers Training, Upland Rice Cultivation and Research, Gender, Livelihood Improvement, Post-harvest Processing, Marketing and Irrigation Scheme Management. 2. Allocation of operational costs of the TC. 3. Provision of machinery and equipment. 4. Training of Task Group members in Japan and/or in third countries.	**Inputs from Tanzanian-Zanzibar Side** 1. Assignment of Task Group members and administrative personnel. 2. Allocation of implementation costs for the TC such as salaries of Task Group members and necessary expenses for training. 3. Farmers' labour contribution to on-farm activities in the irrigation schemes.	**Pre-conditions** MALE recognizes the necessity of enhancing capacities of research, training and extension institutions. Security conditions in the target areas are maintained.

Annex3: Plan of Operations (Planned and Actual) for Technical Cooperation in Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture (6 December 2011)



1: Jan-Mar, 2: Apr-Jun, 3: Jul-Sep, 4: Oct-Dec, #:Not cooperation periods

Annex4: Schedule of the terminal evaluation

SN	Date	Day	Activity	Place to stay
1	11/28	Mon	*8:30 Meeting at JICA Office* 11:00 Courtesy Call to Director Training MAFC 11:30 Joint Evaluation Team Meeting	DSM
2	11/29	Tue	Dar es Salaam → Mbeya (about 12 hours)	Mbeya
3	11/30	Wed	8:30 Courtesy Call to Director Mbeya ZITSU 11:00 Visit MATI-Igurusi 14:00 Visit Ruanda Majenje Irrigation Scheme, Mbarali District	Mbeya
4	12/1	Thu	9:30 Courtesy Call to Mbarali District 11:00 Visit Mbuyuni Irrigation Scheme, Mbarali District	Mbeya
5	12/2	Fri	Mbeya → Kilosa (about 9 hours)	Kilosa
6	12/3	Sat	8:30 Visit MATI-Ilonga Kilosa → Dar es Salaam (about 6 hours)	DSM
7	12/4	Sun	Preparation for meeting	DSM
8	12/5	Mon	*8:00 Meeting at JICA Office* 10:00 Presentation and Discussion of Achievement with the Joint Evaluation Team (at MAFC) (1) Achievemnt - Activities (2) Achievement - Outocome, Project Purpose, Overall Goal 15:00 Courtesy Call to Permanent Secretary MAFC 15:30 Continue presentation and discussion	DSM
9	12/6	Tue	8:30 Continue Presentation and Discussion (at MAFC) 13:30 Interviewing Principal and Tutors of MATI-Ukiriguru (4 persons) 14:45 Interviewing Rice Researchers in Tanzania Mainland (4 persons) 16:00 Interviewing Implementers, Zanzibar (4 persons)	DSM
10	12/7	Wed	Dar es Salaam → Muheza (about 6 hours) 14:00 Courtesy Call to Muheza District 15:00 Visit Upland Rice Producing Villages Muheza → Tanga (about 1.5 hours)	Tanga
11	12/8	Thu	Tanga → Lushoto (about 5 hours) 14:00 Courtesy Call to Lushoto District	Lushoto
12	12/9	Fri	(Republic Day) Visit Kitivo Irrigation Scheme Move to Moshi (about 5 hours)	Moshi
13	12/10	Sat	9:00: Visit Lower Moshi Irrigation Scheme (LMIS)	Moshi
14	12/11	Sun	Preparation of the Evaluation Report	Moshi
15	12/12	Mon	8:30 Courtesy Call to Kilimanjaro Region, Moshi District and Kilimanjaro ZITSU 10:30 Visit Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) Move to Kilimanjaro Airport (about 2 hours) 17:50 Kilimanjaro → (PW437) → 19:50 Dar es Salaam	DSM
16	12/13	Tue	Preparation of the Evaluation Report (Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team)	DSM
17	12/14	Wed	Preparation of the Evaluation Report (Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team)	DSM
18	12/15	Thu	9:00 JCC Meeting 15:00 Signing of the Evaluation Report	DSM
19	12/16	Fri	*9:00 Report to JICA Office* *11:00 Report to Embassy of Japan* *18:15 Depart from Dar es Salaam*	

Note: Activities of with italic style are for Japanese team members only.

Annex5: Evaluation Grid

1. ACHIEVEMENT

Items	Main Questions	Sub-questions	Data Needed	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Results
Degree of Progress of Outputs	Output1 : Rice cultivation practices are improved in priority irrigation schemes through the farmer-to-farmer extension approach.	1-1. Participation rate of women farmers exceeds 45% in both residential and infield training. 1-1. Participation rate of women farmers exceeds 45% in both residential and infield training. (Zanzibar)	・Information and data regarding indicator1-1	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review	Overall ratio of women farmers (including Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar) participated in the TC-SDIA standard training was 46% from 2007 to 2011. This is the average of women KFs (48%), women IFs (47%) and women OFs (41%). Women participation rate in Tanzania Mainland is 44% (men 4,215: women 3,352) as of October 2011. Women participation rate in Zanzibar is 58% (men 247: women 341) as of October 2011. The indicator is almost fulfilled.
		1-2. The standard training are implemented under DADPs in 40 priority irrigation schemes.	・Information and data regarding indicator1-2	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review	In Tanzania Mainland, out of 41 irrigation schemes identified for the standard trainings, 35 irrigation schemes completed baseline survey, 34 irrigation schemes completed residential training, 30 completed the first infield training, 27 completed the second infield training, 23 completed the third infield training, 27 completed the first monitoring and 15 completed the second monitoring by the time of the Terminal Evaluation. The schedule of further training has not yet been fixed due to the budget constraints of Districts. Therefore, the indicator is not fully fulfilled at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. However noteworthy effort is being made. Downscaled TC-SDIA standard training for 6 irrigation schemes is being held with the initiative of MAFC (not under DADP but residential training financed by TC-SDIA).
		1-3. At least 50 farmers per irrigation scheme participate in each field day held in priority irrigation schemes. 1-2. At least 50 farmers per irrigation scheme participate in each field day held in priority irrigation schemes. (Zanzibar)	・Information and data regarding indicator1-3	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review	In Tanzania Mainland, out of 23 irrigation schemes which conducted 3rd infield training, 13 irrigation schemes had more than 50 other farmer participants. The indicator is not fulfilled. In Zanzibar, no irrigation scheme had more than 50 other farmer participants (1 irrigation scheme completed the third infield training). The indicator is not fulfilled.
		1-4. At least 10 basic rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of Key Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes. 1-3. At least XX basic rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than XX% of Key Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes. (Zanzibar)	・Information and data regarding indicator1-4	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review	In Tanzania Mainland, out of 25 irrigation schemes with data available at the 1st monitoring and planning, 24 the irrigation schemes fulfilled the indicator. The number of the adopted technology range from 8 to 44, and the average was 25. Only one exceptional irrigation scheme is where the infield training was not conducted. In Zanzibar, out of 2 irrigation schemes with the data available, all the irrigation schemes fulfilled the indicator. The number of the adopted technology range from 35 to 43, average was38.
		1-5. At least 5 rice cultivation technologies introduced through the training are adopted by more than 50% of Intermediate Farmers on average in priority irrigation schemes.	・Information and data regarding indicator1-5	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review	In Tanzania Mainland, out of 25 irrigation schemes with data available at the 1st monitoring and planning, all the irrigation schemes fulfilled the indicator. The number of the adopted technology range from 10 to 39, and the average was 22. In Zanzibar, out of 2 irrigation schemes with data available, all the irrigation schemes fulfilled the indicator. The number of the adopted technology range from 35 to 43, and the average was 39.

	Output2 : Technical capacities of the research, training and extension institutions are enhanced to further promote rice production in the future.	2-1. New rice varieties (lines) are submitted to the variety release committee.	・Information and data regarding indicator2-1	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review	In Tanzania Mainland, there were 6 NERICA varieties submitted to National Seed Release Committee and 5 of them were released in December 2009. The indicator is fulfilled. In Zanzibar, in 2009, the training for the 100 farmers in 10 Districts conducted. The indicator is fulfilled.
		2-2. At least one set of guidelines each on multi-location rice variety trial, upland rice production and irrigated rice production is prepared by research, training and/or extension institutions.	・Information and data regarding indicator2-2	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review	In Tanzania Mainland, irrigated rice cultivation guide and upland rice cultivation guide were prepared; multi-location rice variety trial guide will be prepared within the cooperation period. The indicator is almost fulfilled. In Zanzibar, upland rice cultivation guide was prepared by AICAD with technical support of TC-SDIA. Guidelines for irrigated rice cultivation and multi-location rice variety trial prepared in Tanzania Mainland can be applied. The indicator is almost fulfilled.
Degree of Progress of Project Purpose	Project Purpose; Productivity of rice cultivation in priority irrigation schemes is increased through strengthening service delivery system of irrigated agriculture.	1 Rice yield per unit area is increased at least by 1ton/ha in each priority irrigation scheme. 1 Rice yield per unit area is increased at least by Xton/ha in each priority irrigation scheme. (Zanzibar)	・Information and data regarding indicator1	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review	In Tanzania Mainland, out of 25 irrigation schemes, 11 (44%) increased the paddy yield by 1 ton/ha in the main season, out of 3 irrigation schemes, 1 (33%) increased the paddy yield by 1 ton/ha in the second season. 8 schemes (32%) increased less than 1 ton/ha. 8 schemes (29%) decreased yields after TC-SDIA standard training. Main reason of not achieving the indicator was severe drought that resulted to i) transplanting overgrown seedlings, ii) insufficient water for irrigation, iii) late weeding, due to water shortage and so forth. There were some irrigation schemes under construction works that affected irrigation water supply or distribution. The indicator is partially fulfilled. In Zanzibar, out of 3 irrigation schemes, 2 schemes increased the paddy yield by 1 ton/ha. One (1) irrigation scheme decreased the yield by 0.6 ton/ha due to mud flow into the field by the road construction and outbreak of RYMV disease. The indicator is partially fulfilled. Note: Out of 37 irrigation schemes started TC-SDIA standard training course, 29 irrigation schemes (26 in Tanzania Mainland, 3 in Zanzibar) have a set of data before and after the training.
		2 Annual monitroing and planning on rice farming is continuously conducted by the relevant district officers and farmers in priority irrigation scheme.	・Information and data regarding indicator2	Project reports Documents prepared for the terminal evaluation Monitoring reports on trainings	Document review Interview	In Tanzania Mainland, so far, 1st monitoring and planning was conducted in 24 irrigation schemes, and 2nd monitoring and planning in 14 irrigation schemes was conducted. Three (3) irrigation schemes are planning to conduct the 2nd monitoring and planning. However continuous monitoring and planning on rice farming have been conducted using JICA's local business fund. Therefore, it can be said the indicator is partially fulfilled.
Degree of Progress of Overall Goal	Overall Goal: 1. The training developed by the TC is implemented in other irrigation schemes. 2. The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes is increased.	1. The training are conducted in at least 12 other irrigation schemes by 2015.	・Information and data regarding indicator1	Experts, Task Group Member	Interview	6 downscaled stand training courses are planned to be held with the initiative of MAFC. They are not under DADP but residential training will be financed by the TC.
		2. The income from rice production among smallholder rice farmers is increased by 30% in each scheme by 2015.	・Information and data regarding indicator1 ・Analysis based on monitoring on trainings	Experts, TGM	Interview	At the time of the Mid-term Review, it was recommended that the indicator be interpreted as "a benefit increase realized by the enhancement of rice production". According to the interview with farmers at several schemes, rice yield increased and accordingly they got more income (profit) as a result of TC training. According to the interview with stakeholders, there is an tendency that the income of farmers is increasing through the practices based on the standard training.

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Other achievements	Are there any quantatative evidences that are not specified as an indicator?	・Changes in livelihood target area ・Changes in productivity in the target area ・Experimental results of NERICA productivity ・Estimation of total number of farmers out of 10,000 target farmers	・Rseults of training monitoring	Monitoring reports	Document revie	Refer to the above items.
Implementation of Inputs	Were the input made as planned by the Japanese side?	Dispatch of Japanese experts	Results of dispatch of Japanese experts (field, contents, number, duration, timing).	List of Japanese experts	Document revies	A total of six long-term experts were dispatched as scheduled, in the fields of i) chief advisor, ii) coordination/rice cultivation/farm management, iii) coordination/agricultural information system, iv) irrigation/farmers training (two experts) and v) upland rice cultivation/research. In addition, a total of 11 short-term experts were dispatched in the fields of i) training planning/project management, ii) gender (four experts), iii) irrigation scheme management (three experts), iv) marketing/rural economy, v) rice marketing and vi) gender ministering/livelihood improvement. Furthermore, experts were dispatched from the Philippines in the fields of i) farmers organizations/associations and ii) agricultural mechanization.
		Provision of equipment and machinery	Results of provision of equipment and machinery (types and quantities,	List of equipment and machinery	Document review	The equipment and machinery were provided as planned. Main equipment and machinery include five vehicles, a bus, a rice polisher and so forth. Total amount: 34,006,656JPY, 87,590,263T.Shs. and 66,695 USD
		Acceptance of trainees for training (in Japan and third countries)	Results of C/P trainings (contents, purposes, number, duration, timing)	List of C/P trainings	Document review	A total of seven task group members participated in long courses, while a total of 28 members participated in short courses in Japan.
		Budget (local costs), others	amount, timing	Financial documents	Document review	A total of T.Shs.2,198,167,166.77/= has been provided to supplement a portion of local expenditure for the TC for JFY 2007 – 2011 (including T.Shs.586, 127,000/= as budget for JFY 2011).
	Were the input made as planned by the Tanzanian side?	Assignment of C/P	Results of TG assignment (number, position, full/part time)	Results of inputs by the Tanzanian side	Document review	A total of 106 Task Group Members in total (Tanzania Mainland: 92 Zanzibar: 14) have been assigned in Mainland Tanzania.
		Office space, facilities, arrangement of equipment and machinery	Arrangement of office space, facilities, equipment and machinery	Results of inputs by the Tanzanian side	Document review	The project office space, facilities, equipment and machinery have been provided for Japanese experts in Dar es Salaam and Moshi. No problem was reported regarding these components.
		Budget (running expenses), others	Results of running expenses (amount, timing)	Results of inputs by the Tanzanian side	Document review	There are contributions from District Governments (DADPs) as per cost sharing agreements for TANRICE training courses. MANR (Zanzibar) has also provided fund for implementation of TANRICE activities. By 5 December 2011, out of a total amount of T.Shs.703,345,245/= spent on implementation of TANRICE standard course, 55.5% was from Districts, 5.1% from MAFC, 38.9% from JICA and 0.5% from others.

2: IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Items	Main Questions	Sub-questions	Data Needed	Data Source	Data Collection Method	
Implementation of activities	Were activities carried out as planned?	Were activities carried out as planned?	Current progress of activities with PO	Project reports Mid-term Review report Experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	The Team confirmed the progress of the Activities according to the L/F. The details are shown in Annex 12 "Progress of Activities." Also it was confirmed that the activities have been carried out as planned on the whole.
		Were there any problems encountered in the course of Project implementation?	Problems that affected the progress of the TC-SDIA	Project reports Mid-term Review report	Document review, questionnaire interview	During the initial satge of TC-SDIA, it was difficult to communicate with implementors and collaborators, since MATIs were not equipped internet system.
		What were the countermeasures taken for problems that affected activities and progress of the TC-SDIA?	Methods of solutions	Project reports Mid-term Review report Experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Internet system was introduced after the TC-SDIA started.
Technology transfer	Was the TC-SDIA adequate means of technology transfer for the direct and indirect target groups?	Training methods and results	Results of activities (contents, target, number of participants, methods/methodologies, duration)	Project reports Mid-term Review report	Document Review	According to a series of interview with stakeholders, contents, target, number of participants, methods/methodologies, duration of standard training were appropriate.
		Methods and results of subject matter training	Results of activities (contents, target, number of participants, methods/methodologies, duration)	Project reports Mid-term Review report	Document Review	According to a series of interview with stakeholders, contents, target, number of participants, methods/methodologies, duration of subject matter training were appropriate. Some MATI tutors pointed out that it would be difficult for farmers to practice record keeping (i.e. cost culculation).
		Methods and results of other trainings such as TOT	Results of activities (contents, target, number of participants, methods/methodologies, duration)	Project reports Mid-term Review report	Document Review	According to interviews with MATI tutors, contents, target, number of participants, methods/methodologies, duration of TOT were appropriate.
	Was the communication among the TC-SDIA personnel adequate and effective? (frequency, methods, cases of problem solution by stakeholders, contents of cooperation)	-Communication among Project team members -Communication among Japanese experts (e.g. take over process) -Communication between Japanese experts and Tanzanian C/P	Opinions of experts and TGM	Experts, TGM	questionnaire interview	As mentioned above, at the initial stage of the TC-SDIA, there were some difficulties in communication. However, the issue has been improved through holding various meetings (i.e. JCC, SC, stakeholder workshops) as well as through introducing the network.
		Communication among the TC-SDIA, JICA HQ, JICA country Office, Japan's relevant organizations and other projects	Opinions of experts, C/Ps, Japan's relevant organizations and stakeholders	Experts, TGM, JICA office	questionnaire interview	In order to share information, experts i) have a common mail address, ii) report JICA HQ and Tanzania office about official trips, and iii) attend JCC of other relevant TC.
		Communication among the TC-SDIA, relevant Tanzanian organizations and other donors	Opinions of experts, C/Ps, Tanzania's relevant organizations and other donors	Experts, TGM, other donors	questionnaire interview	The TC-SDIA involved in the process of selectiong participants in the training conducted by IRI. KATC tutor participated in the training.
	Were monitoring activities properly conducted?	Methodologies and frequency of monitoring	Monitoring plan and records	Results of training monitoring experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Joint Coordination Committee meetings were held four times. Main topics included i) explanation, modification and approval of the PDM, ii) the progress of the TC-SDIA, iii) introduction of Tanrice, iv) gender issues, and v) other issues to be shared by all stakeholders. In addition, Steering Committees were held eight times every six months in order to regularly monitor the progress of the TC-SDIA.
		How were the monitoring results shared by the Project stakeholders and reflected to the Project activities?	Utilization of monitoring results (application of lessons)	Results of training monitoring experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Same as above

		Were important assumptions adequate? Were there any influences by the assumptions? Were there any countermeasures? Were the countermeasures appropriate?	Changes concerning important assumptions, influences by the assumptions and countermeasures	Results of training monitoring experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Important Assumptions are realistic and adequate. So far the assumptions are satisfied.
Project Management	Is the TC-SDIA implementation system appropriate?	Are the roles of MAFC, MIT, KATC and ARI clear?	Mandates, budget, activities, institutional structure and roles of each organization	exoerts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	In the process of implementing the TC-SDIA, the roles and functions have become clear.
		Are the PD and PM committed and involved actively in the Project management?	Degree of commitment and involvement by PD and PM	Project reports experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	According to the Japanese experts, commitment of PD and PM is satisfactory, considering their daily workload and limited personnel.
		Are TGM committed and involved in the Project activities?	Current sitiation concerning activities by CPs, frequency of communication with experts, participation of management meetings, number of management meetings	Project reports experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Considering the high level of achievement, the commitment of implementors is considered high, which was justified by the Japanese experts.
		•What kind of activity or idea has contributed to effective linkage with ASDP from the view of sharing cost? ie; intense communication with the Project, workshops for explaining the process of ASDP, timing of WS, simple calculation of cost and so on. •Have the commitment to the Project been enhanced as a result of the above process?	The number of workshops for the relevant organization, number of participants	Project reports experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	MATI principals and other relevant personnel often tried to communicate with District officers through e-mail, phone calls and physical visits. The mechanism and procedures to obtain necessary budget for standard training have definitely contributed to the stronger commitment and ownership towards the implementation of TC-SDIA.
		Are organizations to which Japanese experts were dispatched appropriate?	Organizations with dispatched Japanese experts, effects by the experts	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	It is considered appropriate to efficiently transfer technologies.
	Is decision-making process appropriately conducted?	Is decision-making process appropriate?	Decision-making and implementation process	Project reports experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	The TC-SDIA has tried to make dicision through frequent meetings (i.e. JCC, SC) with stakeholders.
		JCC and SC	JCC and SC meetings (frequency, participants, subjects, approved and determined issues)	Project reports, minutes of JCC and SC	Questionnaire interview	Joint Coordination Committee meetings were held four times. Main topics included i) explanation, modification and approval of the PDM, ii) the progress of the TC-SDIA, iii) introduction of Tanrice, iv) gender issues, and v) other issues to be shared by all stakeholders. In addition, Steering Committees were held eight times every six months in order to regularly monitor the progress of the TC-SDIA.
Establishment of Implementation System	Are rolls of both the GoT and JICA appropriate?	How is the cost for training implementation shared by both sides? What was the process to determine the cost share (%)?	Situations of cost sharing according to each training	Mid-term Review report, materials for the terminal evaluation	Document review	The cost sharing among relevent stakeholders is as follows; KATC: District 42%, MAFC 5%, JICA 53% MATI-Igurusi: District 65%, JICA 35% MATI-Ilonga: District 60%, JICA 34% MATI-Ukiriguru: District 66%, JICA 34% KATI-Zanzibar: MANR 29%, JICA 64%, Others 7%
		What did the Project do in requesting and realizing the cost sharing by the GoT for training implementation?	List of workshops, participants, timing, special consideration in making explanation	experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	At the 1st JCC meeting and stakeholder workshops, the TC-SDIA explained cost share issues. The TC-SDIA also visited several Districts to promote understanding concerning cost sharing as well as to introduce the activities of TC-SDIA.

Actions in response to the recommendations made at the time of the Mid-term Review	Were appropriate measures taken in response to the recommendations made at the time of the Mid-term Review?	(1) Revision of the L/F (2) Supports to speed-up the procedures of registration of rice varieties (3) Further dissemination of technologies through farmer-to farmer extension approach (4) Further promotion and implementation of the training (5) Measures to ensure the timely conduct of the standard training	Concrete actions to the recommendations	Project Instructions Project reports experts, CP, JICA office	Document review, questionnaire interview	Four (4) recommendations submitted by the mid-term review have been properly followed-up. a) Revision of the Logical Framework (L/F) Based upon the recommendation by the Mid-term Review Team, the L/F was modified and approved at the 3rd JCC meeting held in October 2009. The main modifications included i) setting of the goal level, ii) adjustment of logical sequence between the Outputs and activities, and iii) modifications of some Objectively Verifiable Indicators. The modification contributed to better monitoring and management of the TC-SDIA. b) Support to speed up the procedures of registration of rice varieties NERICA was approved by the National Seed Release Committee in December 2009, only after 3 months after the Mid-term Review. c) Further dissemination of technologies through farmer to farmer extension approach observations and interviews. The approach, however, does not necessarily take a cascade structure. It was often expressed by training participants that they informally transfer the learned technologies through their already existing networks. and together with tutors, actively involved in the activities. In case of NERICA training for farmers, extension officers are fully involved in the process. d) Further promotion and implementation of the training standard training, based upon the achievement acquired by such training. August every year. e) Measures to ensure the timely conduct of the standard training Although stakeholders have been making efforts to secure the budget to ensure the timely conduct of the standard training, budget is still limited and remains as a major constraint in order to carry out the standard training courses.

3-1. RELEVANCE

Items	Main Questions	Sub-questions	Data Needed	Data Source	Data Collection Method	
Necessity	Is the Project Purpose still in line with the needs of the target groups? (relevant ministries and agencies)	・Is the Project Purpose still in line with the needs of MAFC, KATC, and ARI?	・Opinions of experts and TG	Policy documents, analytical works	Questionnaire interview	The farming practice of smallholder rice farmers are generally observed as low-investment and subsistent nature, without application of proper rice cultivation technologies. Most of the smallholder rice farmers has not had much opportunities to be exposed to the improved practices, resulting their rice productivity to remain low. In such context, the farmers and relevant personnel of the Districts very much appreciated the training under TC-SDIA. It was also shared in the interviews that the new techniques of rice cultivation have already brought about notable increase of yields, and that the farmers are eager to cultivate more. It is thus understood that the contents and focus of TC-SDIA activities have adequately addressed the needs of the beneficiaries.
		・Is the Project Purpose still in line with the needs of central as well as each district government?	・Opinions of experts and TG	experts, TG	Questionnaire interview	National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) was authorized and released by the MAFC on May 2009. This Strategy was prepared under the Framework of Coalition of African Rice Development which aims doubling rice production in Sub-Sahara Africa by 2018. According to NRDS, current self-sufficiency rate of rice is approximately 80% and gap is filled by imported one. This condition results in huge loss of foreign currency. Therefore MAFC seriously consider increasing the rice production. Under NRDS, target of rice paddy production is 1,963,000 ton in 2018 (899,000 ton in 2008). It is the total of 50,000 ton in rain-fed upland, 548,000 ton in rain-fed lowland, 1,365,000 ton in irrigated land. Rice is one of the main consumption crops that have a large potential of production enhancement in the diversified African region. Rice production clearly contributes the regional promotion in the rural areas and also to poverty alleviation. JICA, together with AGRA, established "Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)" at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in May 2008, with the aim to double the rice production during the next 10 years in the Sub-Saharan region.
		・Is the Project Purpose still in line with the needs of Zanzibar?		experts, TG	Questionnaire interview	same as above.
	Is the Project still in line with the needs of the target districts?	・Is the Project Purpose still in line with the needs of each district?	・Opinions of target districts	experts, TG	Questionnaire interview	The farming practice of smallholder rice farmers are generally observed as of low-investment and subsistent nature, without application of proper rice cultivation technologies. Most of the smallholder rice farmers has not had much opportunities to be exposed to the improved practices, resulting their rice productivity to remain low. In such context, the farmers and relevant personnel of the districts very much appreciated the training under the TC. It was also shared in the interviews that the new techniques of rice cultivation have already brought about notable increase of yields, and that the farmers are eager to cultivate more. It is thus understood that the contents and focus of the TC activities have adequately addressed the needs of the beneficiaries.
		・Is the Project Purpose still in line with the needs of irrigated areas?	・Opinion of target irrigated areas	experts, TG	Questionnaire interview	Refer to the above.
		Is the Project still in line with Japan's assistance policies and JICA's Country Assistance Program / Rolling Plan?	・Country Assistance Program, JICA's Country Assistance Program / Rolling Plan	Documents/materials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA (analytical works, rolling plans, etc.), relevant reports	Document review	"Promotion and enhancement of productivity and competitiveness" is one of the three pillars of the Japanese ODA policy as has been stipulated in the Country Assistance Program for the United Republic of Tanzania formulated in June 2008. In the Program, agriculture is considered as the nucleus of Tanzania's economic growth and one of the key factors in poverty reduction. Similarly, the Country Program of JICA for Tanzania emphasizes the importance of agricultural sector, and the TC is assumed to contribute to its Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP). Moreover, as mentioned above, GoJ has announced its official commitment to support the initiatives to increase the rice production in Africa, and has taken active lead in the CARD.

Appropriateness as a means for development	Was the selected approach appropriate?	•Was the selection of target area appropriate?	•Reasons and process in selecting implementing organizations and area •Opinions of experts and TG	Experts, TG, Project reports	Document review interview	Selection of target areas is appropriate for the following reasons. 1) Under TC-SDIA, both irrigated and upland conditions were covered, reflecting the existing rice cultivation area and the potential for further expansion. 2) Utilizing the assets established through the past cooperation, TC-SDIA challenged nationwide extension of rice cultivation techniques in irrigation schemes (irrigated rice shares more than 50% of rice production in Tanzania).
		•Was farmer to farmer extension appropriate as a strategy? •Were there any specific ideas/consideration in order to systematically conduct farmer to farmer extension, ie. involvement of leaders of WUA, follow-up by extension officers, assurance of feed-back by the key farmers, etc.	•Opinions of experts and TG	Experts, TG,	Document review interview	observations and interviews. The approach, however, does not necessarily take a cascade structure. It was often expressed by training participants that they informally transfer the learned technologies through their already existing networks. and together with tutors, actively involved in the activities. In case of NERICA training for farmers, extension officers are fully involved in the process.
		Were selected research institute and training institutes appropriate as a target (implementing) agency?	•Opinions of experts and TG	Experts, TG,	Document review interview	MATIs are training institute and
		•What are the effects of conducting both specific (subject-basis) trainings and standard ones (the former is for areas of low productivity and the latter is for areas high productivity)? •How were the irrigation schemes selected for specific training? •Were there any problems in order to continue two kinds of trainings mentioned above? Are there any countermeasures?	•Opinions of experts and TG	Experts, TG,	Document review interview	The approaches of the TC-SDIA are based on capacity building of relevant institutions and personnel. In the process of capacity building, two types of trainings that are i) standard training and ii) specific training, have been conducted, which contributed to the effective technology transfer in accordance with the needs of different groups.
		•Was the extension process of the Project activities appropriate? •What efforts have been made to strengthen the coordination between stakeholders?		Experts, TG,	Document review interview	The extension process of the TC-SDIA activities was appropriate.
	Is there any advantage of Japanese technologies / experiences?	•Has JICA conducted any similar cooperations/projects? Has JICA accumulated knowledge and experiences in the similar fields?	•Results of Japan's assistances in the relevant fields, evaluation by TG	reports, data on budget execution experts, C/P	Document review, questionnaire interview	Utilizing the assets established through the past cooperation, TC-SDIA challenged nationwide extension of rice cultivation techniques in irrigation schemes
Others	Were there any changes in the circumstances surrounding the Project?	•Were there any changes in the circumstances surrounding the Project, including policies of GoT and trends of other donors' assistances? Were there any influences because of such changes?	•Information on changes in politics, policies, implementing system, economy, society, etc. •Trends of other donors' assistances	Project reports, other donors' reports/documents, MidOterm Review report experts, C/P, JICA office	Document review, questionnaire interview	Not reported.

3-2. EFFECTIVENESS

Items	Main Questions	Sub-questions	Data Needed	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Results
Degree of Achievement of the Project Purpose	Is Project Purpose likely to be achieved, considering the current level of progress of inputs, outputs and activities?		Progress according to each indicator, progress and achievement of the Project	Achievement Grid	Achievement Grid interview	As mentioned in "Achievement of the Grid", the Purpose is not fully achieved due mainly to climatic conditions and managerial errors. There are some indications of improving paddy productivities if those factors are favorable and improved for succeeding the approach of TC-SDIA.
Capacity Building of Target Groups	Have TGM obtained sufficient knowledge and skills?	Have each C/P obtained knowledge to continuously research and conduct trainings?	Opinions and evaluation by experts and TGM	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire Interview	Tutors of MATIs expressed their confidence in conducting the standard training without assistance from Japanese experts and KATC.
Logical Sequences of PDM	Were two Outputs sufficient in order to generate the Project Purpose? between outputs and Project purpose still secured?	In order to generate the Project Purpose "Productivity of rice cultivation in priority irrigation schemes is increased through strengthening service delivery system of irrigated agriculture", were two Outputs "Rice cultivation practices are improved in priority irrigation schemes through the farmer-to-farmer extension approach" and "Technical capacities of the research, training and extension institutions are enhanced to further promote rice production in the future" necessary and sufficient components?	Logical sequence among the Project Purpose, Outputs and Important assumptions	Project reports experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Two Outputs that were modified after the Mid-term Review are the basic concepts/components of the Project's approach. They are considered to be necessary and sufficient conditions in order to achieve the Purpose. The logic/sequence of TC-SDIA is coherent and the Purpose is expected to be achieved after the Outputs are produced, provided that the Important Assumptions at the Output level are satisfied. It should be noted that TC-SDIA has been conducting training of NERICA basic cultivation techniques, which is not specified in the L/F.
	Are the important assumptions still adequate and realistic?	Are "Any serious natural disasters do not occur." and "Relevant officers of the collaborating agencies continuously supervise and provide technical supports to the smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes." currently satisfied?	Cost sharing by MAFC, experts, and GoT	Project reports experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Regarding Important Assumptions, the following two are set at the Output level to be fulfilled to achieve the Project Purpose. 1) Any serious natural disasters do not occur. 2) Relevant officers of the collaborating agencies continuously supervise and provide technical supports to the smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes. These Important Assumptions are still realistic and adequate. Since climatic conditions namely flood and draught, which negatively affect the yield of paddy, have occasionally occurred, the 1st assumption is not satisfied. Regarding the 2nd assumption, TC-SDIA managed to reduce the effects of some turn-over of TG members. The assumption is almost satisfied.
Contributing (promoting) / hindering factors	What are contributing factors that affected the progress of the Project Purpose?	・Contributing factors apart from the Project	Examples of contributing (promoting) factors	Project reports experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Experiences and know-hows accumulated by the past cooperation have contributed to the achievement of the TC-SDIA.
	What are hindering factors that affected the progress of the Project Purpose?	・Influences by the important assumptions ・Other influences	Examples of hindering factors	Project reports experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Regarding Important Assumptions, the following two are set at the Output level to be fulfilled to achieve the Project Purpose. 1) Any serious natural disasters do not occur. 2) Relevant officers of the collaborating agencies continuously supervise and provide technical supports to the smallholder rice farmers in priority irrigation schemes. These Important Assumptions are still realistic and adequate. Since climatic conditions namely flood and draught, which negatively affect the yield of paddy, have occasionally occurred, the 1st assumption is not satisfied. Regarding the 2nd assumption, TC-SDIA managed to reduce the effects of some turn-over of TG members. The assumption is almost satisfied.

3-3. EFFICIENCY

Items	Main Questions	Sub-questions	Data Needed	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Results
Degree of progress of Outputs	Are Outputs likely to be achieved, considering the current level of progress of inputs and activities?		Refer to the Achievement Grid.	experts, TGM	Interview	All the two (2) Outputs have been mostly achieved, as described in "Achievements Grid", although the standard training courses have not been conducted in some irrigation schemes, due mainly to financial constraints.
Logical Sequence	Were activities necessary and sufficient to generate Outputs?	-Are there any activities that were not sufficiently carried out?	-Refer to the Achievement Grid.	Project reports experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview, discussions	The Team confirmed the progress of the Activities according to the L/F. The details are shown in Annex 12 "Progress of Activities." Also it was confirmed that the activities have been carried out as planned on the whole.
	What are hindering factors that affected the progress of the Outputs?	-Influences by the important assumptions -Other influences	Examples of hindering factors	Project reports, experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Regarding Important Assumptions, "Budget for capacity building at district levels does not sustainably decrease" is still realistic and adequate. According to some District officers, the budget for capacity building sharply decreased in 2011 compared to that of 2010, despite efforts made by stakeholder. Therefore, the above assumption is not fully satisfied at this moment. It is necessary for all the stakeholders to continue monitoring the condition.
Inputs	Were inputs rendered with right quantity, quality and timing to carry out activities? (budget, assignment of personnel, duration, equipment and machinery, acceptance of trainees)	-Were following inputs inputs adequate? i) Number of dispatched experts (fields, duration) ii) Types and quantities of provided equipment and machinery iii) Number of C/Ps accepted for training in Japan, training contents, training duration/timing iv) Number and capacities of TG, timing of assignment	Refer to the Achievement Grid.	Project reports, materials prepared for the terminal evaluation, experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	In general, inputs were appropriate in terms of quality, quantity and timing and have sufficiently been utilized for conducting activities and producing Outputs. The input has been provided appropriately in line with the Plan of TC-SDIA, except the budget for the standard training. Utilization of the readily available human resources together with tangible outcomes, such as the package of selected techniques and training materials for the standard training, have contributed to the efficiency of TC-SDIA. Downscaled standard training has just started and such training courses are expected to enhance efficiency. In addition, as mentioned in 3-2 "Implementation Process", it should be noted that the Tanzanian side has made large financial contribution to conduct the standard training courses, although financial resources are still limited for fully implementing the standard training courses.
		-Inputs that were not utilized -Inputs that were not rendered at the right timing, countermeasures	Countermeasures and solutions to problems	experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	Based on the request by District, the TC conducted the courses for two schemes at the same time with fewer (8) participants from each scheme in order to conduct the standard training courses in as many priority irrigation schemes as possible.
	Effective utilization of local resources	Were human resources who were trained by the past projects efficiently utilized?	Utilization of KATC staff as TOT a trainer	Project reports, experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Utilization of the readily available human resources together with tangible outcomes, such as the package of selected techniques and training materials for the standard training, have contributed to the efficiency of TC-SDIA.
Activities	Were planned activities properly carried out to generate expected Outputs?	Were activities carried out at the right timing at the central and local levels?	Refer to the Achievement Grid.	experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	It was confirmed that the activities have been carried out as planned on the whole. Preparation of multi-location rice variety trial guide is slightly delayed but will be prepared within the cooperation period.
	Was technology transfer appropriately conducted?	-Was the methodology of technology transfer easily accepted by C/Ps? -Can implementing agencies conduct the following trainings without supports by Japanese experts (or KATC for MATI)? Have they actually conducted the following trainings without supports by Japanese experts or KATC? i) baseline survey ii) residential training iii) infield training iv) monitoring and planning	Refer to the Achievement Grid. Opinions of experts and TGM	experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	Tutors of MATIs expressed their confidence in conducting the standard training without assistance from Japanese experts and KATC.
	Were logistics properly conducted?	Do KATC and MATI conduct the logistic items?				Tutors of MATIs expressed their confidence in conducting logistic activities for the standard training.

	Were cooperation and coordination efficiently/effectively conducted with other JICA projects and other donors?	Were cooperation and coordination efficiently/effectively conducted with other JICA projects and other donors in order to enhance the positive effects generated by the TC-	Refer to the Achievement Grid.	experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	Refer to "Relevance".
Cost/Performance	Is entire cost appropriate?	Was the cost of inputs appropriate compared to the degree of achievement of Outputs?	Refer to the Achievement Grid. Opinions of experts, implementing agencies	Project reports, materials prepared for the terminal evaluation, experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	The cost of inputs was generally appropriate compared to the degree of achievement of Outputs.
		Were existing resources and experiences efficiently utilized to enhance cost effectiveness?	Measures and results	experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	Utilization of the readily available human resources together with tangible outcomes, such as the package of selected techniques and training materials for the standard training, have contributed to the efficiency of TC-SDIA.

3-4. IMPACT

Items	Main Questions	Sub-questions	Data Needed	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Results
Prospects of achievement of Overall Goal	Prospects of achievement of Overall Goal	Are "The TC contributes at ASDP objectives of improving and expanding irrigated agriculture" and "Profitability and incomes of smallholder rice farmers are increased" likely to be achieved?	・Examples of actions/measures to achieve Overall Goal ・Opinions of experts and TGM	Experts, TGM	Refer to the Achievement Grid interview	It is positively expected that the Overall Goal of TC-SDIA will be achieved in the near future, as mentioned in the previous chapter, provided that the budget for capacity building is secured.
		Are there any hindering factors to achieve Overall Goal?	Examples of political/institutional, socio-economic and cultural factors	Experts, TGM	questionnaire interview	Main factors would be severe drought that resulted to i) transplanting overgrown seedlings, ii) insufficient water for irrigation, iii) late weeding, due to water shortage and so forth. There were some irrigation schemes under construction works that affected irrigation water supply or distribution.
Logical Sequence	Is the logical sequence between the Project purpose and the overall goal still secured?	What measures are necessary to achieve Overall Goal?	・Opinions of experts and TGM	Project reports experts, C/Ps, relevant personnel of districts	Document review, questionnaire interview	The logical sequence between the Project purpose and the overall goal is still secured.
	Are the important assumptions still adequate and realistic?	Are the following assumptions satisfied? - Rice price is not drastically dropped. - Farm inputs are available and affordable for smallholders. - MAFC takes further initiatives to disseminate the farmer-to farmer training and extension approach to other irrigation schemes.		Experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	The important assumptions are still adequate and realistic. It was pointed out that fertilizer is too costly for farmers.
Synergy Effects	Were there any positive and negative impacts apart from Overall Goal?	・Policy level (establishment, influences on laws, regulations, standards, implementation system, etc.) ・Influences on gender, human rights, poverty level, society and culture ・Influences on environment ・Influences by technological reforms ・Economic influences on target society, stakeholders and beneficiaries ・Public relations activities	Confirmation of concrete examples	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	techniques and practices learnt at the training by TC-SDIA. In addition, there have been many cases that famers of non-target districts / irrigation schemes inquire MATIs of such techniques theirown finance and labor after irrigation scheme management training. - Awareness of NERICA has rapidly been enhanced in Zanzibar. The President visited the seed production farm and observed NERICA twice in 2011. Furthermore, production increase and dissemination of NERICA was raised as a subject at the National Assembly. irrigated area. They were developed by farmers and it is inferred that the results of training is steadily utilized and incorporated into farmers' activities. in Tanzania at Oxford University and Sussex University in UK. The principal of KATC took part in explaining the current and the past activities in this regard.

3-5. SUSTAINABILITY

Items	Main Questions	Sub-questions	Data Needed	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Results
Policy and Institutional Aspects	Is the possibility of continuation of the policies of irrigation and rice cultivation sectors high?	・Importance and trends of assistance to the agricultural sector and rice cultivation in Tanzania	Policy trends of the central government towards the agricultural sector and rice cultivation Changes in budget	Policy documents Relavant personnel of central government, other donors Experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	As mentioned in "Relevance", policy support might be expected since TC-SDIA activities are in harmony with the Tanzanian policies and relevant to the needs of the government of Tanzania. In particular, the ASDS is the overall and comprehensive policy in agricultural sector in Tanzania. Since the duration of the ASDS is set for 13 years from 2006 to 2018, it is assumed that the policy support would continuously be secured at least till 2018.
		・Importance of Tanrice in assistance to rice cultivation	Policy trends of the central government towards the agricultural sector and rice cultivation	Policy documents Relavant personnel of central government, other donors Experts, TGM		Refer to the above.

Organizational and Financial Aspects	Will the implementing agencies (target groups) be organizationally capable enough to carry out and extend activities after the TC-SDIA completion?	•Will the cooperation sy. among stakeholders continue to function? •What kind of problems will you have after the Project completion, in terms of i) technological, ii) financial, and institutional aspects?	Rolls and authorities of wach organization Opinions of experts and C/Ps	Achievement Grid experts, TGM	Document review, questionnaire interview	Tutors of MATIs expressed their confidence in conducting the standard training without assistance from Japanese experts and KATC. Their current tasks during TC-SDIA, however, include extension activity for farmers, which are basically supposed to be conducted by extension officers. It is necessary to review this arrangement, considering sustainable technical transfer.
	Possibility of continuous utilization of transferred technologies: organizational level	Are target groups continuously utilize transferred knowledge, skills and capacities at their organizations?	Utilization level of transferred technologies Technologies, knowledge, skills,	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	Refer to the above.
		Are equipment and machinery provided by the TC-SDIA properly operated and	Condition, operation and maintenance of equipment and	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	Although it was reported previously that there was a difficulty in getting spare parts, the problem was solved because of the establishment of service center that provide such spare parts.
	Will the necessary budget be allotted to continuously take an approach of the TC-SDIA?	Will necessary budget be continuously allotted by GoT?	Disbursements by the Tanzanian side by now, opinions of experts and TGM regarding the future prospects	Relavant personnel of central government Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	The standard training has been conducted on the basis of cost sharing among Districts, MAFC and JICA and approximately 55% of the cost has been shared by the Districts so far. The rate borne by the Districts is quite high compared to other similar technical cooperation. Nonetheless, it is deemed difficult to continue the standard training courses in full scale only through DADP after the completon of TC-SDIA, considering that TC-SDIA currently shoulders the rest of the costs. In order to enhance the financial sustainability, TC-SDIA has come up with some ideas, i.e. organizing a downscaled standard training course, carrying out the training for 2 priority irrigation schemes at the same time. Such efforts should continuously be made for disseminating the positive effects generated by TC-SDIA.
		Is budgetary allocation system well understood among C/P agencies?	Opinions of experts amd TGM	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	In order to secure the budget for capacity building, the stakeholders needed to communicate and negotiate among themselves. The mechanism and procedures have definitely contributed to the stronger commitment and ownership towards the implementation of TC-SDIA.
Technological Aspects	Possibility of continuous utilization of transferred technologies: individual level	Are transferred technologies well understood and utilized by target personnel?	Utilization of transferred knowledge and skills at MAFC, MATI and ARI	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	It was reported that majority of KFs adopted more than 10 techniques and also majority of IFs adopted more than 5 techniques initiated by TC-SDIA. The Team often observed that such techniques are applied in rice fields. High adoption rate of basic rice cultivation techniques is also proved by a series of interviews with farmers. It may be necessary to occasionally review the techniques required by farmers.
		Will trained C/Ps stay with the same positions/duties? Are there any countermeasures against personnel changes?	Personnel change system of public servants, ratio of personnel changes in the past	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	TC-SDIA managed to reduce the effects of some turn-over of TG members. The assumption is almost satisfied.
		Will KATC and MATI be able to conduct the following trainings without supports by Japanese experts? i) baseline survey ii) residential training iii) infield training iv) monitoring and planning				Tutors of MATIs expressed their confidence in conducting the standard training without assistance from Japanese experts and KATC. Their current tasks during TC-SDIA, including the logistics.
	Will logistics be properly conducted	Will implementing agencies be able to conduct the logistic activities for trainings?				Same as above.
Others	Are there any factors that may affect the sustainability of the TC-SDIA effects?		Contributing and hindering factors	Experts, TGM	Questionnaire interview	As repeatedly mentiond, cost for training can be a constraint.

Annex 6: Dispatch of JICA Experts (5 December 2011)

Name	Field	Dispatched period		Occupation when dispatched
		From	To	
(1) Japanese Experts				
Mr. Motonori Tomitaka	Chief Adviser	12/06/2007	11/06/2012	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Mr. Nobuaki Oizumi	Coordinator/Rice Cultivation/Farm Management	15/07/2007	11/06/2012	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Ms.Masami Bolt	Coordinator/Agricultural Information System	01/09/2010	11/06/2012	Pamuk Inc
Mr. Takayoshi Iemoto	Irrigation/Farmers Training	12/06/2007	30/09/2010	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mr.Kenji Ishido	Irrigation/Farmers Training	25/01/2011	11/06/2012	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Dr. Nobuhito Sekiya	Upland Rice Cultivation/Research	17/11/2008	11/06/2012	Nagoya University
Ms. Fumika Nakamura	Training Planning/Project Management	12/06/2007	31/07/2007	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Ms. Tomoko Enoki	Gender	08/02/2008	07/05/2008	Free consultant
Ms. Noriyo Aoki	Gender	07/09/2008	05/12/2008	IC Net Limited
Mr. Kenji Tamura	Irrigation Scheme Management	12/01/2009	22/03/2009	Regional Planning International Co., Ltd
Mr. Yoshihiro Ban	Marketing/Rural Economy	22/09/2009	20/12/2009	Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co., Ltd
Ms. Yoko Harada	Gender	31/10/2009	19/12/2009	Global Link Management, Inc.
Mr. Kenji Tamura	Irrigation Scheme Management	9/1/2010	19/3/2010	Regional Planning International Co., Ltd
Mr. Yoshihiro Ban	Rice Marketing	14/11/2010	18/11/2010	Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co., Ltd
Ms. Yoko Harada	Gender Minstreming/Livelihood Improvement	15/11/2010	14/11/2010	Global Link Management, Inc.
Mr. Kenji Tamura	Irrigation Scheme Management	15/1/2011	25/3/2011	Regional Planning International Co., Ltd
Ms. Yoko Harada	Gender Minstreming	3/11/2011	23/11/2011	Global Link Management, Inc.
(2) Third Country Experts				
Mr. Roland C. San	Farmers' Organisations/Associations	22/5/2011	21/7/2011	Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice)
Eng. Elmer G. Bautista	Agricultural Mechanisation	22/5/2011	21/7/2011	Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice)

Annex 7: Trainings in Japan (2008 - 2011)

No.	Name of TG Members	Sex	Position	Training Subject	Period
<Long Courses>					
1	Jerome J. Mghase	M	Researcher, KATRIN Ifakara	Nutrient Flow Management in Rice Production	2008–2011 *(PhD)*
2	Emmanuel Mohamed Mgonja	M	Researcher, KATRIN Ifakara	Rice Production Research in Africa	2009–2011 *(MSc.)*
3	Mganga Joshua Kitilu	M	Researcher, KATRIN Ifakara	Human Resource Development on Rice Research	2009–2011 *(MSc.)*
4	Fitta Silas Sillo	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Rice Production Research in Africa	2009–2011 *(MSc.)*
5	Naswiru T. Tibanyendela	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Rice Production Research in Africa (TUA)	February 2011–2013 (MSc)
6	Aristarick Cyril Shayo	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	MSc. Programme at Yamaguchi University, Japan	2011–2013 *(MSc.)*
7	Mathew K. Jacob	M	Tutor, MATI Ilonga	MSc. Programme at Yamaguchi University, Japan	2011–2013 *(MSc.)*
<Short Courses>					
1	Said K. Makalamangi	M	Tutor, MATI Igurusi	Agricultural Extension Planning Management	22 May–04 August 2007
2	Laurent Luhembe Mathew	M	Deputy Principal, MATI Ilonga	Empowerment of Rural Women	27 August–10 November 2007
3	Emmanuel Mohamed Mgonja	M	Researcher, KATRIN Ifakara	Rice Research Techniques	11 February–27 November 2008
4	Mganga Joshua Kitilu	M	Researcher, KATRIN Ifakara	Rural Development in African Countries (Investigations/Researches)	26 February–04 October 2008
5	James L. Ndosi	M	Tutor, MATI Igurusi	Empowerment of Rural women	25 May–09 August 2008
6	Joseph J. Nzundah	M	Field Officer, ARI Naliendele	Upland Variety Selection Techniques for Sub–Sahara Africa	21 July–01 November 2008
7	Joseph P. Kisaka	M	Field Officer, KATRIN Ifakara	Upland Variety Selection Techniques for Sub–Sahara Africa	21 July–01 November 2008
8	Theodore T. Kessy	M	Researcher, KATRIN Ifakara	Upland Variety Selection Techniques for Sub–Sahara Africa	21 July–01 November 2008
9	Frank O. Mkiramwinyi	M	D/Principal, MATI Ukiriguru	IT System Techniques for Agriculture	18 January–23 April 2009
11	Emmanuel M. Lwesha	M	Tutor, MATI Igurusi	Development Farm Machinery for Small Scale Farmers	09 February–17 October 2009
12	Mathew K. Jacob	M	Tutor, MATI Ilonga	Rice Cultivation Techniques Development	09 February–14 November 2009
13	Fitta Silas Sillo	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Techniques for Small Scale Rice Cultivation and Extension for Africa	22 March–07 October 2009
14	Aristarick Cyril Shayo	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Rice Cultivation Techniques Development	07 February–13 Nov. 2010

15	Erick A. Kibona	M	Tutor, MATI Igurusi	Techniques for Small Scale Rice Cultivation and Extension for Africa	22 March – 20 Oct 2010
16	Tryphon L. Bayona	M	Tutor, MATI Ukiriguru	Facility Maintenance, Irrigation Water Management & Drainage	29 March – 24 April 2010
17	Edmond Andrew Zani	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Strengthening Management and Business Activities of Agricultural Cooperatives	10 May – 17 July 2010
18	Fredrick J. Batakanwa	M	Tutor, MATI Igurusi	Sustainable Management of Irrigation and Drainage	27 June – 27 November 2010
19	Peter Mbiu Zahabu		Tutor, MATI Ilonga	Facility Maintenance, Irrigation Water Management & Drainage	24 August – 18 Sept. 2010
20	Zephania K. Mabago	M	Tutor, MATI Ilonga	Rice Cultivation Techniques Development	06 February – 12 Nov 2011
21	Godfrey M. Edward	M	Training Officer, DT, MAFC	Farmer-led Extension Method I	03 – 29 April 2011
22	Erastus W. Mkojera	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Strengthening Management and Business Activities of Agricultural Cooperatives	08 May -16 July 2011
23	Susan Gaspar Mbwambo	F	Tutor, MATI Ilonga	Season-Long Rice Farming Training for Extension Agronomists	20 June – 14 October 2011
24	Beno Anton Kiwale	M	Tutor, MATI Igurusi	Season-Long Rice Farming Training for Extension Agronomists	20 June – 14 October 2011
25	Dominick Onesmo Nkollo	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Post Harvest Rice Processing for English Speaking African Countries	22 August – 25 Sept. 2011

List of task group members who went to Uganda and the Philippines as study tours (2008 - 2011)

1	Eusebi D. M. M lay	M	Assistant Director, Training Div	Study Tour Uganda: NERICA promotion & diffusion in Uganda	March 2009
2	Adam G. Pyuza	M	Principal, KATC Moshi	Study Tour Uganda: NERICA promotion & diffusion in Uganda	March 2009
3	Waziri A. Mwinyi	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Study Tour Uganda: NERICA promotion & diffusion in Uganda	March 2009
4	Deogratias M. B. Kisandu	M	Researcher, ARI Uyole	Study Tour Uganda: NERICA promotion & diffusion in Uganda	March 2009
5	Edimubandi E. Mvukiye	M	Researcher, ARI Dakawa	Study Tour Uganda: NERICA promotion & diffusion in Uganda	March 2009
6	Godfrey Mwembe	M	Researcher, KATRIN Ifakara	Study Tour Uganda: NERICA promotion & diffusion in Uganda	March 2009
7	Rashid K. Lussewa	M	Researcher, ARI Ukiriguru	Study Tour Uganda: NERICA promotion & diffusion in Uganda	March 2009
8	Anne N. Asenga	F	Director Training Div, MAFC	Study tour, IRRI/PhilRice, Philippines	September 2011
9	Patricia M. Makwaia	F	Principal MATI Ukiriguru	Study tour, IRRI/PhilRice, Philippines	September 2011
10	Eng. George Shundi	M	Principal MATI Igururusi	Study tour, IRRI/PhilRice, Philippines	September 2011
11	Hanif J. Nzully	M	Tutor, KATC Moshi	Study tour, IRRI/PhilRice, Philippines	September 2011
12	Ali Makame Mpango	M	Tutor, KATI Kizimbani	Study tour, IRRI/PhilRice, Philippines	September 2011
13	Julieth B. Itatiro	F	Tutor, MATI Ilonga	Study tour, IRRI/PhilRice, Philippines	September 2011

List of non-task group members who benefitted from JICA fellowships of rice related courses (2008 - 2011)

1	Asteria S. Ringia	F	DRT HQs; Documentation Unit	IT System Techniques for Agriculture	10 January – 19 April 2008
2	Masunya Eliakim Nashon	M	Agric. Engineer, D-MECH, MAFC	Investigation/researches on Agricultural and Rural Development for Africa	March 26 – 19 September, 2009
3	Dennis Erro Tippe	M	Researcher, ARI Uyole	Upland Variety Selection Techniques for Africa	19 July – 10 November 2010
4	Alson Seushi Kayumo	M	Irrigation Technician, Same District	Facility Maintenance, Irrigation Water Management & Drainage	22 August – 18 September 2010
5	Henry Godfrey Kilapilo	M	Agro Engineer AGMECH Division, MAFC HQs	Post Harvest Rice Processing (African Countries)	24 August – 26 September 2010
6	Jaspa Abihood Mshana	M	Tutor, MATI Tumbi	Lowland Rice Cultivation Techniques for Small Scale Extension for Africa	28 March – 16 October 2011
7	Muhaji Abdallah Lenga	M	Tutor, MATI Mtwara	Lowland Rice Cultivation Techniques for Small Scale Extension for Africa	28 March – 16 October 2011
8	Beatus A. Malema	M	Assistant Director, Crop Development, MAFC	Workshop on Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of NRDS for Sub Saharan Africa	28 August – 01 October 2011

Note: Long course is conducted under the JICA scholarship program which is separated from TC-SDIA.

Annex 8: Provision Machinery and Equipment (111206)

No.		Name	Model (Title)	Maker	Unit Price (JPY)	Unit Price (Tshs)	Unit Price (USD)	Qty.	Location	Remarks
1	Mar-08	Laptop Computer	Satellite A205	Toshiba			800	1	KATC	Good Condition
2	Mar-08	Color Laserjet Printer	Laserjet 1600	HP			360	1	KATC	Good Condition
3	Mar-08	UPS	650VA	APC			95	1	KATC	Good Condition
4	Mar-08	FAX	L100	Canon			510	1	KATC	Good Condition
5	Mar-08	Projector	1201MP	Dell			950	1	KATC	Good Condition
6	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Ricota m5	Kett	46,000			1	KATC	Good Condition
7	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	KATC	Good Condition
8	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	KATC	Good Condition
9	Mar-08	Motorcycle	NXR125	Honda		3,300,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
10	Dec-08	Vehicle	Landcruiser hardtop	Toyota	3,186,550			1	KATC	Good Condition
11	Oct-09	Power tiller with accessories	RT 140 D1	Siam Kubota		5,130,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
12	Oct-09	Trailer	1ton	QGE		1,620,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
13	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,U	HP		1,144,800		1	KATC	Good Condition
14	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC	HP		1,144,800		1	KATC	Good Condition
15	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
16	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
17	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
18	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
19	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
20	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
21	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
22	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
23	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
24	Jan-10	GPS	E-Trex Vista	Garmin		840,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
25	Sep-09	PH/EC/TDS Meter	H98129	Hanna		650,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
26	Sep-09	PH/EC/TDS Meter	H98129	Hanna		650,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
27	Sep-09	PH/EC/TDS Meter	H98129	Hanna		650,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
28	Sep-09	PH/EC/TDS Meter	H98129	Hanna		650,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
29	Sep-09	PH/EC/TDS Meter	H98129	Hanna		650,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
30	Sep-09	PH/EC/TDS Meter	H98129	Hanna		650,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
31	Sep-09	PH/EC/TDS Meter	H98129	Hanna		650,000		1	KATC	Good Condition

No.		Name	Model (Title)	Maker	Unit Price (JPY)	Unit Price (Tshs)	Unit Price (USD)	Qty.	Location	Remarks
32	Sep-09	PH/EC/TDS Meter	H98129	Hanna		650,000		1	KATC	Good Condition
33	Apr-10	Threshing Machine	MR-400BW	Ogihara	33,500			1	KATC	Good Condition
34	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	KATC	Good Condition
35	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	KATC	Good Condition
36	Apr-10	Soil Moisture Meter	Eco-Check	Decagon	61,400			1	KATC	Good Condition
37	Nov-10	Projector	EB-S82, LCD	Epson			800	1	KATC	Good Condition
38	Mar-08	Laptop Computer	Satellite A205	Toshiba			800	1	MAFC	Good Condition
39	Mar-08	Color Laserjet Printer	Laserjet 1600	HP			360	1	MAFC	Good Condition
40	Mar-08	UPS	650VA	APC			95	1	MAFC	Good Condition
41	Mar-08	FAX	L100	Canon			510	1	MAFC	Good Condition
42	Mar-08	Projector	1201MP	Dell			950	1	MAFC	Good Condition
43	Mar-08	Photocopier	IR3035	Canon			8,901	1	MAFC	Good Condition
44	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	MAFC	Good Condition
45	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	MAFC	Good Condition
46	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	MAFC	Good Condition
47	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,A	HP		1,144,800		1	MAFC	Good Condition
48	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,A	HP		1,144,800		1	MAFC	Good Condition
49	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,A	HP		1,144,800		1	MAFC	Good Condition
50	Oct-11	Vehicle	Landcruiser hardtop Eng	Toyota	4,631,533			1	MAFC	Good Condition
51	Nov-10	Generator	MAX 3000			1,440,678		1	MAFC	Good Condition
52	Mar-08	Laptop Computer	Satellite A205 with UPS	Toshiba			895	1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
53	Mar-08	Color Laserjet Printer	Laserjet 1600	HP			360	1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
54	Mar-08	Projector	1201MP	Dell			950	1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
55	Mar-08	Photocopier	IR3035	Canon			8,901	1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
56	Mar-08	Scanner	HP5590	HP			580	1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
57	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
58	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
59	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
60	Mar-08	Erectric Balance	PDS200n	Yamato	13,650			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
61	Mar-08	Counter Scale	SD-10	Yamato	5,670			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
62	Mar-08	Motorcycle	NXR125	Honda		3,300,000		1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
63	Mar-08	Digital Camera	DSC-W80	Sony		416,666		1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition

No.		Name	Model (Title)	Maker	Unit Price (JPY)	Unit Price (Tshs)	Unit Price (USD)	Qty.	Location	Remarks
64	Mar-08	Generator	Elemax SH3200	Honda		1,100,000		1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
65	Dec-08	Vehicle	Landcruiser hardtop	Toyota	3,186,550			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good condition
66	Oct-09	Power tiller with accessories	RT 140 D1	Siam Kubota		5,130,000		1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
67	Oct-09	Trailer	1 Ton	QGE		1,620,000		1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
68	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,6	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
69	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,6	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
70	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,6	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
71	Apr-10	Threshing Machine	MR-400BW	Ogihara	33,500			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
72	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
73	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
74	Apr-10	Rice Poliser	SB-10D	Satake	920,900			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
75	Apr-10	Stone Picker with Transformer	GA03C	Satake	86,100			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
76	Apr-10	Rice Grading Machine with Transf	HG-300	Tiger	112,500			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
77	Apr-10	Rice Huller with Transformer	FC2K	Otake	133,100			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
78	Apr-10	Rice Poliser	R1900EN	Hosokawa	236,700			1	MATI-Ilonga	Good Condition
79	Nov-10	Laptop Computer	Satellite	Toshiba			830	1	MATI Ilonga	Good Condition
80	Nov-10	Projector	EB-S82, LCD	Epson			800	1	MATI Ilonga	Good Condition
81	Mar-08	Laptop Computer with UPS	Satellite A205 with UPS	Toshiba			895	1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
82	Mar-08	Color Laserjet Printer	Laserjet 1600	HP			360	1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
83	Mar-08	Projector	1201MP	Dell			950	1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
84	Mar-08	Photocopier	IR3035	Canon			8,901	1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
85	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
86	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
87	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
88	Mar-08	Erectric Balance	PDS200n	Yamato	13,650			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
89	Mar-08	Counter Scale	SD-10	Yamato	5,670			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
90	Mar-08	Motorcycle	NXR125	Honda		3,300,000		1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
91	Mar-08	Digital Camera	DSC-W80	Sony		416,666		1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
92	Mar-08	Generator	Elemax SH3200	Honda		1,100,000		1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
93	Dec-08	Bus	Coaster	Toyota	5,964,510			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
94	Dec-08	Vehicle	Landcruiser hardtop	Toyota	3,186,550			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good condition
95	Oct-09	Power tiller with accessories	RT 140 D1	Siam Kubota		5,130,000		1	MATI-Igurusi	Good Condition

No.		Name	Model (Title)	Maker	Unit Price (JPY)	Unit Price (Tshs)	Unit Price (USD)	Qty.	Location	Remarks
96	Oct-09	Trailer	1 Ton	QGE		1,620,000		1	MATI-Igurusi	Good Condition
97	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,6	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Igurusi	Good Condition
98	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,6	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Igurusi	Good Condition
99	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP	DX 2420 TOWER PC,6	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Igurusi	Good Condition
100	Apr-10	Threshing Machine	MR-400BW	Ogihara	33,500			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good Condition
101	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good Condition
102	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	MATI-Igurusi	Good Condition
103	Nov-10	Laptop Computer	Satellite	Toshiba			830	1	MAT Igurusi	Good Condition
104	Nov-10	Projector	EB-S82, LCD	Epson			800	1	MAT Igurusi	Good Condition
105	Aug-11	Rice Polisher	SB 10	Satake	997,580			1	MATI Igurusi	Good Condition
106	Aug-11	Stone Picker	GA03C	Sataka	95,900			1	MATI Igurusi	Good Condition
107	Aug-11	Rice Grading Machine	HG-300	Tiger	115,585			1	MATI Igurushi	Good Condition
108	Mar-08	Laptop Computer with UPS	Satellite A205,APC 650	Toshiba			895	1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
109	Mar-08	Color Laserjet Printer	Laserjet 1600	HP			360	1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
110	Mar-08	FAX	L100	Canon			510	1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
111	Mar-08	Projector	1201MP	Dell			950	1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
112	Mar-08	Photocopier	IR3035	Canon			8,901	1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
113	Mar-08	Scanner	HP5590	HP			580	1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
114	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
115	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
116	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
117	Mar-08	Erectric Balance	PDS200n	Yamato	13,650			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
118	Mar-08	Counter Scale	SD-10	Yamato	5,670			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
119	Mar-08	Motorcycle	NXR125	Honda		3,300,000		1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
120	Mar-08	Digital Camera	DSC-W80	Sony		416,666		1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
121	Mar-08	Generator	Elemax SH3200	Honda		1,100,000		1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
122	Dec-08	Vehicle	Landcruiser hardtop	Toyota	3,186,550			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good condition
123	Oct-09	Power tiller with accessories	RT 140 D1	Siam Kubota		5,130,000		1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
124	Oct-09	Trailer	1 Ton	QGE		1,620,000		1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
125	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP ,APC	DX 2420 TOWER PC	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
126	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP ,APC	DX 2420 TOWER PC	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
127	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with USP ,APC	DX 2420 TOWER PC	HP		1,144,800		1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition

No.		Name	Model (Title)	Maker	Unit Price (JPY)	Unit Price (Tshs)	Unit Price (USD)	Qty.	Location	Remarks
128	Apr-10	Threshing Machine	MR-400BW	Ogihara	33,500			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
129	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
130	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	MATI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
131	Nov-10	Laptop Computer	Satellite	Toshiba			830	1	MATI Ukiriguru	Good Condition
132	Nov-10	Projector	EB-S82, LCD	Epson			800	1	MATI Ukiriguru	Good Condition
133	Aug-11	Rice Polisher	SB 10	Satake	997,580			1	MATI Ukiriguru	Good Condition
134	Aug-11	Stone Picker	GA03C	Sataka	95,900			1	MATI Ukiriguru	Good Condition
135	Aug-11	Rice Grading Machine	HG-300	Tiger	115,585			1	MATI Ukiriguru	Good Condition
136	Mar-08	Laptop Computer,with UPS	Satellite A205,APC 650	Toshiba			895	1	KATRIN	Good Condition
137	Mar-08	Color Laserjet Printer	Laserjet 1600	HP			360	1	KATRIN	Good Condition
138	Mar-08	Projector	1201MP	Dell			950	1	KATRIN	Good Condition
139	Mar-08	Photocopier	IR3035	Canon			8,901	1	KATRIN	Good Condition
140	Mar-08	Scanner	HP5590	HP			580	1	KATRIN	Good Condition
141	Mar-08	Digital Camera	DSC-W80	Sony		416,666		1	KATRIN	Good Condition
142	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	KATRIN	Good Condition
143	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	KATRIN	Good Condition
144	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	KATRIN	Good Condition
145	Mar-08	Erectric Balance	PDS200n	Yamato	13,650			1	KATRIN	Good Condition
146	Mar-08	Counter Scale	SD-10	Yamato	5,670			1	KATRIN	Good Condition
147	Mar-08	Motorcycle	NXR125	Honda		3,300,000		1	KATRIN	Good Condition
148	Mar-08	Digital Camera	DSC-W80	Sony		416,666		1	ARI-Dakawa	Good Condition
149	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	ARI-Dakawa	Good Condition
150	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	ARI-Dakawa	Good Condition
151	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	ARI-Dakawa	Good Condition
152	Mar-08	Erectric Balance	PDS200n	Yamato	13,650			1	ARI-Dakawa	Good Condition
153	Mar-08	Counter Scale	SD-10	Yamato	5,670			1	ARI-Dakawa	Good Condition
154	Mar-08	Digital Camera	DSC-W80	Sony		416,666		1	ARI-Naliendele	Good Condition
155	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	ARI-Naliendele	Good Condition
156	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	ARI-Naliendele	Good Condition
157	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	ARI-Naliendele	Good Condition

No.		Name	Model (Title)	Maker	Unit Price (JPY)	Unit Price (Tshs)	Unit Price (USD)	Qty.	Location	Remarks
158	Mar-08	Erectric Balance	PDS200n	Yamato	13,650			1	ARI-Naliendele	Good Condition
159	Mar-08	Counter Scale	SD-10	Yamato	5,670			1	ARI-Naliendele	Good Condition
160	Mar-08	Digital Camera	DSC-W80	Sony		416,666		1	ARI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
161	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	ARI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
162	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	ARI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
163	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	ARI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
164	Mar-08	Erectric Balance	PDS200n	Yamato	13,650			1	ARI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
165	Mar-08	Counter Scale	SD-10	Yamato	5,670			1	ARI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
166	Sep-09	Desktop Computer with UPS	DX 2420 TOWER PC,	HP		1,144,800		1	ARI-Ukiriguru	Good Condition
167	Mar-08	Digital Camera	DSC-W80	Sony		416,666		1	ARI-Uyole	Good Condition
168	Mar-08	Grain moisture meter	Riceta m5	Kett	46,000			1	ARI-Uyole	Good Condition
169	Mar-08	Yeild sampler		Fujiwara	72,000			1	ARI-Uyole	Good Condition
170	Mar-08	Tubular Instrument Scale	100KG	SANKO	33,000			1	ARI-Uyole	Good Condition
171	Mar-08	Erectric Balance	PDS200n	Yamato	13,650			1	ARI-Uyole	Good Condition
172	Mar-08	Counter Scale	SD-10	Yamato	5,670			1	ARI-Uyole	Good Condition
173	Apr-10	Threshing Machine	MR-400BW	Ogihara	33,500			1	KATI	Good Condition
174	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	KATI	Good Condition
175	Apr-10	Winnower	FD-1	Ogihara	23,200			1	KATI	Good Condition
176	Oct-10	Vehicle	Landcruiser hardtop En	Toyota	4,631,533			1	KATI	Good Condition
177	Jul-11	Motorcycle	CT110	Honda		5,244,277		1	KARS	Good Condition
Total					34,006,666	87,590,283	66,695	177		

Annex 9: Local Cost by the Japanese Side

Japanese Financial Year		Local Cost :Tsh
JFY2007	(June 2007-March 2008)	320,488,161.50
JFY2008	(April 2008-March 2009)	442,325,182.00
JFY 2009	(April2009-March 2010)	458,070,878.00
JFY2010	(April2010-March 2011)	411,155,945.27
Budget forJFY 201	(April 2011-March 2012)	566,127,000.00
JFY 2012	(April 2012-June 2012)	
		2,198,167,166.77

Annex 10: Assignment of TG members

Sl.	Institution	Name	Position	Area of speciality	gned period in TANRICE		Expert in charge	Remarks
					From	To		
Tanzania Mainland								
1	MAFC	Mr. P. M. Lyimo	Permanent Secretary	Administration	Jun 07	2008		Transferred
2	MAFC	Mr. M. S. Muya	Permanent Secretary	Administration	2008	-		
3	MAFC	Dr. J. M. Haki	Director Research & Training	Research	Jun 07	2008	M. Tomitaka	Retired
4	MAFC	Mr. R. S. Kapande	Director Research & Training	Training	2007	2010	M. Tomitaka	*Retired 2010*
5	MAFC	Dr. M. A. M. Msabaha	Acting Director Research & Development	Research	2008	2009	M. Tomitaka	Retired
6	MAFC	Mr. T. N. Kirway	Acting Director Research & Development	Research	Aug.09	2010	M. Tomitaka	*Retired*
7	MAFC	*Dr. F. Myaka*	*Director Research & Development Division*	*Research*	*2010*	-	M. Tomitaka	
8	MAFC	*Dr. H. Mansoor*	*Asst. Director Research & Development Division*	*Research*	*2010*	-	M. Tomitaka	
9	MAFC	Mr. E.D.M. Mlay	Assistant Director Training	Curriculum Development	Jun 07	2011	M. Tomitaka	*Retired 2011*
10	MAFC	Mr. A. W. Mrinji	Assistant Director Training	Institute Administration	July 09	-	M. Tomitaka	
11	MAFC	Mrs. S.K.L. Mutagwaba	Prinoipal Training Officer	Institute Administration	Aug. 09	-	M. Tomitaka	*transferred to CROP DEV DIV*
12	MAFC	Mr Godfrey Edward	Training Officer	Institute Administration	2009		M. Tomitaka	*on further studies SUA (Sept 2011)*
13	MAFC	Mrs Beata M.Katabazi	Training Officer	Institute Administration	Nov 2011		M. Tomitaka	
14	KATC	Mr. A. G. Pyuza	Principal	Extension	Jun 07	-	M. Tomitaka	*Principal (beg. 2008)*
15	KATC	Eng. Maregesi, G	Deputy Principal	Irrigation	Jun 07	-	M. Tomitaka	*Principal, MATI Ilonga (beg. 2011)*
16	KATC	Mr. H. Nzully	Head -Extension	Extension	Jun 07	-	*K. Ishido*	*Principal, MATI Mubondo(beg. 2011)*
17	KATC	Mr. Chuma, E.S. M.	Agricultural Tutor	Rural Development	Jun 07	-	T. Iemoto	*Transferred to HQs (ALUP&M Division)*
18	KATC	Mr. Msemo,S.H.	Agricultural Tutor	Extension	Jun 07	-	*K. Ishido*	
19	KATC	Ms. Mary Mtika	Assistant Tutor	Crop Production	Jun 07	-	*K. Ishido*	
20	KATC	Mr. Ndoro, W.B.	Assistant Tutor	Crop Production	Jun 07	-	*K. Ishido*	
21	KATC	Mr. E.W. Mkojera	Head- Agribusiness	Agric. Economics	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
22	KATC	Mr. N. Shouritanga	Head- Information	Extension	Jun 07	Sep 08	T. Iemoto	*moved*
23	KATC	Mr. Waziri Mwinyi	Head- Crop Science	Crop Protection	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	*Principal MATI Mtwara (beg. 2010)*
24	KATC	Mr. E. Zablon	Agricultural Tutor	General Agriculture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
25	KATC	Mr. Zani , E.A.	Agricultural Tutor	General Agriculture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	*moved*

Sl.	Institution	Name	Position	Area of speciality	Assigned period in TANRICE		Expert in charge	Remarks
					From	To		
26	KATC	Mr. Silloh, F.	Agricultural Tutor	General Agriculture	Jun 07	Feb 09	N. Oizumi	On studies in Japan
27	KATC	Mr. Matinka, M.P.	Agricultural Tutor	Extension	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	*transferred to Maria-Goretii ATI*
28	KATC	Ms. Chapille, R.B.	Agricultural Tutor	General Agriculture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
29	KATC	Mr.Tibanyendela, N	Agricultural Tutor	Horticulture	Mar 09	-	N. Oizumi	*On - training MSc (Japan)*
30	KATC	Ms. Zarubia Kinyogo	Agricultural Tutor	Home Economics and Nutrition	Jun 09	-	N. Oizumi	
31	KATC	Mr. A. Shayo	Agricultural Tutor	Horticulture	Jun 09	-	N. Oizumi	*On - training MSc (Japan)*
32	*KATC*	*Mr. G. Marawitti*	*Head- Irrigation*	*Irrigation*	*Jun 07*	-	*T. Iemoto*	*deceased*
33	KATC	Mr. P. Mawere	Assistant Tutor	Land use	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
34	KATC	Mr. D.O. Nkollo	Head- Agro-mechanization	Agro-mechanization	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
35	KATC	*Mr. S. D. Soi*	Assistant Tutor	Agro-mechanization	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
36	KATC	Mr. P. Mihayo	Assistant Tutor	Agro-mechanization	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
37	KATC	Mr. E. D. Mziray	Assistant Tutor	Agro-mechanization	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
38	KATC	Mr. Mwakipesile, B. G	Head- Animal Science	Animal Science	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
39	KATC	Mr. G. Kalisa	Agricultural Tutor	Animal Science	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	On further studies in UK
40	KATC	Mr. R. J. Shayo	Principal	Extension	Jun 07	Mar 08	M. Tomitaka	Retired on 20.Mar.08
41	KATC	Mr. E. S. Massawe	Head- Production	Extension	Jun 07	Aug 09	T. Iemoto	*retired 2009*
42	KATC	Mr. A. E. Kissinga	Head- Animal Science	Rural Development	Jun 07	Jan 09	T. Iemoto	On secondment
43	KATC	Mr. Z. Sarakikya	Head- Administration	Crop Production	Jun 07	Nov 08	N. Oizumi	Retired in Nov 2008
44	KATC	Peter Kabelelo	Agricultural Tutor	Agric. Economics	Feb '10	_	N. Oizumi	
45	KATC	Bakari Msuya	Agricultural Tutor	Food Science and Technology	Jan '10	_	N. Oizumi	
46	KATC	Upendo Nkya	Agricultural Tutor	Extension	Jun '10	_	K. Ishido	
47	KATC	Witness Bashaka	Agricultural Tutor	Home Economics and Nutrition	Apr '10	_	N. Oizumi	
48	KATC	Mark Mungure	Agricultural Tutor	Agro-mechanization	Apr '10	_	N. Oizumi	
49	KATC	Ludovick Shoo	Agricultural Tutor	General Agriculture	Nov '11		N. Oizumi	-
50	MATI-Igurusi	Eng. Iddi A. Kinyaga	Principal	Mechanization Management	Jun 07	-	M. Tomitaka	*retired 2010*
51	MATI-Igurusi	Eng. George Shundi	*Principal*	Agricultural Engineering	Jun 07	-	M. Tomitaka	*Principal MATI Igurusi (beg. 2010)*
52	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Saidi Makalamangi	*Deputy Principal*	Irrigation Agronomy	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	

Sl.	Institution	Name	Position	Area of speciality	Assigned period in TANRICE		Expert in charge	Remarks
					From	To		
53	MATI-Igurusi	Eng. Rashid Pembe	Workshop Manager	Mechanical Engineering	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	*retired 2010*
54	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Nelson Ndangala	Head-Land Use Dept	LUP & Environmental Studies	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
55	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Rashidi Chikoyo	Catering Officer	Agric Extension & Education	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
56	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Emmanuel Lwesha	Assist Coordinator of Studies	Agricultural Engineering	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
57	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Erick Kibona	Acting Catering Officer	Agronomy	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
58	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Beno Kiwale	Farm Manager	Agriculture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
59	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Fredrick Batakanwa	Assist Coordinator of Studies	Agricultural Engineering	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
60	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Patson Mwalonde	Agricultural Tutor	Agribusiness	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
61	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Elly Mbinile	Agricultural Tutor	Food Science & Technology	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
62	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Dickson Chihamba	Principal Agric Field Officer	Water Resources Management	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
63	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Wilbroard Mosha	Principal Agric Field Officer	Crop Production	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
64	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Alex Luhanga	Principal Agric Field Officer	Crop Production	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
65	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. James Ndossi	Principal Agric Field Officer	Agric Extension and Gender	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
66	MATI-Igurusi	Mr. Omar N. Msofe	Agricultural Tutor	Agric. Economics	Jun 10		N. Oizumi	
67	MATI-Igurusi	Wilfred N. Ngaa	Agricultural Tutor	Horticulture/ Community Devt.	Nov 09		N. Oizumi	
68	MATI-Ilonga	Mrs. Anne N. Assenga	*Director, Training Division*	Agriculture (Agronomy)	Jun 07	-	M. Tomitaka	*Transferred to MAFC HQs; Sept 2010*
69	MATI-Ilonga	Mr. Laurent Mathew	Deputy Principal	Soil Science & Agronomy	Jun 07	-	M. Tomitaka	
70	MATI-Ilonga	Mr. Zahabu P. Mbiu	Agricultural Tutor	Irrigation	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
71	MATI-Ilonga	Mr. Mathew J. Kaozya	Agricultural Tutor	Agriculture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	*On - training MSc (Japan)*
72	MATI-Ilonga	*Ms. Cecilia Mushi*	Agricultural Tutor	Animal Science	Apr 08	-	N. Oizumi	*moved to PMO-RALG*
73	MATI-Ilonga	Mr. A. S. Mshana	Agricultural Tutor	Farm Management	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
74	MATI-Ilonga	Mr. Iwaro J. Magwe	Agricultural Tutor	Agro-mechanization	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
75	MATI-Ilonga	Mr. Annel Shang'a	Agricultural Tutor	Home Economics	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	*retired 2011*
76	MATI-Ilonga	*Mrs* T. Shang'a	Agricultural Tutor	Horticulture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
77	MATI-Ilonga	Mr. Z. Mabago	Agricultural Tutor	Agriculture	Apr 08	-	N. Oizumi	
78	MATI-Ilonga	Mr. J. Ngailo	Agricultural Tutor	Extension	Feb 08	-	K. Ishido	
79	MATI-Ilonga	Festo Seheye	Agricultural Tutor	Agriculture	2008		N. Oizumi	

Sl.	Institution	Name	Position	Area of speciality	Assigned period in TANRICE		Expert in charge	Remarks
					From	To		
80	MATI-Ilonga	Musa J. Mwigune	Agricultural Tutor	Agricultural Extension	2008		K. Ishido	
81	MATI-Ilonga	Mariam J. Marianda	Agricultural Tutor	Home Economics and Nutrition/Gender	2009		K. Ishido	
82	MATI-Ilonga	Mnega H. Chogohe	Agricultural Tutor	Agricultural Engineering	2009		N. Oizumi	
83	MATI-Ilonga	Hamisi Ramadhan	Agricultural Tutor	Food Science	2009		N. Oizumi	
84	MATI-Ilonga	Martha D. Mbifile	Agricultural Tutor	Agriculture	2009		N. Oizumi	
85	MATI-Ilonga	Felix S. Mrisho	Agricultural Tutor	Agricultural Economics	2009		N. Oizumi	
86	MATI-Ilonga	Julieth Itatiro	Agricultural Tutor	Home Economics and Nutrition	2010		N. Oizumi	
87	MATI-Ilonga	Suzan G. Mbwambo	Agricultural Tutor	Agriculture	2010		N. Oizumi	
88	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mrs. P. Makwaia	Principal	Food Science & Nutrition/Gender; Administration	Jun 07	-	M. Tomitaka	
89	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. F.O. Mkiramwinyi	D/Principal & Coordinator of Studies	Management of Natural Resources for Sustainable Agriculture; Administration	Jun 07	-	M. Tomitaka	
90	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. T.L. Buyona	Agricultural Tutor	*Irrigation & Water Management*	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
91	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. D.P. Olotu	Agricultural Tutor/Farm Manager	Agro-mechanization	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	*retired 2010*
92	MATI-Ukiriguru	Ms. Mary H.Sayi	Agricultural Tutor/Gender	Food Science & Nutrition/Gender	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
93	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. P.P. Lyapa	Agricultural Tutor	General Agriculture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
94	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. E.A. Msemo	Agricultural Tutor	Plant Protection	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
95	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. K.F.Mbamba	Agricultural Tutor	General Agriculture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
96	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. C.W. Ryoba	Agricultural Tutor	General Agriculture	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
97	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. C.J. Mhando	Agricultural Tutor	Agro-mechanization	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
98	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. P.S. Mahalu	Agricultural Tutor	Agro-mechanization	Jun 07	-	N. Oizumi	
99	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr. S.L. Mwijage	Agricultural Tutor	Agricultural Education & Extension	Jun 07	-	K. Ishido	
100	MATI-Ukiriguru	Miss Rose Marijani	Agriculture Tutor	Agriculture Education and Extension /Gender	2009	-	K. Ishido	
101	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr Suitbert Nkuna	Agriculture Tutor	Agromechanization/Farm Implements	2011	-	N. Oizumi	Involved in Residential Training
102	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr Benito Mwenda	Agriculture Tutor	Community Economic Development/Extension Methodologies	2009	-	K. Ishido	Involved in Residential Training
103	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr William Makaya	Agriculture Tutor	Food Science	2008	2008	N. Oizumi	Moved (to another Ministry)
104	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr Mohamed S. Saidi	Agriculture Tutor	Agriculture General/Irrigation Scheme Management	2008	2009	N. Oizumi	Moved (to Dar es Salaam)
105	MATI-Ukiriguru	Mr Juvenal Mwoshezi	Agriculture Tutor	Agriculture Engineering/Irrigation Scheme Management	2011	-	N. Oizumi	
106	MATI-Ukiriguru	Miss Mwajuma Masolwa	Agriculture Tutor	Agriculture General/NERICA	2009		N. Sekiya	

Sl.	Institution	Name	Position	Area of speciality	Assigned period in TANRICE		Expert in charge	Remarks
					From	To		
107	KATRIN	N. J. M. Kibanda	Principal Agricultural Research Officer I	Rice Breeding	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	o/i KATRIN & Lead Scientist, Rice
108	KATRIN	Theodore T. Kessy	Agricultural Research Officer I	Rice Breeding	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	
109	KATRIN	Jerome Mghase	Principal Agricultural Research Officer I	Agronomy	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	~~On study leave in Japan~~
110	KATRIN	Emanuel Mgonja	Agricultural Research Officer II	Crop Protection	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	~~On study leave in Japan~~
111	KATRIN	Mganga J. Kitilu	Agricultural Research Officer II	Agronomy	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	~~On study leave in Japan~~
112	KATRIN	M. S. Mkuya	Principal Agricultural Field Officer I	Rice,Breeding	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	*retired*
113	*KATRIN*	*G. S. Mwembe*	*Principal Agricultural Field Officer I*	*Rice Breeding*	*Jun 07*	-	*N. Sekiya*	*deceased (August 2011)*
114	KATRIN	Kisaka J. P.	Principal Agricultural Field Officer I	Rice Breeding	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	
115	*ARI-Uyole*	*Zakaria J. U. Malley*	*Principal Agricultural Research Officer*	*Natural Resources Management*	2011			*ZDRD, Southern Highlands Zone*
116	ARI-Uyole	Deogratias Kisandu	Principal Agricultural Research Officer I	Rice Breeding	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	
117	ARI-Uyole	Raymond M. Mghogho	Principal Agricultural Research Officer I	Rice Breeding	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	*retired 2010*
118	*ARI-Uyole*	*Dennis E. Tippe*	*Research Officer*	*Agronomy*	2011			*On - training MSc*
119	*ARI-Ukiriguru*	*January M. Mafuru*	*Principal Agricultural Research Officer*	*Socio-Economics*	2010			*Ag. ZDRD, Lake Zone*
120	ARI-Ukiriguru	Rashid K. Lussewa	Principal Agricultural Research Officer I	Rice Breeding	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	On training MSc
121	*ARI Ukiriguru*	*Agnes A. Kapingu*	*Agricultural Research Officer II*	*Environmental Management*	2010			*On - training MSc*
122	*ARI-Dakawa*	*Demetria B. Nyambo*	*Principal Research Officer*	*Soil Science*	2010			*o/i Cholima-Dakawa*
123	ARI-Dakawa	Mvukiye N. E.	Principal Agricultural Research Officer I	Agronomy	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	
124	*ARI-Dakawa*	*Hezron K. Tusekelege*	*Research Officer*	*Plant Breeding*	2010			*On - training PhD*
125	ARI Naliendele	Elly M. Kafiriti	Principal Agricultural Research Officer	Agronomy	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	*ZDRD, Southern Zone*
126	ARI Naliendele	Joseph Nzunda	Agricultural Research Officer	Agronomy	Jun 07	-	N. Sekiya	
Zanzibar								
1	KATI	Mr. Mohammed Khamis Rashid	Director KATI	Rural Development	Sep 08	-	M. Tomitaka	
2	KATI	Mr. Juma Omar Abdalla	Tutor: Agricultural Extension	Rural Development	Sep 08	-	N. Oizumi	On study leave at SUA
3	KATI	Mr. Foum Ali Garu	Tutor: Crop Science	Agronomy	Sep 08	-	N. Oizumi	
4	KATI	Mr. Ramadhan Salum Othmen	MANR	Agricultural Extension	Sep 08	-	T. Iemoto	Transferred to the Ministry HQs
5	KATI	Mr. Salum Abdalla Salum	Head of Crops Department	Agronomy	Sep 08	-	N. Oizumi	
6	KATI	Mr. Kombo Ali Rashid	Head of Agro-mechanization Department	Agro-mechanization	Sep 08	-	N. Oizumi	On study leave at SUA

Sl.	Institution	Name	Position	Area of speciality	Assigned period in TANRICE		Expert in charge	Remarks
					From	To		
7	KATI	Makame Mpango Ali	Tutor: Crop Science	Agronomy	Sep 08		N. Oizumi	
8		Mahmoud Vuai	Tutor: Land use/Irrigation	Land use	Sep 08		N. Oizumi	
9		Ali Khamis Makame	Tutor: Agro-mechanization	Agro-mechanization	Sep 08		N. Oizumi	
10		Ufuzo Salmin Ufuzo	Tutor: Animal Science	Animal Science	Sep 08		N. Oizumi	
####	ZARI	Khatib J. Khatib	Principal Agricultural Research Officer I	Agronomy	Jun 08	-	N. Sekiya	
####	ZARI	Subira M. Makame	Agricultural Field Officer	Agronomy	Jun 08	-	N. Sekiya	
	ZARI	*Bakari K. Mohammed*					*N. Sekiya*	
####	Matangatuani Research Station	Hamao O. Taib	Assistant Researcher	Rice Breeding	Jun 08	-	N. Sekiya	

Annex11:Cost Sharing of TC-SDIA Standard Training Courses (Jun 2007 - Dec 2011) (Tentative, As of 6 December 2011)

MATIs	Name of irrigation scheme	District	Training course	Period		Cost sharing of standard training (T.Shs)				
				From	To	District	MAFC	JICA	Others	Total
KATC	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai	Baseline survey	15-Apr-08	17-Apr-08			444,000		
KATC	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai	Residential training	9-Nov-09	20-Nov-09	9,339,000				
KATC	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai	1st infield training	6-Jan-10	8-Jan-10	1,674,720				
KATC	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai	2nd infield training	3-Feb-10	5-Feb-10	1,674,720				
KATC	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai	3rd infield training	4-May-10	6-May-10	2,554,720				
KATC	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai	Monitoring and planning	4-Aug-10	6-Aug-10			2,853,620		
KATC	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai	2nd Monitoring and planning	16-Aug-11	18-Aug-11			1,157,000		
KATC	Chikuyu	Manyoni	Baseline survey	7-Oct-09	9-Oct-09			2,042,850		
KATC	Chikuyu	Manyoni	Residential training	22-Feb-10	5-Mar-10			4,906,505		
KATC	Mwangeza	Iramba	Baseline survey	14-Oct-09	16-Oct-09			2,502,400		
KATC	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto	Baseline survey	24-Feb-10	26-Feb-10			2,502,400		
KATC	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto	Residential training	23-Aug-10	3-Sep-10	9,339,000				
KATC	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto	1st infield training	24-Nov-10	26-Nov-10	2,803,316				
KATC	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto	2nd infield training	21-Dec-10	23-Dec-10	2,803,316				
KATC	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto	3rd infield training	12-Apr-11	14-Apr-11	3,369,020				
KATC	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto	Monitoring and planning	27-Jul-11	29-Jul-11			2,612,100		
KATC	Mahande	Monduli	Baseline survey	16-Oct-07	19-Oct-07			1,531,900		
KATC	Mahande	Monduli	Residential training	12-Nov-07	23-Nov-07			10,107,200		
KATC	Mahande	Monduli	1st infield training	15-Jan-08	19-Jan-08			2,913,000		
KATC	Mahande	Monduli	2nd infield training	11-Feb-08	14-Feb-08			2,440,200		
KATC	Mahande	Monduli	3rd infield training	2-Jun-08	6-Jun-08			1,785,000		
KATC	Mahande	Monduli	Monitoring and planning	21-Jul-10	23-Jul-10			924,200		
KATC	Mahande	Monduli	2nd Monitoring and planning	24-Aug-11	26-Aug-11			1,297,800		
KATC	Kitivo	Lushoto	Baseline survey	5-Nov-08	7-Nov-08			1,375,000		
KATC	Kitivo	Lushoto	Residential training	24-Nov-08	5-Dec-08	8,973,000		1,040,000		
KATC	Kitivo	Lushoto	1st infield training	28-Jan-09	30-Jan-09	2,430,800				
KATC	Kitivo	Lushoto	2nd infield training	25-Feb-09	27-Feb-09	2,430,800				
KATC	Kitivo	Lushoto	3rd infield training	24-Mar-09	27-Mar-09	3,345,000				
KATC	Kitivo	Lushoto	Monitoring and planning	22-Jul-09	24-Jul-09			1,787,200		
KATC	Kitivo	Lushoto	2nd Monitoring and Planning	11-Aug-10	13-Aug-10			1,933,650		
KATC	Ngage	Simanjiro	Baseline survey	2-Feb-11	4-Feb-11			1,831,350		
KATC	Ngage	Simanjiro	Residential training	7-Mar-11	18-Mar-11			6,707,200		
KATC	Ngage	Simanjiro	1st infield training	17-Aug-11	19-Aug-11		2,813,520			
KATC	Ngage	Simanjiro	2nd infield training	14-Sep-11	16-Sep-11		2,490,720			
KATC	Kwemgiriti&Mweza	Lushoto	Baseline survey	6-Sep-11	9-Sep-11			2,498,150		
		Lushoto	Residential training	21-Nov-11	2-Dec-11			*6,275,750*		

Sub-total						50,737,412	5,304,240	63,468,475		119,510,127
(%)						42	5	53		
MATIs	**Name of irrigation scheme**	**District**	**Training course**	**Period**		**Cost sharing of standard training (T.Shs)**				
				From	**To**	**District**	**MAFC**	**JICA**	**Others**	**Total**
MATI-Igurusi	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga	Baseline survey	15-Oct-08	17-Oct-08			1,306,000		
MATI-Igurusi	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga	Residential training	17-Nov-08	28-Nov-08	6,260,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga	1st infield training	20-Dec-08	23-Dec-08	2,327,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga	2nd infield training	21-Jan-09	22-Jan-09	1,528,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga	3rd infield training	13-May-09	15-May-09	727,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga	Monitoring and planning	29-Aug-09	31-Aug-09	140,000		1,616,600		
MATI-Igurusi	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga	2nd Monitoring and planning	11-Aug-10	13-Aug-10			2,199,600		
MATI-Igurusi	Urwira	Mpanda	Baseline survey	30-Sep-09	2-Oct-09	270,000		2,593,950		
MATI-Igurusi	Urwira	Mpanda	Residential training	19-Oct-09	30-Oct-09	14,178,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Urwira	Mpanda	1st infield training	2-Dec-09	4-Dec-09	3,694,420				
MATI-Igurusi	Urwira	Mpanda	2nd infield training	22-Dec-09	24-Dec-09	3,144,420				
MATI-Igurusi	Urwira	Mpanda	3rd infield training	19-Mar-10	21-Mar-10	4,582,240				
MATI-Igurusi	Urwira	Mpanda	Monitoring and planning	30-Jun-10	2-Jul-10			3,005,520		
MATI-Igurusi	Urwira	Mpanda	2nd Monitoring and planning	3-Aug-11	5-Aug-11			***2,942,200***		
MATI-Igurusi	Naming'ngo	Mbozi	Baseline survey	4-Nov-09	6-Nov-09	450,000		1,972,175		
MATI-Igurusi	Naming'ngo	Mbozi	Residential training	16-Nov-09	27-Nov-09	11,102,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Naming'ngo	Mbozi	1st infield training	9-Dec-09	11-Dec-09	3,632,240				
MATI-Igurusi	Naming'ngo	Mbozi	2nd infield training	30-Dec-09	1-Jan-10	3,082,240				
MATI-Igurusi	Naming'ngo	Mbozi	3rd infield training	10-Jun-10	12-Jun-10	4,909,420				
MATI-Igurusi	Naming'ngo	Mbozi	Monitoring and planning	21-Jul-10	23-Jul-10			1,861,600		
MATI-Igurusi	Naming'ngo	Mbozi	2nd Monitoring and planning	27-Jul-11	29-Jul-11			***1,367,100***		
MATI-Igurusi	Magozi	Iringa	Baseline survey	7-Oct-09	9-Oct-09	450,000		2,253,575		
MATI-Igurusi	Magozi	Iringa	Residential training	16-Nov-09	27-Nov-09	5,733,300		2,758,950		
MATI-Igurusi	Magozi	Iringa	1st infield training	16-Dec-09	18-Dec-09	520,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Magozi	Iringa	2nd infield training	13-Jan-10	15-Jan-10	520,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Magozi	Iringa	3rd infield training	26-May-10	28-May-10			2,478,200		
MATI-Igurusi	Magozi	Iringa	Monitoring and planning	14-Jul-10	16-Jul-10			2,666,400		
MATI-Igurusi	Magozi	Iringa	2nd Monitoring and planning	24-Aug-11	26-Aug-11			***2,319,000***		
MATI-Igurusi	Uturo	Mbarali	Baseline survey	28-Oct-09	30-Oct-09	2,296,200				
MATI-Igurusi	Uturo	Mbarali	Residential training	2-Nov-09	13-Nov-09	11,803,800				
MATI-Igurusi	Uturo	Mbarali	1st infield training	9-Dec-09	11-Dec-09			2,485,400		
MATI-Igurusi	Uturo	Mbarali	2nd infield training	29-Dec-09	31-Dec-09					
MATI-Igurusi	Uturo	Mbarali	3rd infield training	26-May-10	28-May-10			1,675,200		
MATI-Igurusi	Uturo	Mbarali	Monitoring and planning	7-Jul-10	9-Jul-10			1,055,000		
MATI-Igurusi	Uturo	Mbarali	2nd Monitoring and planning	10-Aug-11	12-Aug-11			***1,018,500***		

MATI-Ilonga	Madaba	Tunduru	3rd infield training	N	N					
MATI-Ilonga	Madaba	Tunduru	Mo[illegible]oring and planning					***3,071,900***		
MATI-Ilonga	Mbarangwe	Morogoro Rural	Baseline survey	20-Oct-10	22-Oct-10			1,819,000		
MATI-Ilonga	Mbarangwe	Morogoro Rural	Residential training	14-Dec-10	24-Dec-10	11,867,000				
MATI-Ilonga	Mbarangwe	Morogoro Rural	1st infield training	28-Apr-11	30-Apr-11	3,388,100				
MATI-Ilonga	Mbarangwe	Morogoro Rural	2nd infield training	24-May-11	26-May-11	3,570,600				
MATI-Ilonga	Mbarangwe	Morogoro Rural	3rd infield training	N	N					
MATI-Ilonga	Mbarangwe	Morogoro Rural	Monitoring and planning	14-Sep-11	16-Sep-11			2,458,750		
MATI-Ilonga	Ngongowele	Liwale	Baseline survey	29-Dec-10	31-Dec-10			2,822,550		
MATI-Ilonga	Ngongowele	Liwale	Residential training	31-Jan-11	11-Feb-11	12,568,900				
Sub-total						126,908,090	14,914,880	65,252,550		207,075,520
(%)						61.3	7.2	31.5		

MATIs	Name of irrigation scheme	District	Training course	Period		Cost sharing of standard training (T.Shs)				
				From	To	District	MAFC	JICA	Others	Total
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu	Baseline survey	22-Oct-08	24-Oct-08			2,994,700		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu	Residential training	10-Nov-08	21-Nov-08	11,451,000				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu	1st infield training	21-Jan-09	23-Jan-09	3,886,190				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu	2nd infield training	18-Feb-09	20-Feb-09	4,220,690				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu	3rd infield training	16-Jun-09	19-Jun-09	5,120,690				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu	Monitoring and planning	12-Aug-09	14-Aug-09			2,008,500		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu	2 nd Monitoring and planning	3-Jul-10	5-Jul-10	Cost was conbined with Rungwempya				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Mahiga	Kwimba	Baseline survey	5-Nov-08	7-Nov-08			540,900		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Mahiga	Kwimba	Residential training	1-Dec-08	12-Dec-08	11,451,000				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Mahiga	Kwimba	1st infield training	11-Mar-09	13-Mar-09	1,372,100				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Mahiga	Kwimba	2nd infield training	20-Jan-10	22-Jan-10	2,820,900				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Mahiga	Kwimba	3rd infield training	23-Jun-10	25-Jun-10	1,839,400				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Mahiga	Kwimba	Monitoring and planning	21-Jul-10	23-Jul-10			1,663,200		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Mahiga	Kwimba	2nd Monitoring and planning	17-Aug-11	19-Aug-11			***1,857,200***		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Rungwempya	Kasulu	Baseline survey	30-Sep-09	2-Oct-09			2,537,450		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Rungwempya	Kasulu	Residential training	10-Nov-09	21-Nov-09	11,451,000				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Rungwempya	Kasulu	1st infield training	16-Dec-09	18-Dec-09	3,886,190				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Rungwempya	Kasulu	2nd infield training	16-Feb-10	18-Feb-10	4,220,690				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Rungwempya	Kasulu	3rd infield training	26-May-10	28-May-10	5,156,690				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Rungwempya,Titye	Kasulu	oring and planning and 2nd fo	29-Jun-10	1-Jul-10			3,701,900		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Rungwempya	Kasulu	2nd Monitoring and planning	27-Jul-11	29-Jul-11			***2,160,100***		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Nyatwali	Bunda	Baseline survey	28-Sep-10	29-Sep Cancelled			1,299,750		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Uwachero(Cherech	Rorya	Baseline survey	15-Sep-10	17-Sep-10			2,114,000		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Uwachero (Cherech	Rorya	Residential training	10-Jan-11	21-Jan-11			7,042,300		

MATI-Ukiriguru	Uwachero (Chereck	Rorya	1st infield training	9-Feb-11	11-Feb-11			2,172,900		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Uwachero (Chereck	Rorya	2nd infield training	9-Mar-11	11-Ma-11	1,050,000	225,000			
MATI-Ukiriguru	Uwachero (Chereck	Rorya	3rd infield training	7-Sep-11	9-Sep-11			*2,655,300*		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Uwachero (Chereck	Rorya	Monitoring and planning	11-Oct-11	13-Oct-11			*2,049,300*		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Sawenge	Magu	Baseline survey	13-Oct-10	15-Oct-10			1,966,300		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Sawenge	Magu	Residential training	22-Nov-10	3-Dec-10	12,121,750				
MATI-Ukiriguru	Sawenge	Magu	1st infield training	22-Dec-10	24-Dec-10	2,649,200	164,000			
MATI-Ukiriguru	Sawenge	Magu	2nd infield training	19-Jan-11	21-Jan-11			1,895,100		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Sawenge	Magu	3rd infield training	18-May-11	20-May-11			*2,725,500*		
MATI-Ukiriguru	Sawenge	Magu	Monitoring and planning	24-Aug-11	26-Aug-11			*1,678,800*		
Sub-total						82,697,490	389,000	43,063,200		126,149,690
(%)						65.6	0.3	34.1		

MATIs	Name of irrigation scheme	District	Training course	Period		Cost sharing of standard training (T.Shs)				
				From	To	District	MANR	JICA	Others	Total
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	Baseline survey	20-Jan-10	22-Jan-10		0	2,246,870		
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	Residential training	8-Feb-10	19-Feb-10		0	12,092,900		
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	1st infield training	17-Mar-10	19-Mar-10		481,000	1,465,100		
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	2nd infield training	14-Apr-10	16-Apr-10		900,000	998,780		
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	3rd infield training	21-Jul-10	23-Jul-10		2,535,800	650,000		
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	Monitoring and planning	29-Sep-10	1-Oct-10		0	1,604,300		
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	2nd Monitoring and planning	26-Oct-11	28-Oct-11			*860,000*		
KATI-Zanzibar	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	Baseline survey	19-Jan-11	21-Jan-11			1,705,300		
KATI-Zanzibar	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	Residential training	7-Feb-11	18-Feb-11		7,090,000	8,499,250		
KATI-Zanzibar	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	1st infield training	9-Mar-11	11-Mar-11			0	3,196,500	
KATI-Zanzibar	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	2nd infield training	6-Apr-11	8-Apr-11		3,181,500			
KATI-Zanzibar	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	3rd infield training	N	N					
KATI-Zanzibar	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	Monitoring and planning	19-Oct-11	21-Oct-11			*1,220,100*		
Sub-total							14,188,300	31,342,600	3,196,500	48,727,400
(%)							29	64	7	
			860,000							
						390,501,020	36,197,120	273,450,605	3,196,500	703,345,245
						Cost borne by Tananian side		429,894,640		

Note: *Figures in Italic show costs estimated.

MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali	Baseline survey	8-Oct-08	10-Oct-08			980,000		
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali	idential training	29-Dec-08	9-Jan-09	46,000		4,619,650		
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali	1st infield training	20-Jan-09	23-Jan-09	420,000		672,000		
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali	2nd infield training	20-Jan-09	23-Jan-09					
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali	3rd infield training	9-Jun--09	12-Jun-09			1,008,900		
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali	Monitoring and planning	12-Aug-09	14-Aug-09	140,000		297,000		
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali	2nd Monitoring and planning	24-Aug-10	27-Aug-10			988,400		
MATI-Igurusi	Mshewe	Mbeya	Baseline survey	27-Oct-10	29-Oct-10			1,935,200		
MATI-Igurusi	Mshewe	Mbeya	Residential training	21-Feb-11	4-Mar-11			6,861,400		
MATI-Igurusi	Mshewe	Mbeya	1st infield training	6-Dec-11	8-Dec-11			*2,642,960*		
MATI-Igurusi	Mshewe	Mbeya	2nd infield training							
MATI-Igurusi	Mshewe	Mbeya	3rd infield training							
MATI-Igurusi	Mshewe	Mbeya	Monitoring and planning	17-Aug-11	19-Aug-11			*1,610,400*		
MATI-Igurusi	Kasyabone/Kisege	Rungwe	Baseline survey	20-Oct-10	22-Oct-10			1,692,000		
MATI-Igurusi	Kasyabone/Kisege	Rungwe	Residential training	29-Nov-10	11-Dec-10	10,322,050				
MATI-Igurusi	Kasyabone/Kisege	Rungwe	1st infield training	19-Jan-11	21-Jan-10	2,484,300				
MATI-Igurusi	Kasyabone/Kisege	Rungwe	2nd infield training	16-Feb-11	18-Feb-11	2,541,800				
MATI-Igurusi	Kasyabone/Kisege	Rungwe	3rd infield training	14-Jun-11	16-Jun-11	1,698,200				
MATI-Igurusi	Kasyabone/Kisege	Rungwe	Monitoring and planning	17-Aug-11	19-Aug-11			*1,678,600*		
MATI-Igurusi	Mfumbi	Makete	Baseline survey	27-Oct-10	29-Oct-10			1,162,000		
MATI-Igurusi	Mfumbi	Makete	Residential training	15-Nov-10	26-Nov-10	12,248,650				
MATI-Igurusi	Mfumbi	Makete	1st infield training	15-Dec-10	17-Dec-10	2,311,024				
MATI-Igurusi	Mfumbi	Makete	2nd infield training	19-Jan-11	21-Jan-11	1,504,524				
MATI-Igurusi	Mfumbi	Makete	3rd infield training	17-May-11	19-May-11	2,788,200	1,400,700			
MATI-Igurusi	Mfumbi	Makete	Monitoring and planning	20-Jul-11	22-Jul-11			*2,053,800*		
MATI-Igurusi	Tungamalenga	Iringa	Baseline survey	4-Nov-10	6-Nov-10	543,000		2,384,000		
MATI-Igurusi	Tungamalenga	Iringa	Residential training	29-Nov-10	11-Dec-10	9,151,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Tungamalenga	Iringa	1st infield training	12-Jan-11	14-Jan-11	1,809,000				
MATI-Igurusi	Tungamalenga	Iringa	2nd infield training	N	N					
MATI-Igurusi	Tungamalenga	Iringa	3rd infield training	N	N					
MATI-Igurusi	Tungamalenga	Iringa	Monitoring and planning	7-Sep-11	9-Sep-11			*2,162,500*		
Sub-total						130,158,028	1,400,700	70,323,780		201,882,508
(%)						64.5	0.7	34.8		

MATIs	Name of irrigation scheme	District	Training course	Period		Cost sharing of standard training (T.Shs)				
				From	To	District	MAFC	JICA	Others	Total
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro Rural	Baseline survey	24-Sep-08	25-Sep-08			2,005,400		
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro Rural	Residential training	20-Oct-08	31-Oct-08	6,000,000		3,511,500		
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro Rural	1st infield training	20-Jan-09	22-Jan-09	3,300,000				

MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro Rural	2nd infield training	25-Mar-09	27-Mar-09			3,347,600		
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro Rural	3rd infield training	30-Jun-09	3-Jul-09			2,713,150		
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro Rural	Monitoring and planning	19-Aug-09	21-Aug-09			2,022,400		
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro Rural	2nd Monitoring and planning	7-Sep-10	9-Sep-10		2,287,500			
MATI-Ilonga	Ilonga	Kilosa	Baseline survey	8-Oct-08	10-Oct-08			363,000		
MATI-Ilonga	Ilonga	Kilosa	Residential training	10-Nov-08	21-Nov-08	9,410,280				
MATI-Ilonga	Ilonga	Kilosa	1st infield training	4-Feb-09	6-Feb-09	1,615,350				
MATI-Ilonga	Ilonga	Kilosa	2nd infield training	5-Mar-09	7-Mar-09	1,615,350				
MATI-Ilonga	Ilonga	Kilosa	3rd infield training	3-Jun-09	6-Jun-09	1,615,350				
MATI-Ilonga	Ilonga	Kilosa	Monitoring and planning	19-Aug-09	21-Aug-09			615,100		
MATI-Ilonga	Ilonga	Kilosa	2nd Monitoring and planning	19-Aug-10	21-Aug-11		600,000			
MATI-Ilonga	Lekindo	Tunduru	Baseline survey	7-Oct-09	9-Oct-09			2,528,840		
MATI-Ilonga	Lekindo	Tunduru	Residential training	2-Nov-09	13-Nov-09	6,469,400				
MATI-Ilonga	Lekindo	Tunduru	1st infield training	5-Jan-10	7-Jan-10	3,920,520				
MATI-Ilonga	Lekindo	Tunduru	2nd infield training	3-Feb-10	5-Feb-10	4,311,420				
MATI-Ilonga	Lekindo	Tunduru	3rd infield training	26-May-10	28-May-10	4,895,720				
MATI-Ilonga	Lekindo	Tunduru	Monitoring and planning	15-Sep-10	17-Sep-10		2,458,500			
MATI-Ilonga	Minepa	Ulanga	Baseline survey	28-Oct-09	30-Oct-09			2,289,560		
MATI-Ilonga	Minepa	Ulanga	Residential training	4-Dec-09	18-Dec-09	6,980,990				
MATI-Ilonga	Minepa	Ulanga	1st infield training	20-Jan-10	22-Jan-10	3,498,560				
MATI-Ilonga	Minepa	Ulanga	2nd infield training	18-Feb-10	22-Feb-10	3,313,160				
MATI-Ilonga	Minepa	Ulanga	3rd infield training	3-Jun-10	5-Jun-10	3,203,160				
MATI-Ilonga	Minepa	Ulanga	Monitoring and planning	14-Oct-10	16-Oct-10			1,893,600		
MATI-Ilonga	Njagi	Kilombero	Baseline survey	11-Nov-09	13-Nov-09			3,057,600		
MATI-Ilonga	Njagi	Kilombero	Residential training	7-Dec-09	18-Dec-09	7,678,990				
MATI-Ilonga	Njagi	Kilombero	1st infield training	24-Feb-10	26-Feb-10	3,097,940				
MATI-Ilonga	Njagi	Kilombero	2nd infield training	25-Mar-10	27-Mar-10		3,261,440			
MATI-Ilonga	Njagi	Kilombero	3rd infield training	8-Jul-10	10-Jul-10		116,440	2,000,000		
MATI-Ilonga	Njagi	Kilombero	Monitoring and planning	22-Sep-10	24-Sep-10		2,257,500			
MATI-Ilonga	Lupilo	Ulanga	Baseline survey	27-Oct-10	29-Oct-10			2,412,600		
MATI-Ilonga	Lupilo	Ulanga	Residential training	20-Jun-11	1-Jul-11	8,000,000		3,679,500		
MATI-Ilonga	Lupilo	Ulanga	1st infield training	7-Sep-11	9-Sep-11			3,117,500		
MATI-Ilonga	Lupilo	Ulanga	2nd infield training	27-Sep-11	29-Sep-11			***2,723,700***		
MATI-Ilonga	Mvumi	Kilosa	Baseline survey	10-Nov-10	12-Nov-10			1,582,000		
MATI-Ilonga	Mvumi	Kilosa	Residential training	4-Jun-11	15-Jun-11			***8,578,900***		
MATI-Ilonga	Mvumi	Kilosa	1st infield training	24-Aug-11	26-Aug-11			***2,378,100***		
MATI-Ilonga	Mvumi	Kilosa	2nd infield training	21-Set-11	23-Sep-11			***1,563,900***		
MATI-Ilonga	Madaba	Tunduru	Baseline survey	3-Nov-10	5-Nov-10			2,896,400		
MATI-Ilonga	Madaba	Tunduru	Residential training	29-Nov-10	10-Dec-10	12,787,400				
MATI-Ilonga	Madaba	Tunduru	1st infield training	5-Jan-11	7-Jan-11	3,799,900				
MATI-Ilonga	Madaba	Tunduru	2nd infield training	10-Feb-11	12-Feb-11		3,933,500			

Annex 12: Progress of Activities

Plan of Activity		Progress
Item	Activity	
Output 1. Rice cultivation practices are improved in priority irrigation schemes through the farmer-to-farmer extension approach.		
1-1	To identify priority irrigation schemes through dialogues with the stakeholders.	**Progress Made** At the first JCC meeting held in December 2007, it was agreed that 40 irrigation schemes in Tanzania Mainland would be targeted by the standard training course. Then, TC-SDIA organized stakeholders workshops at KATC Moshi, MATI-Igurusi, MATI-Ilonga and MATI-Ukiriguru in 2008. Participants of the workshops were those from Training Institutes, Rice Research Programme, ZITSUs and Districts. Sixty eight (68) irrigation schemes were identified as candidates of the priority irrigation schemes (46 for standard training, 22 for subject matter training) for the training . They were approved at the 2nd JCC held in September 2008. It was also agreed that TC-SDIA would conduct the standard training for irrigation schemes where Districts would shoulder part of training costs. In the process, TC-SDIA visited various Districts in 7 zones. At the second JCC meeting, it was agreed that Zanzibar joined TC-SDIA-SDIA. It was proposed to conduct the standard training course for 4 irrigation schemes in Zanzibar.
1-2	To provide districts with technical support for planning training on irrigated rice production as part of DADPs.	**Progress Made** The above mentioned workshops provided information on TC-SDIA activities with main topics of (1) outline of TC-SDIA under ASDP/DADP, (2) cost estimate of training courses under TC-SDIA, and (3) procedure and practices of TC-SDIA training courses under ASDP/DADP and developed consensus on cost sharing in implementation of TC-SDIA standard training courses. Participants invited from respective Districts were DEDs, DALDOs, irrigation scheme managers and farmer leaders of the irrigation scheme. TC-SDIA organized another stakeholder workshop at MATI-Ilonga in October 2009 for Districts having irrigation schemes as potential candidates of the standard training course.
1-3	To conduct trainers training.	**Progress Made** TC-SDIA conducted training of trainers for TG members (4 each from newly joined 3 MATIs) for 5 days in October 2007. Same number of TG members participated in the every step of the first standard training course conducted for Mahande irrigation scheme in Monduli District, Arusha Region from October 2007 to June 2008. TC-SDIA also provided training opportunities for TG members through let them working with short-term experts as well as participate in rice-related workshops and so fourth (i.e. participate in training courses in Japan). After joining TC-SDIA, TG members of Zanzibar participated in a set of standard training for familiarization. TC-SDIA also provided a facilitator from KATC for implementation of the first standard training in Zanzibar.
1-4	To conduct the standard training with gender consideration.	**Progress Made** For relatively poor performing irrigation schemes, TC-SDIA has conducted the standard training course which consisted of (1) baseline survey (3 days for about 50 farmers), (2) residential training (12 days for 20 key-stakeholders such as 2 government staffs assigned to the irrigation scheme, 2 scheme leaders and 16 KFs: 8 each of men and women farmers), (3) 3 times of infield training (3 days each for about 64-96 farmers: each KF coming with 3 or 5 IFs with gender consideration) at nursery preparation, transplanting and harvesting stages, and (4) monitoring and planning after harvesting. TC-SDIA has been carrying out the standard training courses across the country. The total of 38 irrigation schemes (including 3 in Zanzibar) started the training between 2007/08 and 2010/11 crop seasons. **Activities Planned** One residential training for KATC and 5 monitoring and planning trainings for Ilonga are planned in the Tanzania Mainland. 1 baseline survey, 1 residential training and infield trainings will be conducted in Zanzibar.

Annex 12: Progress of Activities

Plan of Activity		Progress
Item	Activity	
1-5	To conduct subject matter trainings with gender consideration.	**Progress Made** For relatively better performing irrigation schemes (e.g. more than 50% of plots transplanted with rice seedlings in straight rows, more than 4 t/ha of paddy yield for local varieties or 5 t/ha of paddy yield for improved varieties, etc.), TC-SDIA suggested that subject matter training courses be conducted at the training institutes or at irrigation schemes. Number of participants and duration of the subject matter training course would depend on nature of the courses (but mostly within 5 days). There were 4 gender, 6 irrigation scheme management and 5 rice marketing courses conducted in Tanzania Mainland by the end of November 2011 at KATC and 3 MATIs. There was no subject matter training course conducted in Zanzibar so far. **Activities Planned** One gender tarining is planned to be conducted in Kitivo.
1-6	To monitor and evaluate the standard training and subject matter trainings.	**Progress Made** Monitoring and planning consists of data collection, discussion on issues, and working out action plan for next cultivation season. In Tanzania Mainland, 1st monitoring was conducted in 25 irrigation schemes for standard training, and 2nd monitoring was conducted in 14 irrigation schemes. In Zanzibar, 1st monitoring was conducted in 3 irrigation schemes for standard training, and 2nd monitoring was conducted in 1 irrigation scheme. Subject matter training courses of irrigation scheme management and rice marketing conducted follow-up to monitor progress after the training courses.

Annex 12: Progress of Activities

Plan of Activity		Progress
Item	Activity	
Output 2. Technical capacities of the research, training and extension institutions are enhanced to further promote rice production in the future.		
2-1	To conduct trainings and workshops for the stakeholders of research, training and extension institutions.	**Progress Made** ・A workshop was held for rice researchers and crop tutors at KATRIN for 3 days in August 2007 for sharing information on rice research programme. ・A training was conducted for 2 days in January 2008 for rice researchers from 6 ARIs and extension staff prior to conducting NERICA on-farm trials. ・A workshop was organised for rice researchers for presentation of the results of NERICA on-farm trials for 3 days in August 2009. ・A workshop was organised for 2 days in February 2010 for rice researchers and crop tutors for sharing information about NERICA and developing NERICA training materials. ・Rice Stakeholders Workshop was organised for 2 days in October 2011, aiming at providing rice stakeholders in the public sector with the latest information of rice in Tanzania.. ・In Zanzibar, TC-SDIA conducted training for 100 farmers (10 farmers each from 10 Districts) concerning rice cultivation.
2-2	To conduct on-station trials for rice varieties including NERICA.	**Progress Made** JICA through AICAD coordinated transfer of 60 upland NERICA varieties from WARDA (now AfricaRice) to KATRIN. KATRIN screened and identified 6 promising varieties in Tanzania Mainland over several seasons with financial support from AICAD. It has been conducted mainly by funds of GoT and some other donors with some technical support from TC-SDIA.
2-3	To conduct on-farm trials for rice varieties including NERICA.	**Progress Made** The selected promising varieties were tested at farmers' fields across the country for two years (2008 and 2009) by KATRIN, ARI-Dakawa, ARI-Ukiriguru, ARI-Naliendele and ARI-Uyole. One additional trial was conducted in Mtwara Region by ARI-Naliendele in 2010.
2-4	To provide districts with technical support for promotion of rice extension.	**Progress Made** ・MATI-Ilonga produced 5 tons of NERICA1 seeds as training materials in 2010. ・TC-SDIA developed training modules for NERICA training of tutors as well as NERICA training of farmers. ・TC-SDIA conducted training of crop tutors for 2 days in November 2010 (for2 each from 5 training institutes) and 2 days in November 2011(for 2 each from 7 training institutes). ・TC-SDIA coducted survey and identified 10 Districts for NERICA training. ・TC-SDIA conducted NERICA training for 9 Districts producing upland rice in 2010/11 and one (1) District in 2011/12 season by November 2011. ・From each District, DALDO and 4 Village Agricultural Extension Officers (VAEOs) were invited. Each VAEO nominated 4 KFs with gender balance (2 men and 2 women), and the training was offered to these key stakeholders (1 DALDO, 4 VAEOs and 16 KFs). Demonstration and dissemination of NERICA in respective villages were monitored by VAEOs. ・Every KF was provided with 20kg NERICA seeds for demonstration.
2-5	To prepare basic guidelines on rice cultivation technologies.	**Progress Made** "Irrigated rice cultivation guide" and "Upland NERICA cultivation guide" have been prepared. "The multi location rice variety trial guide" is under preparation.

Annex 13: Participants of the Standard Training Course, TC-SDIA (As of 6th Dec 2011)

Year	Name of irrigation scheme	Name of the course	Date		No of participants																	Target Participants
					Farmers											Scheme/Village/District Staff			Total			
			From	To	Key Farmers			Intermediate Farmers			Other Farmers			Total Farmers								
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2007	Mahande	Baseline survey	15-Oct-07	19-Oct-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	13	46	33	13	46	2	2	4	35	15	50	Farmers
	Mahande	Residential training	12-Nov-07	23-Nov-07	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	1	1	2	9	9	18	Farmers
2008	Ilonga	Baseline survey	8-Oct-08	10-Oct-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	29	62	33	29	62	5	1	6	38	30	68	Farmers
	Ilonga	Residential training	10-Nov-08	21-Nov-08	10	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	6	0	6	16	10	26	Farmers
	Kiroka	Baseline survey	24-Sep-08	25-Sep-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	30	64	34	30	64	5	2	7	39	32	71	Farmers
	Kiroka	Residential training	20-Oct-08	31-Oct-08	7	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	16	3	1	4	10	10	20	Farmers
	Kitivo	Baseline survey	5-Nov-08	7-Nov-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	22	65	43	22	65	3	0	3	46	22	68	Farmers
	Kitivo	Residential training	24-Nov-08	5-Dec-08	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	16	4	0	4	13	7	20	Farmers
	Mahande	1st infield training	15-Jan-08	19-Jan-08	8	7	15	45	26	71	0	0	0	53	33	86	2	1	3	55	34	89	Farmers
	Mahande	2nd infield training	11-Feb-08	14-Feb-08	7	5	12	22	15	37	0	0	0	29	20	49	1	0	1	30	20	50	Farmers
	Mahande	3rd infield training	2-Jun-08	6-Jun-08	8	7	15	25	26	51	19	21	40	52	54	106	1	0	1	53	54	107	Farmers
	Mahiga	Baseline survey	5-Nov-08	7-Nov-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	27	49	22	27	49	3	1	4	25	28	53	Farmers
	Mahiga	Residential training	1-Dec-08	12-Dec-08	11	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	18	1	0	1	12	7	19	Farmers
	Musa Mwijanga	Baseline survey	15-Apr-08	17-Apr-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	25	54	29	25	54	3	0	3	32	25	57	Farmers
	Ruanda Majenje	Baseline survey	8-Oct-08	10-Oct-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	22	56	34	22	56	3	0	3	37	22	59	Farmers
	Ruanda Majenje	Residential training	29-Dec-08	9-Jan-09	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Sakalilo	Baseline survey	15-Oct-08	17-Oct-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	23	57	34	23	57	3	0	3	37	23	60	Farmers
	Sakalilo	Residential training	17-Nov-08	28-Nov-08	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	16	4	0	4	13	7	20	Farmers
	Sakalilo	1st infield training	20-Dec-08	23-Dec-08	12	7	19	38	14	52	0	0	0	50	21	71	2	0	2	52	21	73	Farmers
	Titye	Baseline survey	22-Oct-08	24-Oct-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	28	55	27	28	55	5	0	5	32	28	60	Farmers
	Titye	Residential training	10-Nov-08	21-Nov-08	10	9	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	19	2	0	2	12	9	21	Farmers
2009	Chikuyu	Baseline survey	7-Oct-09	9-Oct-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	27	66	39	27	66	2	0	2	41	27	68	Farmers
	Ilonga	1st infield training	4-Feb-09	6-Feb-09	11	9	20	24	22	46	0	0	0	35	31	66	1	0	1	36	31	67	Farmers
	Ilonga	2nd infield training	5-Mar-09	7-May-09	10	10	20	13	20	33	0	0	0	23	30	53	1	0	1	24	30	54	Farmers
	Ilonga	3rd infield training	3-Jun-09	6-Jun-09	11	9	20	16	19	35	81	86	167	108	114	222	6	1	7	114	115	229	Farmers
	Ilonga	1st monitoring and planning	19-Aug-09	21-Aug-09	6	9	15	6	8	14	0	0	0	12	17	29	1	0	1	13	17	30	Farmers
	Kiroka	1st infield training	20-Jan-09	22-Jan-09	8	8	16	21	30	51	0	0	0	29	38	67	2	0	2	31	38	69	Farmers
	Kiroka	2nd infield training	25-Mar-09	27-Mar-09	7	7	14	19	37	56	0	0	0	26	44	70	2	1	3	28	45	73	Farmers
	Kiroka	3rd infield training	30-Jun-09	3-Jul-09	7	8	15	24	35	59	44	23	67	75	66	141	2	1	3	77	67	144	Farmers
	Kiroka	1st monitoring and planning	19-Aug-09	21-Aug-09	8	8	16	13	19	32	0	0	0	21	27	48	2	1	3	23	28	51	Farmers
	Kitivo	1st infield training	28-Jan-09	30-Jan-09	10	7	17	35	18	53	0	0	0	45	25	70	3	0	3	48	25	73	Farmers
	Kitivo	2nd infield training	28-Jan-09	30-Jan-09	9	6	15	23	7	30	0	0	0	32	13	45	1	0	1	33	13	46	Farmers
	Kitivo	3rd infield training	24-Mar-09	27-Mar-09	8	7	15	26	13	39	26	17	43	60	37	97	3	0	3	63	37	100	Farmers
	Kitivo	1st monitoring and planning	22-Jul-09	24-Jul-09	9	6	15	18	11	29	3	1	4	30	18	48	5	1	6	35	19	54	Farmers
	Lekindo	Baseline survey	7-Oct-09	9-Oct-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	28	61	33	28	61	6	2	8	39	30	69	Farmers
	Lekindo	Residential training	2-Nov-09	13-Nov-09	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	2	2	4	10	10	20	Farmers
	Magozi	Baseline survey	7-Oct-09	9-Oct-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	50	25	25	50	4	0	4	29	25	54	Farmers
	Magozi	Residential training	16-Nov-09	27-Nov-09	9	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	18	3	0	3	12	9	21	Farmers
	Magozi	1st infield training	16-Dec-09	18-Dec-09	10	7	17	41	31	72	0	0	0	51	38	89	2	1	3	53	39	92	Farmers
	Mahiga	1st infield training	11-Mar-09	13-Mar-09	9	6	15	24	39	63	0	0	0	33	45	78	1	0	1	34	45	79	Farmers
	Mineoa	Baseline survey	28-Oct-09	30-Oct-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	15	52	37	15	52	6	0	6	43	15	58	Farmers
	Mineoa	Residential training	23-Nov-09	4-Dec-09	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Musa Mwijanga	Residential training	9-Nov-09	20-Nov-09	9	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	18	2	0	2	11	9	20	Farmers
	Mwangeza	Baseline survey	14-Oct-09	16-Oct-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	23	51	28	23	51	4	0	4	32	23	55	Farmers
	Naming'ongo	Baseline survey	4-Nov-09	6-Nov-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	14	56	42	14	56	3	0	3	45	14	59	Farmers
	Naming'ongo	Residential training	16-Nov-09	27-Nov-09	12	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	18	2	0	2	14	6	20	Farmers
	Naming'ongo	1st infield training	9-Dec-09	11-Dec-09	9	7	16	40	14	54	0	0	0	49	21	70	2	0	2	51	21	72	Farmers
	Naming'ongo	2nd infield training	30-Dec-09	1-Jan-10	9	9	18	48	34	82	0	0	0	57	43	100	2	0	2	59	43	102	Farmers
	Njagi	Baseline survey	11-Nov-09	13-Nov-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	28	68	40	28	68	1	0	1	41	28	69	Farmers
	Njagi	Residential training	7-Dec-09	18-Dec-09	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Ruanda Majenje	1st & 2nd infield training	20-Jan-09	23-Jan-09	9	8	17	15	8	23	0	0	0	24	16	40	3	0	3	27	16	43	Farmers
	Ruanda Majenje	3rd infield training	9-Jun-09	12-Jun-09	9	6	15	5	2	7	39	9	48	53	17	70	3	0	3	56	17	73	Farmers
	Ruanda Majenje	1st monitoring and planning	12-Aug-09	14-Aug-09	7	6	13	6	7	13	0	0	0	13	13	26	3	0	3	16	13	29	Farmers
	Runqwempya	Baseline survey	30-Sep-09	2-O	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	21	47	26	21	47	5	1	6	31	22	53	Farmers

Year	Name of irrigation scheme	Name of the course	Date		No of participants																	Target Participants
					Farmers												Scheme/Village/District Staff			Total			
			From	To	Key Farmers			Intermediate Farmers			Other Farmers			Total Farmers									
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Rungwempya	Residential training	10-Nov-09	21-Nov-09	9	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	18	2	0	2	11	9	20	Farmers
	Rungwempya	1st infield training	16-Dec-09	18-Dec-09	8	9	17	45	22	67	0	0	0	53	31	84	6	0	6	59	31	90	Farmers
	Sakalilo	2nd infield training	20-Jan-09	22-Jan-09	10	4	14	26	13	39	0	0	0	36	17	53	4	0	4	40	17	57	Farmers
	Sakalilo	3rd infield training	13-May-09	15-May-09	8	5	13	26	11	37	28	12	40	62	28	90	4	0	4	66	28	94	Farmers
	Sakalilo	1st monitoring and planning	29-Jul-09	31-Jul-09	7	4	11	15	12	27	0	0	0	22	16	38	2	0	2	24	16	40	Farmers
	Titye	1st infield training	21-Jan-09	23-Jan-09	9	8	17	21	61	82	0	0	0	30	69	99	4	1	5	34	70	104	Farmers
	Titye	2nd infield training	18-Feb-09	20-Feb-09	9	8	17	20	34	54	0	0	0	29	42	71	3	1	4	32	43	75	Farmers
	Titye	3rd infield training	16-Jun-09	19-Jun-09	9	8	17	16	47	63	240	400	640	265	455	720	3	1	4	268	456	724	Farmers
	Titye	1st monitoring and planning	12-Aug-09	14-Aug-09	9	8	17	9	15	24	0	0	0	18	23	41	2	0	2	20	23	43	Farmers
	Urwira	Baseline survey	30-Sep-09	2-Oct-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	19	54	35	19	54	4	0	4	39	19	58	Farmers
	Urwira	Residential training	19-Oct-09	30-Oct-09	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Urwira	1st infield training	2-Dec-09	4-Dec-09	9	8	17	47	15	62	0	0	0	56	23	79	2	0	2	58	23	81	Farmers
	Urwira	2nd infield training	22-Dec-09	24-Dec-09	6	5	11	17	10	27	0	0	0	23	15	38	2	0	2	25	15	40	Farmers
	Uturo	Baseline survey	28-Oct-09	30-Oct-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	14	67	53	14	67	2	1	3	55	15	70	Farmers
	Uturo	Residential training	2-Nov-09	13-Nov-09	10	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	18	3	1	4	13	9	22	Farmers
	Uturo	1st infield training	9-Dec-09	11-Dec-09	10	8	18	48	31	79	0	0	0	58	39	97	1	1	2	59	40	99	Farmers
	Uturo	2nd infield training	29-Dec-09	31-Dec-09	8	7	15	29	36	65	0	0	0	37	43	80	1	1	2	38	44	82	Farmers
	Chikuyu	Residential training	22-Feb-10	5-Mar-10	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	16	1	0	1	10	7	17	Farmers
	Ilonga	2nd monitoring and planning	19-Aug-10	21-Aug-10	8	9	17	19	18	37	0	0	0	27	27	54	4	1	5	31	28	59	Farmers
	Kasysbone-Kiseges	Baseline survey	20-Oct-10	22-Oct-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	14	51	37	14	51	3	0	3	40	14	54	Farmers
	Kasysbone-Kiseges	Residential training	29-Nov-10	11-Dec-10	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Kiroka	2nd monitoring and planning	7-Sep-10	9-Sep-10	7	8	15	18	16	34	0	0	0	25	24	49	2	0	2	27	24	51	Farmers
	Kitivo	2nd monitoring and planning	11-Aug-10	10-Aug-10	9	7	16	18	16	34	3	1	4	30	24	54	4	1	5	34	25	59	Farmers
	Kwemkwazu	Baseline survey	24-Feb-10	26-Feb-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	18	52	34	18	52	1	0	1	35	18	53	Farmers
	Kwemkwazu	Residential training	23-Aug-10	3-Sep-10	11	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	18	2	0	2	13	7	20	Farmers
	Kwemkwazu	1st infield training	24-Nov-10	26-Nov-10	11	7	18	42	32	74	0	0	0	53	39	92	3	0	3	56	39	95	Farmers
	Kwemkwazu	2nd infield training	21-Dec-10	23-Dec-10	10	7	17	42	32	74	0	0	0	52	39	91	3	0	3	55	39	94	Farmers
	Lekindo	1st infield training	5-Jan-10	7-Jan-10	8	7	15	33	31	64	0	0	0	41	38	79	1	1	2	42	39	81	Farmers
	Lekindo	2nd infield training	3-Feb-10	5-Feb-10	8	8	16	41	39	80	0	0	0	49	47	96	2	1	3	51	48	99	Farmers
	Lekindo	3rd infield training	26-May-10	28-May-10	7	7	14	29	34	63	0	0	0	36	41	77	2	2	4	38	43	81	Farmers
	Lekindo	1st monitoring and planning	15-Sep-10	17-Sep-10	7	7	14	14	10	24	0	0	0	21	17	38	3	3	6	24	20	44	Farmers
	Lupiro	Baseline survey	27-Oct-10	29-Oct-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	14	42	28	14	42	4	0	4	32	14	46	Farmers
	Madaba	Baseline survey	3-Nov-10	5-Nov-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	13	44	31	13	44	11	2	13	42	15	57	Farmers
	Madaba	Residential training	29-Nov-10	10-Dec-10	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	16	4	0	4	13	7	20	Farmers
	Magozi	2nd infield training	13-Jan-10	15-Jan-10	7	9	16	19	22	41	0	0	0	26	31	57	4	0	4	30	31	61	Farmers
	Magozi	3rd infield training	26-May-10	28-May-10	9	9	18	39	35	74	72	54	126	120	98	218	2	0	2	122	98	220	Farmers
	Magozi	1st monitoring and planning	14-Jul-10	16-Jul-10	8	7	15	16	12	28	0	0	0	24	19	43	4	0	4	28	19	47	Farmers
	Mabande	1st monitoring and planning	21-Jul-10	23-Jul-10	7	4	11	15	7	22	0	0	0	22	11	33	2	0	2	24	11	35	Farmers
	Mahiga	2nd infield training	20-Jan-10	22-Jan-10	7	6	13	24	39	63	0	0	0	31	45	76	2	1	3	33	46	79	Farmers
	Mahiga	3rd infield training	23-Jun-10	25-Jun-10	7	6	13	6	7	13	0	0	0	13	13	26	1	1	2	14	14	28	Farmers
	Mahiga	1st Monitoring and planning	21-Jul-10	23-Jul-10	8	4	12	4	7	11	0	0	0	12	11	23	2	1	3	14	12	26	Farmers
	Mbalangwe	Baseline survey	20-Oct-10	22-Oct-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	54	27	27	54	2	1	3	29	28	57	Farmers
	Mbalangwe	Residential training	14-Dec-10	24-Dec-10	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	3	0	3	11	8	19	Farmers
	Mfumbi	Baseline survey	27-Oct-10	29-Oct-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	17	51	34	17	51	2	0	2	36	17	53	Farmers
	Mfumbi	Residential training	15-Nov-10	26-Nov-10	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Mfumbi	1st infield training	15-Dec-10	17-Dec-10	9	8	17	25	12	37	0	0	0	34	20	54	2	0	2	36	20	56	Farmers
	Minepa	1st infield training	20-Jan-10	22-Jan-10	8	8	16	37	37	74	0	0	0	45	45	90	3	1	4	48	46	94	Farmers
	Minepa	2nd infield training	18-Feb-10	20-Feb-10	6	8	14	29	35	64	0	0	0	35	43	78	3	0	3	38	43	81	Farmers
	Minepa	3rd infield training	3-Jun-10	5-Jun-10	7	8	15	64	38	102	0	0	0	71	46	117	4	1	5	75	47	122	Farmers
	Minepa	1st monitoring and planning	14-Sep-10	16-Sep-10	7	8	15	15	16	31	0	0	0	22	24	46	3	1	4	25	25	50	Farmers
2010	Mshewe	Baseline survey	27-Oct-10	29-Oct-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	21	45	24	21	45	1	0	1	25	21	46	Farmers
	Mtwango	Baseline survey	20-Jan-10	22-Jan-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	18	50	32	18	50	1	2	3	33	20	53	Farmers
	Mtwango	Residential training	8-Feb-10	19-Feb-10	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	3	1	4	11	9	20	Farmers
	Mtwango	1st infield training	17-Mar-10	19-Mar-10	9	7	16	44	43	87	0	0	0	53	50	103	3	3	6	56	53	109	Farmers
	Mtwango	2nd infield training	14-Apr-10	16-Apr-10	9	7	16	44	33	77	0	0	0	53	40	93	3	3	6	56	43	99	Farmers
	Mtwango	3rd infield training	20-Jul-10	22-Jul-10	9	7	16	34	30	64	0	0	0	43	37	80	4	5	9	47	42	89	Farmers
	Mtwango	1st monitoring and planning	29-Sep-10	1-Oct-10	7	6	13	18	9	27	0	0	0	25	15	40	1	1	2	26	16	42	Farmers

Year	Name of irrigation scheme	Name of the course	Date		No of participants																	Target Participants
					Farmers												Scheme/Village/District Staff			Total			
			From	To	Key Farmers			Intermediate Farmers			Other Farmers			Total Farmers									
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Musa Mwijanga	1st infield training	6-Jan-10	8-Jan-10	9	10	19	35	27	62	0	0	0	44	37	81	3	1	4	47	38	85	Farmers
	Musa Mwijanga	2nd infield training	3-Feb-10	5-Feb-10	4	9	13	15	16	31	0	0	0	19	25	44	3	1	4	22	26	48	Farmers
	Musa Mwijanga	3rd infield training	4-May-10	6-May-10	4	9	13	24	10	34	14	7	21	42	26	68	3	1	4	45	27	72	Farmers
	Musa Mwijanga	1st monitoring and planning	4-Aug-10	6-Aug-10	8	8	16	15	7	22	0	0	0	23	15	38	2	0	2	25	15	40	Farmers
	Mvumi	Baseline survey	10-Nov-10	12-Nov-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	16	42	26	16	42	3	0	3	29	16	45	Farmers
	Neming'ongo	3rd infield training	10-Jun-10	12-Jun-10	9	7	16	49	27	76	48	17	65	106	51	157	10	0	10	116	51	167	Farmers
	Naming'ongo	1st monitoring and planning	21-Jul-10	23-Jul-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farmers
	Ngongowele	Baseline survey	29-Dec-10	31-Dec-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	16	59	43	16	59	2	0	2	45	16	61	Farmers
	Njagi	1st infield training	24-Feb-10	26-Feb-10	7	7	14	44	16	60	0	0	0	51	23	74	1	0	1	52	23	75	Farmers
	Njagi	2nd infield training	25-Mar-10	27-Mar-10	8	7	15	25	14	39	0	0	0	33	21	54	3	1	4	36	22	58	Farmers
	Njagi	3rd infield training	8-Jul-10	10-Jul-10	7	6	13	21	17	38	0	0	0	28	23	51	4	0	4	32	23	55	Farmers
	Njagi	1st monitoring and planning	22-Sep-10	24-Sep-10	7	7	14	19	7	26	0	0	0	26	14	40	1	0	1	27	14	41	Farmers
	Ruanda Majenje	2nd monitoring and planning	24-Aug-10	27-Aug-10	9	5	14	20	7	27	4	6	10	33	18	51	2	1	3	35	19	54	Farmers
	Runqwempya	2nd infield training	16-Feb-10	18-Feb-10	9	8	17	20	34	54	0	0	0	29	42	71	5	0	5	34	42	76	Farmers
	Runqwempya	3rd infield training	26-May-10	28-May-10	8	9	17	33	16	49	58	128	186	99	153	252	10	0	10	109	153	262	Farmers
	Runqwempya	1st monitoring and planning	29-Jun-10	1-Jul-10	7	9	16	24	13	37	0	0	0	31	22	53	10	1	11	41	23	64	Farmers
	Sekelilo	2nd monitoring and planning	11-Aug-10	13-Aug-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farmers
	Sawenge	Baseline survey	13-Oct-10	15-Oct-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	11	32	21	11	32	6	1	7	27	12	39	Farmers
	Sawenge	Residential training	22-Nov-10	3-Dec-10	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Sawenge	1st infield training	21-Dec-10	24-Dec-10	9	7	16	31	22	53	0	0	0	40	29	69	2	0	2	42	29	71	Farmers
	Titye	2nd monitoring and planning	2-Jul-10	5-Jul-10	9	7	16	6	39	45	5	19	24	20	65	85	4	0	4	24	65	89	Farmers
	Tungamalenga	Baseline survey	4-Nov-10	6-Nov-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	25	51	26	25	51	2	0	2	28	25	53	Farmers
	Tungamalenga	Residential training	29-Nov-10	11-Dec-10	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Urwira	3rd infield training	19-Mar-10	21-Mar-10	9	8	17	24	5	29	100	60	160	133	73	206	1	0	1	134	73	207	Farmers
	Urwira	1st monitoring and planning	30-Jun-10	2-Jul-10	10	8	18	26	6	32	0	0	0	36	14	50	2	0	2	38	14	52	Farmers
	Uturo	3rd infield training	26-May-10	28-May-10	9	8	17	58	60	118	78	64	142	145	132	277	1	1	2	146	133	279	Farmers
	Uturo	1st monitoring and planning	7-Jul-10	9-Jul-10	9	8	17	14	14	28	0	0	0	23	22	45	2	1	3	25	23	48	Farmers
	Uwachero	Baseline survey	15-Sep-10	17-Sep-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	36	19	17	36	9	0	9	28	17	45	Farmers
	Kasyshone-Kisegese	1st infield training	19-Jan-11	21-Jan-11	12	6	18	57	22	79	0	0	0	69	28	97	5	3	8	74	31	105	Farmers
	Kasyshone-Kisegese	2nd infield training	16-Feb-11	18-Feb-11	9	9	18	52	28	80	0	0	0	61	37	98	4	2	6	65	39	104	Farmers
	Kasyshone-Kisegese	3rd infield training	1-Jun-11	3-Jun-11	9	5	14	33	23	56	55	25	80	97	53	150	8	2	10	105	55	160	Farmers
	Kasyshone-Kisegese	1st monitoring and planning	17-Aug-11	19-Aug-11	9	3	12	23	19	42	0	0	0	32	22	54	2	0	2	34	22	56	Farmers
	Kwemkwazu	3rd infield training	13-Apr-11	15-Apr-11	10	7	17	38	40	78	0	0	0	48	47	95	3	0	3	51	47	98	Farmers
	Kwemkwazu	1st monitoring and planning	27-Jul-11	29-Jul-11	9	7	16	13	20	33	0	0	0	22	27	49	3	0	3	25	27	52	Farmers
	Kwemgimbi/Kilimo Mwezo	Baseline survey	6-Sep-11	8-Sep-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	17	50	33	17	50	5	0	5	38	17	55	Farmers
	Kwemgimbi/Kilimo Mwezo	Residential training	21-Nov-11	2-Dec-11	10	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	18	2	0	2	12	8	20	Farmers
	Lupiro	Residential training	20-Jun-11	1-Jul-11	7	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	16	2	2	4	9	11	20	Farmers
	Lupiro	1st infield training	30-Aug-11	2-Sep-11	7	9	16	38	37	75	0	0	0	45	46	91	3	1	4	48	47	95	Farmers
	Lupiro	2nd infield training	27-Sep-11	29-Sep-11	6	9	15	34	32	66	0	0	0	40	41	81	2	0	2	42	41	83	Farmers
	Madaba	1st infield training	5-Jan-11	7-Jan-11	7	6	13	31	18	49	0	0	0	38	24	62	1	0	1	39	24	63	Farmers
	Madaba	2nd infield training	10-Feb-11	12-Feb-11	8	6	14	30	19	49	0	0	0	38	25	63	3	0	3	41	25	66	Farmers
	Magozi	2nd monitoring and planning	24-Aug-11	26-Aug-11	8	7	15	16	12	28	0	0	0	24	19	43	1	0	1	25	19	44	Farmers
	Mahande	2nd monitoring and planning	24-Aug-11	26-Aug-11	8	7	15	22	12	34	0	0	0	30	19	49	2	0	2	32	19	51	Farmers
	Mahiga	2nd monitoring and planning	10-Aug-11	12-Aug-10	9	8	17	11	18	29	0	0	0	20	26	46	4	0	4	24	26	50	Farmers
	Mbalangwe	1st infield training	28-Apr-11	30-Apr-11	9	7	16	36	23	59	0	0	0	45	30	75	2	0	2	47	30	77	Farmers
	Mbalangwe	2nd infield training	24-May-11	26-May-11	8	7	15	24	19	43	0	0	0	32	26	58	2	1	3	34	27	61	Farmers
	Mbalangwe	1st monitoring and planning	14-Sep-11	16-Sep-11	9	7	16	25	21	46	0	0	0	34	28	62	6	0	6	40	28	68	Farmers
	Mfumbi	2nd infield training	19-Jan-11	21-Jan-11	8	8	16	23	10	33	0	0	0	31	18	49	2	0	2	35	18	51	Farmers
	Mfumbi	3rd infield training	17-May-11	19-May-11	9	9	18	49	21	70	147	53	200	205	83	288	3	1	4	208	84	292	Farmers
	Mfumbi	1st monitoring and planning	20-Jul-11	22-Jul-11	8	7	15	0	0	0	4	3	7	12	10	22	3	0	3	15	10	25	Farmers
	Mshewe	Residential training	21-Feb-11	4-Mar-11	10	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	16	3	1	4	13	7	20	Farmers
	Mshewe	1st monitoring and planning	17-Aug-11	19-Aug-11	9	4	13	10	10	20	0	0	0	19	14	33	3	1	4	22	15	37	Farmers
	Mtwango	2nd monitoring and planning	26-Oct-11	28-Oct-11	7	7	14	13	20	33	0	0	0	20	27	47	4	3	7	24	30	54	Farmers
	Musa Mwijanga	2nd monitoring and planning	17-Aug-11	11-Aug-11	8	8	16	18	15	34	1	0	1	27	24	51	2	0	2	29	24	53	Farmers
2011	Mvumi	Residential training	4-Jul-11	15-Jul-11	8	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	17	3	0	3	11	9	20	Farmers
	Mvumi	1st infield training	24-Aug-11	26-Au	8	9	17	39	30	69	0	0	0	47	39	86	3	0	3	50	39	89	Farmers
	Mvumi	2nd infield training	20-Sep-11	22-Se	8	9	17	43	37	80	0	0	0	51	46	97	3	0	3	54	46	100	Farmers

Year	Name of irrigation scheme	Name of the course	Date		No. participants																	Target Participants
					Farmers												Scheme/Village/District Staff			Total			
			From	To	Key Farmers			Intermediate Farmers			Other Farmers			Total Farmers								
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Naming'ongo	2nd monitoring and planning	27-Jul-11	29-Jul-11	9	6	15	21	15	36	0	0	0	30	21	51	5	0	5	35	21	56	Farmers
	Ngage	Baseline survey	2-Feb-11	4-Feb-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	22	46	24	22	46	1	0	1	25	22	47	Farmers
	Ngage	Residential training	7-Mar-11	18-Mar-11	10	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	18	2	0	2	12	8	20	Farmers
	Ngage	1st infield training	17-Aug-11	19-Aug-11	7	8	15	31	23	54	0	0	0	38	31	69	1	0	1	39	31	70	Farmers
	Ngage	2nd infield training	14-Sep-11	16-Sep-11	7	6	13	14	17	31	0	0	0	21	23	44	2	0	2	23	23	46	Farmers
	Ngongowele	Residential training	31-Jan-11	11-Feb-11	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	16	4	0	4	13	7	20	Farmers
	Rungwempya	2nd monitoring and planning	27-Jul-11	29-Jul-11	7	9	16	25	13	38	0	0	0	32	22	54	2	1	3	34	23	57	Farmers
	Sawenge	2nd infield training	19-Jan-11	21-Jan-11	6	7	13	31	24	55	0	0	0	37	31	68	2	0	2	39	31	70	Farmers
	Sawenge	3rd infield training	18-May-11	20-May-11	8	8	16	35	32	67	44	61	105	87	101	188	5	1	6	92	102	194	Farmers
	Sawenge	1st monitoring and planning	24-Aug-11	26-Aug-11	5	7	12	15	9	24	0	0	0	20	16	36	5	0	5	25	16	41	Farmers
	Tungamalenga	1st infield training	12-Jan-11	14-Jan-11	10	8	18	20	13	33	0	0	0	30	21	51	1	1	2	31	22	53	Farmers
	Tungamalenga	1st monitoring and planning	7-Sep-11	9-Sep-11	5	5	10	11	4	15	6	3	9	22	12	34	1	0	1	23	12	35	Farmers
	Urwira	2nd monitoring and planning	3-Aug-11	5-Aug-11	6	6	12	1	14	15	5	20	25	12	40	52	2	0	2	14	40	54	Farmers
	Uturo	2nd monitoring and planning	3-Aug-11	5-Aug-11	9	5	14	13	20	33	0	0	0	22	25	47	1	1	2	23	26	49	Farmers
	Uwachero	Residential training	10-Jan-11	21-Jan-11	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16	4	0	4	12	8	20	Farmers
	Uwachero	1st infield training	9-Feb-11	11-Feb-11	8	8	16	43	22	65	0	0	0	51	30	81	5	0	5	56	30	86	Farmers
	Uwachero	2nd infield training	9-May-11	11-May-11	9	8	17	20	16	36	0	0	0	29	24	53	2	0	2	31	24	55	Farmers
	Uwachero	3rd infield training	7-Sep-11	9-Sep-11	10	8	18	30	20	50	0	0	0	40	28	68	4	0	4	44	28	72	Farmers
	Uwachero	1st monitoring and planning	11-Oct-11	13-Oct-11	9	7	16	18	13	31	0	0	0	27	20	47	3	0	3	30	20	50	Farmers
	Mtwango	2nd monitoring and planning	26-Oct-11	28-Oct-11	7	7	14	13	20	33	0	0	0	20	27	47	4	3	7	24	30	54	Farmers
	Weni & Mangwena	Baseline survey	19-Jan-11	21-Jan-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	42	48	6	42	48	5	0	5	11	42	53	Farmers
	Weni & Mangwena	Residential training	7-Feb-11	18-Feb-11	7	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	18	2	0	2	9	11	20	Farmers
	Weni & Mangwena	1st infield training	9-Mar-11	11-Mar-11	5	11	16	10	58	68	0	0	0	15	69	84	7	1	8	22	70	92	Farmers
	Weni & Mangwena	2nd infield training	5-Apr-11	8-Apr-11	4	10	14	11	58	69	0	0	0	15	68	83	7	1	8	22	69	91	Farmers
	Weni & Mangwena	1st monitoring and planning	19-Oct-11	21-Oct-11	4	12	16	3	29	32	0	0	0	7	41	48	4	0	4	11	41	52	Farmers
				計	1,289	1,167	2,456	3,101	2,656	5,757	2,216	1,831	4,047	6,606	5,654	12,260	587	95	682	7,193	5,749	12,942	

Annex 14: Record and plan of the standard training course (5 December 2011)

Training institute	Name of irrigation scheme	District, Region	Date of training course						
			Baseline survey	Residential training	1st infield training	2nd infield training	3rd infield training	1st monitoring and planning	2nd monitoring and planning
KATC Moshi	Mahande	Monduli, Arusha	15 - 19 Oct 07	12- 23 Nov 07	15 - 19 Jan 08	11 - 14 Feb 08	2 - 6 Jun 08	21 - 23 Jul 10	24 - 26 Aug 11
	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai, Kilimanjaro	15 - 17 Apr 08	9 - 20 Nov 09	6 - 8 Jan 10	3 - 5 Feb 10	4 - 6 May 10	4 - 6 Aug 10	16 - 18 Aug 11
	Kitivo	Lushoto, Tanga	5 - 7 Nov 08	24 Nov - 5 Dec 08	28 - 30 Jan 09	25 - 27 Feb 09	24 - 27 Mar 09	22 - 24Jul 09	11 - 13 Aug 10
	Chikuyu	Manyoni, Singida	7 - 9 Oct 09	22 Feb - 5 Mar 10	*(1)				
	Mwangeza	Iramba, Singida	14 - 16 Oct 09	*(2)					
	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto, Tanga	24 - 26 Feb 10	23 Aug - 3 Sep 10	24 - 26 Nov 10	21 - 23 Dec 10	12 - 14 Apr 11	27 - 29 Jul 11	
	Ngage	Simanjiro, Manyara	2 - 4 Feb 11	7 - 18 Mar 11	17 - 19 Aug 11	14 - 16 Sep 11			
	Kwemgiriti & Kituani Mwezae	Lushoto, Tanga	6 - 8 Sep 11	21 Nov - 2 Dec 11					
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali, Mbeya	8 - 10 Oct 08	29 Dec 08 - 9 Jan 09	20 - 23 Jan 09		9 - 12 Jun 09	12 - 14 Aug 09	25 - 27 Aug 10
	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga, Rukwa	15 - 17 Oct 08	17 - 28 Nov 08	21 - 23 Dec 08	20 - 22 Jan 09	13 - 15 May 09	29 - 31 Jul 09	11 - 13 Aug 10
	Urwira	Mpanda, Rukwa	30 Sep - 2 Oct 09	19 - 30 Oct 09	2 - 4 Dec 09	22 - 24 Dec 09	19 - 21 Mar 10	30 Jun - 2 Jul 10	3 - 5 Aug 11
	Naming'ongo	Mbozi, Mbeya	4 - 6 Nov 09	16 - 27 Nov 09	9 - 11 Dec 09	30 Dec - 1 Jan 10	10 - 12 Jun 10	21 - 23 Jul 10	27 - 29 Jul 11
	Magezi	Iringa, Iringa	7 - 9 Oct 09	16 - 27 Nov 09	16 - 18 Dec 09	13 - 15 Jan 10	25 - 28 May 10	14 - 16 Jul 10	24 - 26 Aug 11
	Uturo	Mbarali, Mbeya	28 - 30 Oct 09	2 - 13 Nov 09	9 - 11 Dec 09	29 - 31 Dec 09	26 - 28 May 10	7 - 9 Jul 10	10 - 12 Aug 11
	Kasyabone-Kisegese	Rungwe, Mbeya	20 - 22 Oct 10	29 Nov - 11 Dec 10	19 - 21 Jan 11	16 - 18 Feb 11	14 - 16 Jun 11	17 - 19 Aug 11	
	Mshewe	Mbeya, Mbeya	27 - 29 Oct 10	21 Feb - 4 Mar 11	6-8 Dec 11	—	—	17 - 19 Aug 11	
	Mfumbi	Makete, Iringa	27 - 29 Oct 10	15 - 26 Nov 10	15 - 17 Dec 10	19 - 21 Jan 11	17 - 19 May 11	20 - 22 Jul 11	
	Tungamalenga	Iringa, Iringa	4 - 6 Nov 10	29 Nov - 11 Dec 10	12 -14 Jan 11	—	---	7 - 9 Sep 11	
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro R.,Morogoro	24 - 25 Sep 08	20 - 31 Oct 08	20 - 22 Jan 09	25 - 27 Mar 09	30 Jun - 3 Jul 09	19 -21 Aug 09	7 - 9 Sep 10
	Ilonga	Kilosa, Morogoro	8 - 10 Oct 08	10 - 21 Nov 08	4 - 6 Feb 09	5 - 7 Mar 09	3 - 6 Jun 09	19 - 21 Aug 09	19 - 21 Aug 10
	Lekindo	Tunduru, Ruvuma	7 - 9 Oct 09	2 - 13 Nov 09	5 - 7 Jan 10	3 - 5 Feb 10	26 - 28 May 10	15 - 17 Sep 10	
	Minepa	Ulanga, Morogoro	28 - 30 Oct 09	4 -18 Dec 09	20 - 22 Jan 10	18 - 20 Feb 10	3 - 5 Jun 10	14 - 16 Sep 10	
	Njagi	Kilombero, Morogoro	11 - 13 Nov 09	7 - 18 Dec 09	24 - 26 Feb 10	25 - 27 Mar 10	8 - 10 Jul 10	22 - 24 Sep 10	
	Mbarangwe	Morogoro R., Morogoro	20 - 22 Oct 10	14 - 24 Dec 10	28 - 30 Apr 11	24 - 26 May 11	—	14 - 16 Sep 11	
	Lupiro	Ulanga, Morogoro	27 - 29 Oct 10	20 Jun - 1 Jul 11	7 - 9 Sep 11	27 - 29 Sep 11			
	Mvumi	Kilosa, Morogoro	10 -12 Nov 10	4 - 15 Jul 11	24 - 26 Aug 11	21 - 23 Sep 11			
	Madaba	Tunduru, Ruvuma	3 - 5 Nov 10	29 Nov - 10 Dec 10	5 - 7 Jan 11	10 - 12 Feb 11	—		
	Ngongowele	Liwale, Lindi	29 -31 Dec 10	31 Jan - 11 Feb 11					
	Misyaje	Tunduru, Songea							
	Turo Kongwa	Morogoro R., Morogoro							
	Itete	Ulanga, Morogoro							
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu, Kigoma	22- 24 Oct 08	10 - 21 Nov 08	21 - 23 Jan 09	18 - 20 Feb 09	16 - 19 Jun 09	12 - 14 Aug 09	3 - 5 Jul 10
	Mahiga	Kwimba, Mwanza	5 - 7 Nov 08	1 - 12 Dec 08	11 - 13 Mar 09	20 - 22 Jan 10	23 - 25 Jun 10	21 - 23 Jul 10	17 - 19 Aug 11
	Rungwempya	Kasulu, Kigoma	30 Sep - 2 Oct 09	10 - 21 Nov 09	16 - 18 Dec 09	16 - 18 Feb 10	26 - 28 May 10	29 Jun - 1 Jul 10	27 - 29 Jul 11
	Uwachero	Rorya, Mara	15 - 17 Sep 10	10 - 21 Jan 11	9 - 11 Feb 11	9 - 11 Mar 11	7 - 9 Sep 11	11 - 13 Oct 11	
	Nyatwali	Bunda, Mara	*(3)						
	Sawenge	Magu, Mwanza	13 - 16 Oct 10	22 Nov - 3 Dec 10	22 - 24 Dec 10	19 - 21 Jan 11	18 - 20 May 11	24 - 26 Aug 11	
	Katengera	Kibondo,Kigoma							
	Buswahiri	Musoma,Mara							
	Namuhura	Bunda, Mara							
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	20 - 22 Jan 10	08 - 19 Feb 10	17 - 19 Mar 10	14 - 16 Apr 10	20 - 22 Jul 10	29 Sep - 1 Oct 10	26 -28 Oct 11
	Kibokwa	(Unguja)	25 - 27 Jan 12		29 Feb - 2 Mar 12	21 - 23 Mar 12	27 - 29 Jun 12	29 - 31 Aug 12	
	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	19 - 21 Jan 11	7 - 18 Feb 11	9 - 11 Mar 11	6 - 8 Apr 11	---	19 - 21 Oct 11	

Notes: *(1) Severe drought occurred a year before residential training and has continued for succeeding seasons.

*(2) The dam wich was the main source of water was swept away by floods and farmers have not produced rice ever since.

*(3) Farmers demanded allowance for participating [illegible]aseline survey. It was stoped on 29 September 2010 (first d[illegible]f baseline survey).

Annex 16: Numbers of basic technologies (farmer to farmer extension and rice cultivation) which more than 50% of key farmers and intermediate farmers adopted (5 December 2011)

Training institute	Irrigation scheme	District	Training period	First monitoring				Second monitoring			
				Key farmers		Intermediate farmers		Key farmers		Intermeidate farmers	
				Farmer to farmer extension	Adoption of basic techniques	Farmer to farmer extension	Adoption of basic techniques	Farmer to farmer extension	Adoption of basic techniques	Farmer to farmer extension	Adoption of basic techniques
KATC Moshi	Mahande	Monduli	Oct.07 - Aug.11	6	33	4	34	6	37	1	31
	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai	Apr.08 - Aug.11	3	38	1	35	6	31	4	29
	Kitivo	Lushoto	Nov.08 - Aug.10	2	14	2	10	6	44	4	42
	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto	Aug.10 - Jul.11	2	30	1	25	—		—	
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali	Oct.08 - Aug.10	2	23	1	23	3	25	1	29
	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga	Oct.08 - Aug.10	6	34	4	33	2	30	1	13
	Urwira	Mpanda	Sep.09 - Aug.11	0	13	0	13	2	15	0	12
	Naming'ongo	Mbozi	Nov.09 - Jul.11	1	15	1	15	3	26	1	17
	Magozi	Iringa	Oct.09 - Aug.11	2	21	3	21	4	29	1	32
	Uturo	Mbarali	Oct.09 - Aug.11	5	32	2	32	6	31	4	21
	Tungamalenga	Iringa	Nov.10- Sep.11	2	24	1	18	—		—	
	Kasyabone-Kisegese	Rungwe	Oct.10 - Aug.11	3	23	3	23	—		—	
	Mshewe	Mbeya	Oct.10 - Aug.11	0	8	1	24	—		—	
	Mfumbi	Makete	Oct.07 - Jul.11	2	23	1	17	—		—	
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro R.	Sep.08 - Aug.09	6	41	4	30	6	44	4	43
	Ilonga	Kilosa	Oct.08 - Aug.09	2	35	2	35	2	32	3	30
	Lekindo	Tunduru	Oct.09 - Sep.10	2	39	1	39	—		—	
	Minepa	Ulanga	Oct.09 - Oct.10	2	44	2	33	—		—	
	Njagi	Kilombero	Nov.09 - Sep.10	3	39	3	37	—		—	
	Mbarangwe	Morogoro R.	Oct.10 - Oct.11	2	37	1	29	—		—	
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu	Oct.08 - Jul.10	2	23	1	23	6	23	4	23
	Mahiga	Kwimba	Nov.08 - Aug.11	5	35	3	30	6	29	4	32
	Rungwempya	Kasulu	Sep.09 - Jul.11	2	26	1	22	3	30	2	29
	Uwachero	Rorya	Sep.10 - Jul.11	3	35	3	29	—		—	
	Saweinge	Magu	Oct.10 - Aug.11	6	22	3	12	—		—	
KATI Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	Jan.10 - Oct.10	5	35	3	35	6	44	4	42
	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	Jan.11 - Dec.11	2	43	1	43	—		—	
Mean				2.9	29.1	2.0	26.7	4.5	31.3	2.5	28.3

Notes: (1) Values are number of technologies which 50% of farmers adopted/practiced
(2) Total number of basic technologies are 44 for both key farmers and intermediate farmers..
(3) Total nunbers of farmer to farmer extension methods are 6 for key farmers and 4 for

Annex 15: Irrigation Schemes on TC-SDIA related activities

Training institute	Name of irrigation scheme	District, Region	Area of the scheme (ha)		Number of the farmers		Number of Key farmers			Number of intermediate farmers			Number of participants	Other farmers
			Total	Paddy cultivation	Having plots	Having paddy plots	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
KATC Moshi	Mahande	Monduli, Arusha	270	142	275	275	8	7	15	45	26	71	106	20
	Mussa Mwijanga	Hai, Kilimanjaro	676	285	725	420	9	10	19	35	27	62	102	21
	Kitivo	Lushoto, Tanga	600	500	1,248	1,248	10	7	17	35	18	53	113	43
	Chikuyu	Manyoni, Singida	420	335	647	647	9	7	16			0	62	46
	Mwangeza	Iramba, Singida	377	377	200	200			0			0	49	49
	Kwemkwazu	Lushoto, Tanga	150	120	434	316	11	7	18	42	40	82	100	0
	Ngage	Simanjiro, Manyara	2,240	214	1,150	215	7	8	15	31	23	54	69	0
	Kwemgiriti & Kituani Mwezae	Lushoto, Tanga	1,150	900	2,400	2,400	10	8	18			0	50	32
MATI-Igurusi	Ruanda Majenje	Mbarali, Mbeya	371	180	174	174	9	8	17	20	8	28	93	48
	Sakalilo	Sumbawanga, Rukwa	200	200	67	67	12	7	19	38	14	52	111	40
	Urwira	Mpanda, Rukwa	340	240	138	138	10	8	18	47	15	62	240	160
	Naming'ongo	Mbozi, Mbeya	1,500	1,500	630	630	9	9	18	49	34	83	166	65
	Magozi	Iringa, Iringa	2,000	1,500	4,020	4,020	10	9	19	41	35	76	221	126
	Uturo	Mbarali, Mbeya	900	338	142	142	10	8	18	58	60	118	278	142
	Kasyabone-Kisegese	Rungwe, Mbeya	1,600	470	767	767	12	9	21	57	28	85	186	80
	Mshewe	Mbeya, Mbeya	350	100	72	72	10	6	16	10	10	20	87	51
	Mfumbi	Makete, Iringa	332	160	167	167	9	9	18	49	21	70	288	200
	Tungamalenga	Iringa, Iringa	900	525	176	176	10	8	18	20	13	33	60	9
MATI-Ilonga	Kiroka	Morogoro R.,Morogoro	80	80	196	196	8	9	17	24	37	61	145	67
	Ilonga	Kilosa, Morogoro	640	600	250	250	11	9	20	24	22	46	233	167
	Lekindo	Tunduru, Ruvuma	200	100	204	204	8	8	16	41	39	80	96	0
	Minepa	Ulanga, Morogoro	150	150	?	?	8	8	16	64	38	102	118	0
	Njagi	Kilombero, Morogoro	375	375	250	250	8	7	15	44	20	64	79	0
	Mbarangwe	Morogoro R., Morogoro	500	500	76	76	9	7	16	36	23	59	75	0
	Lupiro	Ulanga, Morogoro	2,500	2,500	1,200	950	7	9	16	38	37	75	91	0
	Mvumi	Kilosa, Morogoro	293	288	250	250	8	9	17	43	37	80	97	0
	Madaba	Tunduru, Ruvuma	600	600	281	251	9	7	16	31	19	50	66	0
	Ngongowele	Liwale, Lindi	500	500	1,098	181			0			0	59	59
MATI-Ukiriguru	Titye	Kasulu, Kigoma	500	140	714	714	10	9	19	21	61	82	741	640
	Mahiga	Kwimba, Mwanza	80	80	141	141	11	7	18	24	39	63	81	0
	Rungwempya	Kasulu, Kigoma	2,800	150	250	150	9	9	18	45	34	79	283	186
	Uwachero	Rorya, Mara	160	120	300	300	10	8	18	43	22	65	83	0
	Sawenge	Magu, Mwanza	150	150	94	94	9	7	16	35	32	67	188	105
KATI-Zanzibar	Mtwango	(Unguja)	100	82	417	417	9	7	16	44	43	87	103	0
	Weni & Mangwena	(Pemba)	26	26	180	179	5	11	16	11	58	69	85	0
		Total:	24,030	14,527	19,333	16,677	304	266	570	1,145	933	2,078	5,004	2,356

Annex 17: Differences of paddy yields of before and after TC-SDIA standard training (as of 12

Irrigation scheme (District, Region)	Paddy yield (t/ha)					Differences*	
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/11	2010/11	(t/ha)	(%)
KATC, Moshi Rural, Kilimanjaro							
Mahande (Monduli, Arusha)	*1.6*	NA	2.9	4.9	3.9	**2.3**	**144**
Musa Mwijanga (Hai, Kilimanjaro)		*3.8* (Jul-Dec 2007) *2.6* (Jan-Apr	NA	3.2 (Jul-Dec 2009) 3.2 (Jan-Apr 2010)	4.8 (Jul-Dec 2010) 4.2 (Jan-Apr	**0.2** **1.0**	**5** **40**
Kitivo (Lushoto, Tanga)		*2.9*	5.1	5.3 (Nov09-May10) 4.2 (Jun-Oct 2011)		**2.3**	**79**
Chikuyu (Manyoni, Singida)		*1.9*	*0.8*	No cropping			
Mwangeza (Iramba, Singida)	*2.9*	No cropping					
Kwemkwazu (Lushoto,Tanga)			*2.6*	*2.6*	3.6	**1**	**38**
Ngage (Simanjiro, Manyara)				*2.4* (Aug-	*2.6* (Jan-Jul)		
Kwemgiriti & Kituani Mwezae (Lushoto, Tanga)				*2.1*	*2.6*		
MATI-Ilonga, Kilosa, Morogoro							
Kiroka (Morogoro Rural, Morogoro)	(Feb -Jun) (Jul-Dec)	*2.4*	4.0 3.2	5.0 2.0		**2.1**	**88**
Ilonga (Kilosa, Morogoro)	(Feb-Jun) (Aug-	*2.0* *1.6*	5.3 3.2	2.1 1.6		**1.7** **0.8**	**85** **50**
Lekindo (Tunduru, Ruvuma)	(Feb-Jun)	*2*	*1.4*	3.7		**0.8**	**118**
Minepa (Ulanga, Morogoro)			*2*	1.6		**-0.4**	**30**
Njagi (Kilombero, Morogoro)	(Feb-Jun) (Aug-		*3.0* *2.4*	4.9 3.0	6.9	**2.9** **0.6**	**97** **25**
Mbarangwe (Morogoro Rrural, Morogoro)			*1.3*	*1.3*	4.5	**3.2**	**246**
Lupiro (Ulanga, Morogoro)			*5.2*	*3.9*			
Mvumi (Kilosa, Morogoro)			*3*	*1*			
Madaba (Tunduru, Ruvuma)			*2.5*	*1*			
Ngongowele (Liwale, Lindi)			*0.8*	*0.8*			

MATI-Igurusi, Mbarali, Mbeya							
Ruanda Majenje (Mbarali,	*2.6*	*3.4*	3.4	3.8		**0.6**	**20**
Sakalilo (Sumbawanga,		*4.1*	4.6	3.4		**-0.1**	**-15**
Urwira (Mpanda, Rukwa)			*1.7*	1.7	1.5	**-0.1**	**-6**
Naming'ongo (Mbozi, Mbeya)			*1.3*	2.6	1.8	**0.9**	**69**
Magozi (Iringa rural, Iringa)			*4*	3.4	4.1	**-0.3**	**-6**
Uturo (Mbarali, Mbeya)			*2.9*	4.5	5.8	**2.9**	**100**
Kasybone-Kisegese (Rungwe, Mbeya)			*2*	*1.3*	1	**-0.7**	**-39**
Mshewe (Mbeya Rural,			*1.3*	*2.1*	2	**0.3**	**18**
Mfumbi (Makete, Iringa)			*2.4*	*3.2*	4	**1.2**	**43**
Tungamalenga (Iringa rural,			*2*	*2.2*	2.8	**0.7**	**33**
MATI-Ukiriguru, Misungwi, Mwanza							
Titye (Kasulu, Kigoma)	*2*	*2*	3	2		**0.5**	**25**
Mahiga (Kwimba, Mwanza)	*1.5*	*2.2*	NA	3	0.8	**0**	**0**
Rungwe Mpya (Kasulu,			*1*	5.6	3	**3.3**	**330**
UWACHERO (Umoja wa Wakulima Chereche Rorya) (Rorya, Mara)				*5.4*	6	**0.6**	**11**
Sawenge (Magu, Mwanza)			*2.3*	*4.5*	1.8	**-1.6**	**-47**
KATI, Zanzibar							
Mtwango (Unguja Zanzibar)		*5*	*4*	6	6	**1.5**	**33**
Weni (Pemba Zanzibar)			*3.2*	*1.6*	4	**1.6**	**67**
Mangwena (Pemba Zanzibar)			*2*	*3.2*	2	**-0.6**	**-23**

Notes: (1) *Differences between paddy yields of before and after the TANRICE standard
(2) Values of italic colour with underline are paddy yields before starting the training.


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