外部有識者レビュー

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本外部有識者レビューは、本件評価に直接関わっていない外部有識者に対し、 第三者の独立した立場からの最終報告書 (DR/F) へのレビュー (2 次評価) を、 国際協力機構から依頼したものである。

総合分析「農業・農村開発(普及:事例研究)フェーズ 2」 最終報告書に対する第三者レビュー

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はじめに

総合分析「農業・農村開発(普及:事例研究)フェーズ 2」は、1.1 調査の背景と目的に書かれている通り、幅広いテーマと多岐にわたる協力形態を持つこれまでの農業・農村開発分野の協力のあり方を、「普及」という視点から体系的・横断的に見直すという従来にはなかった大変野心的なものであり、まずその取り組み自体が高く評価できる。こうした分析の積み重ねによって、近年の部局改編・名称変更に象徴される農業開発から農村開発への視角のシフトが今後の案件形成・実施に具現化されていくことを強く期待したい。

また、最終報告書そのものも非常に良くまとまっており、その内容には興味深いものが多い。なかでもとりわけ「農民間普及」に関する事例研究とそこから導き出された教訓は大変示唆に富んでおり、本総合分析が焦点を当てた「普及」において鍵を握るアプローチを具体的に明らかにしたという意味で高い評価に値する。

本総合分析の斬新な切り口と最終報告書の取りまとめに傾注された努力に敬意を表し、またこうした分析のさらなる継続と深化に期待を表明する意味を込めて、以下、主に第5章に沿っていくつかコメントをさせていただく。今後に向けた food for thought として、農業・農村開発分野における協力の質的向上に少しでも寄与することができれば幸いである。

I) 環境条件とプロジェクト形成

プロジェクトというものをごく簡単に表現するとすれば、対象となる人々を取り巻く環境条件に適合した、人々のニーズに取り組む諸活動だと筆者は考えている。環境条件はプロジェクトより先に存在するものであるから、それを補ったり強化したりすることを念頭には入れつつも、基本的には既にある環境条件に適合し、かつそれを十全に活かすものがプロジェクトの内容やアプローチとして考案・採択・実施されるはずである。本総合分析の最終報告書も大筋でこのロジックに沿っていると思われるが、残念ながらところどころにこのロジックが逆立ちしたような表現が散見され、論理的矛盾ないし不整合を読者に感じさせるように思われる。

例えば、1.2 調査の内容において設定された評価設問は、

- ➤ 「また、そのアプローチが機能するにはどのような環境・条件が求められ、」 (評価設問 Evaluation Question)
- ▶ 「『普及』が意図された案件が有効に機能するためには、プロジェクトを取り巻く環境が、どの

ような社会・経済的要件を持っているべきか。」(Sub-Question 3)

➤ 「どのような人的/社会/自然/物的/金融資本が必要か」 (添付資料 1 評価グリッド Sub-Question 3: 環境条件)

となっているが、これらはそのいずれもが、<先に案件やアプローチが存在>し、<それらが機能するためにどのような環境・条件/社会・経済的要件/資本が存在するべきか>を検討するというロジックに読めてしまう。

また、5.1.4 (1) 環境条件を踏まえたプロジェクトの軸足の設定 では、「プロジェクトが導入を検討する農作物に関して、(農作物を輸入する) 周辺国・地域に対して比較優位を有しているかどうかを考慮する」以下の記述が、<先に特定の農作物ありき> \rightarrow <比較優位があれば市場指向型アプローチ / 比較優位がなければ自給促進型アプローチを採用> するという印象を与えている。しかし、そも そも市場を指向するか自給を促進するかは人々の希望・ニーズおよび人々を取り巻く環境条件によって選択されるものであり、その上で選択されたアプローチに適した農作物が検討・選定されるべきではないだろうか。

こうしたロジックないし表現の問題は、本レビューの冒頭で触れた「農業開発から農村開発への視角のシフト」に大いに関係している。これは、5.2.2 ターゲットグループ・地域の中での条件の適した農家・地区の選定の文章において典型的に表れているが、

- ▶ 「農家や地域の多様性を考慮すると、一般に技術はターゲットとなっている全ての農家に行き渡ることは困難であり、農家の中でも条件の適したところを中心に波及することが多い。そこで普及プロジェクトにおいては、ターゲットグループ・地域の中からさらに、ある程度条件の適した対象農家・地区を選択することがプロジェクトの円滑な実施に資すると考えられる。ドミニカ・プロジェクトでは適した農地を有する農家のみを対象に胡椒栽培技術を移転し、成功している。」
- ▶ 「また、施設や投入財にある程度の初期投資を必要とする技術の普及を目的とするプロジェクトでは、小規模(貧困)農民がターゲットグループであっても、その中の最も貧しい農民層(極貧困層)を主たるターゲットとすることは避けたほうが良い(図 5-5)。」
- ▶ 「多様な農家が存在する地域においてひとつの技術が全ての農家に裨益することは稀であり、対象となる農家・農地にフォーカスすべきという点である。」

などは、従来の農業(技術)開発を念頭に置くのであれば、確かにその通りであろう。しかし、過去の農業開発案件そのものの評価ではなく、それらを事例に農村開発へのシフトに役立つ教訓を導き出そうとするならば、記述は自ずと違ったものになると思われる。即ちこれらの文章では、多様なターゲット農家の全てに資する多様なモデルやアプローチを模索するのではなく、〈先に特定の技術ありき〉で、それに適した農家にのみ選択的に技術を普及することにプロジェクトが矮小化されてしまっている感が拭えない。そして、この文脈における「プロジェクトの円滑な実施に資する」との表現にはプロジェクトの自己目的化が感じられ、「プロジェクト目標は達成されても、根本的な開発ニーズを充足できない危険性がある」「普及案件の場合、普及そのものが目的化し普及を手段として実現されるべき状態への関心が低くなる場合がある」(2.2.1 (1) プロジェクト実施に対する開発ニーズの把握と明確化)との教訓に、正に符合するかのように思われる。

筆者は、ある種の農業技術がそれに適した条件を持つ相当数の農家に対して大きな開発効果をもた

らす場合があることを十分認識しており、その意味において従来の農業(技術)開発のアプローチを否定するものではない。しかし、農業開発分野における長年の技術協力の評価を踏まえて「農村開発部」への部局改編・名称変更を行い、「農業・農村開発」に関する総合分析に取り組む現在のJICAであるならば、条件を満たす人への技術普及という枠を大きく超えることを強く望みたい。そして、先にある環境条件に適合したプロジェクト形成という基本的ロジックが貫かれることで、多様な農家・農村社会に裨益する多様な技術およびアプローチ群の模索と普及が行われ、それらの相乗効果により農村総体の開発に資する農村開発案件が増えていくことに心から期待するものである。

Ⅱ) プログラム・アプローチを念頭に置いたプロジェクト形成

5.1.3 (4) に挙げられている、プログラム・アプローチを念頭に置いたプロジェクトの形成の重要性には、筆者も賛成である。しかし、同項末尾に書かれている通り、「プログラム・アプローチと呼ぶには、予めニーズに対処するための『やるべきこと』の全体像が明確にされ、その全体像に基づいて体系的にプロジェクトが位置づけられる必要」があり、それは単に「成果を積み上げていくアプローチ」とは異なるはずである。2.2.2 (3) 1) のタイトルにある通り、タンザニア共和国キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画 I も「結果としてのプログラム・アプローチ」であり、あらかじめ「やるべきこと」の全体像が明確にされていたわけではない。

そして、やはり同項末尾にある通り、プログラム・アプローチという視点からは、単一ドナーによる様々なプロジェクトの実施・展開以上に、他国ドナーとの援助協調が今後一層重要であることは論を待たない。この視点から見ると、エルサルバドル・プロジェクトの上位目標「持続的な営農体系の習得によって、小規模農家の収入が増加・安定する」(PDMより)に対し、CIMMYTがCENTAのトウモロコシ(基礎作物)の研究・普及を積極的に支援していたため、JICAが野菜栽培研究に活動を絞り込んだというのは、援助協調によるプログラム・アプローチを念頭に置いたプロジェクト形成の側面を持っていたと捉えることも可能であろう。

わざわざ総合分析と銘打って取り組まれた野心的な試みであるが故に、「段階的・着実な成果の積み上げ」(2.3(2) 案件の実施に関する教訓3)の重要性を評価しつつ、その枠を超える新たなアプローチの端緒を最終報告書から見出していきたいと筆者は考える。この意味において、成果を積み上げていくことと本来のプログラム・アプローチとの区別が明確に示されなかったことを残念に思う一方、援助協調によるプログラム・アプローチの重要性に言及していることを積極的に評価し、これを念頭に置いたプロジェクト形成に関する分析・研究が今後 JICA で深められていくことに強い期待を表明したい。

Ⅲ)実施機関のリソースの判断

5.1.6 (1) 実施機関のリソースを踏まえた連携方法の選定 は、プロジェクト形成における実施機関 選定という戦略的イシューに具体的に切り込んでおり、その試みは高く評価したい。しかし、同項に おける最大の課題は、「現状では実施機関のリソースが十分でないが、将来拡充するポテンシャルがある」とどのように/どの程度のリソースのレベルで判断するかということだが、「ポテンシャルにかかる判断は容易ではない」と記されるのみで、具体的な分析および教訓の提示が十分になされていない ことは大変残念である。

最終報告書によれば、エルサルバドルの場合、USAID や IFAD など他ドナーの判断とは異なり、JICAはCENTAにポテンシャルがあると判断し、将来の面的展開を期待してこれを実施機関とした。しかし、実際はプロジェクト実施中も予算が乏しく、研修時の移動に用いるミニバンの維持費・ガソリン代をはじめ、JICAの活動費への依存度が高かった(3.4.1(3) 財政面)。また、JICAのモデルサイトは組織改変の対象とはならなかったものの、普及所および普及員の数は、プロジェクト開始時点の61ヵ所・415人から25ヵ所・190人へと大幅に削減されており(3.2.3 実施機関の選定)、これによって将来の面的拡大および自立発展が非常に難しくなったことは否定し得ないであろう。事態はタンザニア・プロジェクトでも同様であり、フェーズ1の具体的教訓(2.2.1(6) プロジェクトの自立発展性に関する対応)にもかかわらず、残念ながらフェーズ2でも財政面で深刻な制約を抱えている(4.6.1(3) 財政的側面)というのが現実である。

こうした現実を直視すれば、5.3.1 (3) 財政面で提案されている実施機関の機能強化案をもってしても、途上国の多くの普及関連機関が厳しい財政上の制約から自由になることは、本当に難しいことと思われる。従って、本総合分析では、「相手国の開発政策における農業部門の位置づけ(具体的には予算や職員数などの推移を見る)、普及サービスの地方分権化および民営化の動向、ドナーの支援によって教育・訓練を受けた職員の去就動向など」という記述にとどまった実施機関のポテンシャルを検討するに当たってのポイントをより具体的に分析し、実際に活用できる判断基準を引き出すことが是非とも必要である。本文中にある通り、「実施機関のリソースに関する判断は、プロジェクトの成否や自立発展性に直結する問題であり、厳格に検討する必要がある」だけではなく、今後一層強まるであろう援助協調の流れを考えれば、エルサルバドルの事例における他ドナーとの判断の違いは具体的に何であったのか、判断の視点自体が違ったのか、それともポテンシャルがあると判断する基準・レベルが異なったのか、等々の考察から教訓を引き出すことは大変重要であり、JICA の努力に期待したい。

IV) 学習時における資機材の提供方法と普及

本総合分析の事例研究に取り上げられたエルサルバドル・プロジェクトでは、「普及において重要なことは農民を投資に導く過程であり、デモファーム活動を通じて、新栽培技術を導入すれば農業資材費の回収が可能であることを農民と普及員が体験することが重要である。これを農民が実感しなくては、農民の自主的な投資を引き出すことはできない。そして、この学習段階ではプロジェクトとしてコスト負担をためらうべきではない」という考えに基づき、農民への技術普及に当たっての主たる方針として、

- ▶ 単に技術を供与するのではなく、農民が技術を習得したいと思う意識付けを重視したこと。
- ▶ 農民が技術を学習する過程では資金的な支援を惜しまなかったこと。

の2点が掲げられ、拠点農家に対してインフラ資材、インプットをコストシェアリングベースで供与し、周辺農家への学習目的の種子代等のコストの負担も行っている(3.3.6(1)プロジェクトにおける普及の位置づけとその方針)。

こうした考え・方針は大変興味深く、これらは 5.2.1 (3) 農民にとってのリスクを考慮した資機材の 提供において、「学習時における手厚い支援は、拠点農家、周辺農家の技術の習得に大きく貢献した。 また、拠点・周辺農家は周囲の農家への技術移転のコアおよびデモ的な役割を果たしており、これは (正の)外部経済をもたらしている。その面からも、資機材の一部供与は正当化されよう。」と評価されている。しかし、普及に焦点を当てた本総合分析の切り口からすれば、この手厚い支援という方法が、普及に対してどのような/どの程度のインパクトを与えたのかに関する踏み込んだ分析がなく、普及という点から見た評価・教訓が引き出されていないのは、非常に残念である。

一口にコストシェアリングと言っても、農家の負担の割合、負担の内容(金銭、労力、資材、etc.)、 そして最終的に供与される総額ないし資機材の規模などによって、その後の普及に対するインプリケーションは様々である。エルサルバドル・プロジェクトでは、

- ▶ 「それぞれの拠点農家に対してインフラ・資材(育苗ハウス用防虫ネット等)と野菜栽培に必要なインプット(比較展示用種子、農薬等)が供与された。」
- ▶ 「農民も地元でも調達できる一部の資機材(セメント等)や労働力を提供した。」

となっており(3.3.7 2)コストシェアに基づく拠点農家へのインフラとインプットの提供)、JICA からの供与を金額にすると、インフラは育苗ハウス・水槽・ドリップ式灌水だけでも 1,800 ドルに上り、インプットは 0.1ha 当たり 216 ドル(トマトの場合)となる(3.3.3 (4)生産に必要なインフラとインプット)。また、周辺農家に対しても「1 戸当たり 500 本の苗」、10 名程度の「1 グループ当たり500 ドル弱のインプット(トマト、ピーマンの種子それぞれ 2,000 粒、化成肥料 (15-15-15 など) 100 kg、農薬(プレビクール)1 リットルなど)」、「育苗ハウスの資材」(コストシェアベースで)などが供与されている(3.3.7 (2) 2)周辺農家への技術移転)。

形式的にはコストシェアリングとはいえ、年収を超える金額の大部分をJICA が負担する形で行われるこうした拠点農家への供与は、そのデモ的な役割によって高額の初期投資というリスクに対する一般農家の懸念を払拭し、その後の普及・面的展開に対してプラスのインパクトをもたらすのであろうか。インフラ供与によるモデルの確立とその普及を目指す案件の場合、いわゆる教育案件とは異なり、学習した本人自身がそれを次に活かすという構造にはなっていない。学習時の手厚い支援とは言うものの、直接に学習して投資回収に自信を持てるのは拠点農家や周辺農家であり、彼らは学習を活かして次の投資に踏み切れるかもしれないが、周囲からの観察と少しの技術移転しか経験しえない一般農家に高いリスクを抱え込めるだけの学習効果をどれほど期待できるであろうか。むしろ手厚い支援が逆に「援助があってこそできる(援助がなければできない)」という学習効果になり、一般農家の間にあきらめや拠点農家に対するやっかみを生むといったマイナスのインパクトをもたらすことはないであろうか。

エルサルバドルの事例において、周辺農家への波及の制約要因として質問票に回答した拠点農家 20 名中 16 名、普及員 18 名中 15 名が「初期投資に関する資金面での制約」を挙げているという調査結果 (3.3.7(2)2)周辺農家への技術移転)は、やはり高価な技術が持つリスクに対する農家の懸念は非常に根強く、リスクとして許容できる範囲での供与総額の設定(低コストのインフラ・技術開発の必要)や、拠点農家のコストシェアリングの割合の引き上げ(一般農家にとってのモデル性が増す)などが、将来の普及・面的展開という観点からは重要であることを示唆しているように筆者には思われる。また、「技術の波及は見られるものの、San Martin 普及所管内で建設された育苗ハウスのすべてが外的な資金支援を受けていたこと」(3.4.3 周辺農家、一般農家への波及)の背景には、資金的理由に加えて、上述した「援助があってこそできる」(従って外的な資金支援の確保に奔走する)という学習効果が生まれている可能性も考えられる。

エルサルバドル農業技術開発普及強化プロジェクトが、CENTA の機能強化と営農モデルの確立という同プロジェクトの目標において一定の成果を収めたという意味で、「学習時における手厚い支援」という方法に対する評価(5.2.1 (3) 農民にとってのリスクを考慮した資機材の提供)に筆者も賛同するものである。しかし、案件そのものの評価ではなく、「総合分析」としてそれらを事例に「対象2案件のアプローチに含まれる普及のための『モデル』について、点的確立ならびに面的展開を視野に入れた際の有効性について検証し、今後『モデル』を設定する際の教訓を得る。」(1.1.2調査の目的2)ことを目指すならば、本最終報告書における分析はまだその端緒についたばかりだと思われる。本項で取り上げた「学習時における資機材の提供方法と普及」の関係については、農民にとってのリスクを考慮し、かつ普及においても有効な資機材の提供方法を見出しうるよう、より具体的に踏み込んだ分析・検討をJICAに強く要望しておきたい。

以上

添付資料1 評価グリッド

プロジェクトの妥当性、インパクト、自立発展性など

5項目	評価設問 (大項目)	評価設問(小項目)	情報源	収集方法
妥当性	相手国にとって妥当か	プロジェクトは相手国からの要請と合致して いるか	MOA, EA, JICA	ヒアリング、 要請書
		農業省、実施機関、地方政府の計画に合致し ているか	MOA, EA	農業計画、 実施機関計画書、 地域開発計画
		プロジェクトは現地ニーズに適合しているか	EA, JEX, EXT	
		地方分権化などの政策と合致しているか	MOA, EA	-
	派遣専門家は専門家として の特性を有しているか	チーフアドバイザーは技術面だけでなくマネ ジメント能力を有するか		- ヒアリング
		長期専門家は技術面だけでなく、C/Pと協働 する姿勢を有しているか	JICA, JEX, MOA, E A	
	プロジェクトのスコープ、 目標はプロジェクト期間か ら見て適切か			
インパ クト	プロジェクトの農業分野で のインパクトはどれほどか	拠点・中核農家がどれほど普及対象技術を導 入したか		
		中間・周辺農家がどれほど普及対象技術を導 入したか	-	ヒアリング、
		一般農民がどれほど普及対象技術を導入した か	JEX, EXT, F	質問票、実施機関報告書
	プロジェクトの社会面 (ジェンダー、農村社会、 農民組織など) へのインパ クトはあったか		-	
自立発 展性		普及活動にかかる継続的な支援が期待できる か	MOA, EA	ヒアリング
		実施機関の運営管理能力は適当か	MOA, EA, JEX	
		施設・機材の維持管理体制は確立されたか	EA, JEX	0&M文書
	他の地域に波及するか	他の地域にも適用しやすい技術・普及手法であるか	EA, JEX, EXT	_ヒアリング
	mt d a del the Common and	訓練された研究員、普及員は定着するか	EA, EXT, RE	
	財政面は整備されているか	農業省からの財政的支援は得られるか	MOA, EA	- ヒアリング、
		普及に必要な予算は対応可能なレベルか	EA, JEX, EXT	予算書
		普及に必要な資機材は継続的に購入できるか		
	政策的支援は得られるか	農業省による計画・支援は継続されるか	MOA	-
		関連する地方政府機関との連携を十分に図っているか	EA, JEX	ヒアリング
	普及の対象は誰か	ターゲットグループは誰か	JICA, MOA,	
		ターゲットグループはどのように選定したか	EA, JEX, EXT	
		ターゲットグループと普及技術とは適合して	DAT	-
				July 10 pp to 4. de
		いるか	JEX, EXT, F, NF	
		不利益を被る社会的階層があるか	JEX, EXT, F, NF	実施機関報告書、 ヒアリング -
	対象地域はどこか		JEX, EXT, F, NF JICA, MOA,	
	対象地域はどこか	不利益を被る社会的階層があるか		実施機関報告書、 ヒアリング -

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Sub-Question1: 実施機関の機能強化ためのアプローチ・創意工夫

評価設問 (大項目)	評価設問(小項目)	情報源	収集方法
プロジェクトの活動と実施機 関の業務は合致しているか	C/Pはどのように選択されたか	JICA, MOA	ヒアリング
	地方分権化などでC/Pのマンデートに変更はないか	MOA, EA	ヒアリング、政府 関係機関報告書
	C/Pの業務が合致していない (あるいは変更になった) 場合、どのように対応したか	JICA, JEX	ヒアリング、日本 人専門家による関 連報告書
	技術開発・普及機能が強化されるよう組織体制を整備したか、そのために具体的にどのようなアプローチ・創意工夫を取ったか(後半の質問は以下同様)意思決定システムが適切に機能するようにしたか情報や研修成果を共有するシステムを構築したか責任機関(MOA)、実施機関、普及組織の連携が円滑に行われるためのシステムを構築したか活動の計画立案・モニタリング・評価体制を強化したか人員が適切に配置されるよう働きかけたかて/Pに十分な人数が確保されるようにしたか配置された人材が与えられた任務(研究、研修、普及等)に必要な能力を獲得するよう研修・指導したか	MOA, EA, JEX, RE, EXT	質問票、ヒアリン グ、実施機関の組 織図・職員名簿・ 年次活動報告書 等、JICAおよび日 本人専門家による 関連報告書
	技術開発や研修に必要な設備・資機材を揃えたか 普及に必要な設備(車、視聴覚機材など)を揃えたか	EA, RE, EXT, JEX	ヒアリング、資機 材リスト、観察
技術面でどのような強化策・ 創意工夫を行ったか	実施機関が農家ニーズを把握するシステムを構築したか 普及員が農家ニーズを的確に把握するよう指導したか	EA, JEX, EXT, F, NF	
	農家ニーズを基にした技術を改良・開発したか/改良・開発するようC/Pを指導したか 開発された技術を実証したか/実証するようC/Pを 指導したか	- EA, JEX, RE	質問票、ヒアリン
	技術が効果的に普及するための展示圃場を設置したか 普及員に普及すべき技術に関する研修をしたか 普及員に普及すべき技術に適した普及方法を指導したか 普及員にターゲット農家との接し方を指導したか 普及員に技術面でのフィードバックの方法を指導したか	EA, JEX, RE, EXT	- グ、JICAおよび日 本人専門家による 関連報告書、観察
財政面でどのような強化策・ 創意工夫を行ったか	上位機関からの予算は確保/獲得したか	MOA, EA	_
	実施機関の活動から収入を得るようにしたか 普及サービスのコストシェアリングを図ったか 農民のニーズ把握に十分な資金を当てたか 技術開発・改良に十分な資金を当てたか 普及に十分な資金を当てたか 不要不急の支出の削減を図ったか 実施機関の財務的自立性の確保を図ったか	EA, JEX EA, JEX, RE EA, JEX, EXT EA, JEX MOA, EA	- 「質問票、ヒアリン - グ、予算書 - -

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Sub-Question2: 点的確立及び面的展開に有効なモデル

評価設問(大項目)	評価設問 (小項目)	情報源	収集方法
普及を図った技術はどのようなものか(技術要素)	対象地域内での優良事例の発掘を行ったか	EA, JEX, EXT	
	どのようにして普及対象となる技術を選定したか	JEX, EXT, RE	ヒアリング、
	普及対象となる技術はターゲットグループにとって 適切か	-EXT, JEX, F, NF	W/S
	普及対象技術はどのような特性を持つか		
プロジェクトの実施手法は適切か	C/Pの能力を十分に見極め、それに合致したプロ ジェクト内容としたか。	JEX	
	案件の目標、実施手法をC/Pに明確に示し、共有するように努めたか。	JEX, EA	ヒアリング
点的確立に有効なモデルとはど のようなものか	用いられる技術はどのような特徴をもつか		
	用いられる指導・普及方法はどのような特徴をもつか		
	技術普及の対象者はどのような特徴をもつか	MOA, EA, JEX,	ヒアリング、
面的展開に有効なモデルとはど のようなものか	用いられる技術はどのような特徴をもつか	EXT, RE, OD	W/S
	用いられる指導・普及方法はどのような特徴をもつか	•	
	技術普及の対象者はどのような特徴をもつか	-	
どのようなモデルが実施されたか	点的確立あるいは面的展開のためにどのようなモデルが考案されたか		
	どのようにそれぞれのモデルを比較検討したか	•	
	各モデルのプロジェクト全体の中での位置づけはど のようか		
	各モデルの実施にかかる創意工夫点はなにか	EA、 JEX	
	複数のモデルの組み合わせに関する創意工夫点は何 か		
	各モデルの評価はどうか	-	
	農民からフィードバックを得る体制は確立している か		ヒアリング、
採用されたモデルに自立発展性はあるか	運営、管理が行いやすいか		実施機関・日本人専門家報
	他の地域にも適用しやすい普及手法であるか	EA TEV EVT	告書、W/S
	普及手法は他の普及員にも波及しやすいか	- EA、JEX、EXT	
	コスト面 (資金面、資機材面) から見て今後も実施 可能か		
中核 (拠点) 農家はどのような 役割を果たしたか	中核(拠点)農家はどのように選定されたか		
	どのような指導を受けたか	· EA、JEX、EXT、F	
	どのような展示圃場が設立されたか		
NOA 曲楽/P TIOA TIOA TI	中核(拠点)農家から周辺農家にどのように技術が 波及したか		

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Sub-Question3: 環境条件

評価設問 (大項目)	評価設問 (小項目)	情報源	収集方法
どのような人的資本が必要か	農民が新技術を吸収しうる知能、技術を有しているか。そうでない場合、どのように対応したか。(後半の質問は以下同様) 新技術受け入れについての人的資本面での促進・阻害要因はあるか。	-	
どのような社会資本が必要か	新技術が農民の組織的対応を必要とするか、農 民はそうした能力を有しているか。	_	
	新技術は農村の伝統的社会秩序や権力構造と適 合しているか	JEX, EXT, F, NF	
	新技術は部族、宗教、文化の視点から見て妥当か	_	
	新技術は地域の土地所有制度に適合しているか 新技術受け入れについての社会資本面での促	_	
	進・阻害要因はあるか。		
どのような自然資本が必要か	水資源は十分に利用可能か	- EA	
	土壌は普及対象の農作物の生産に適しているか		
	新技術受け入れについて、自然面での促進・阻 害要因はあるか。	F, NF, EXT	
どのような物的資本が必要か	灌漑施設及び農機具等の資機材は整備されているか	JEX, EXT, F, NF	
	農民間及び農民と普及員との間の通信手段は確保されているか	_1', N1'	ヒアリング、 W/S、質問票
	生産物の輸送手段は確保されているか	_	
	新技術受け入れについての物的面での促進・阻 害要因はあるか。		
どのような金融資本が必要か	新技術の導入に必要となる資金は各農家に蓄積 されているか	_ F, NF	
	コミュニティーあるいは外部からの融資は得ら れるか	_ 1, 111	
	普及対象技術への政策的支援はあるか	JEX, EXT	
	新技術受け入れについての金融面での促進・阻 害要因はあるか。	JEX, EXT, F, NF	
投入財および生産物の市場は整備されているか	肥料、種子などのインプットの供給体制は整備 されているか		
	軒先価格は適正か	F, NF, EXT,	
	生産物の市場はあるか	- ЈЕХ -	
	流通市場は競争的か		
外部条件に大きな変化はないか (自然災害、農産物価格の変 動、流行病の発生など)		F, NF, EXT, J EX	

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添付資料 2 質問票

本調査では、第1章に記したとおり、エルサルバドルおよびタンザニアのプロジェクト関係者 を対象に質問票を通じた情報収集を行った。質問票の概要を以下の表に示す。

対象	Ė	回答者数	備考
	CENTA研究員	8	
エルサルバドル	CENTA普及員	18	コフテペケ普及所9人、サポティタン普及所6 人、CENTAコーディネーター他3名
	拠点農民	20	サポティタン10人、コフテペケ10人
	KATC教官	21	KATC校長、副校長を含む。 旧教官11名、新教官10名。
タンザニア	普及員	13	ムウェガ2人、モンボ3人、レキタトゥ2人、 ローアモシ5人、ムキンド1人
	中核農民	68	ムウェガ18人(中間農民10人を含む)、 モンボ24人、レキタトゥ21人、 ローアモシ3人、ムキンド2人

次ページ以降でそれぞれの質問票の内容および回答結果について取りまとめた。回答結果については、それぞれの選択肢の回答数と記述による回答内容とを示している。

なお、タンザニアの普及員・中核農民を対象とした質問票は、フェーズ 1 プロジェクトにおいて現地でフォローアップ研修を行った灌漑スキームを想定して作成した。しかし、そうした灌漑スキームを訪問し、質問票の回答を得ることが困難であったので、調査団が訪問した灌漑スキームの普及員・中核農民を対象に回答を得た。この中にはフェーズ 2 のモデルサイトであるモンボ、ムウェガも含まれている。また、ムウェガでは、中核農民だけでなく、中間農民からも回答を得た(モンボも一部の中間農民が含まれている)が、質問票は中核農民用に作成したものを利用した。質問票の集計に当たっては、これらを区別するために、モンボ(MO)、レキタトゥ(LE)、ムウェガ中核農民(MW-K)、ムウェガ中間農民(MW-I)およびローアモシ・ムキンド(LM, MU)の 5 つに回答を分類して提示した。同様に、KATC 教官についても、フェーズ 1 から在籍している教官 (Old) と、フェーズ 2 において新たに教官となったもの (New) とに分けて回答を示した。

Questionnaire to CENTA's Researchers in El Salvador

Dear Sir or Madam,

This is a questionnaire prepared for JICA's Synthesis Study on Evaluation in the Field of Agriculture/Rural Development (Agricultural Extension). The overall goal of the study is to draw lessons for future JICA projects that involve agricultural extension by reviewing the experiences of JICA's two technical cooperation projects, i.e. the Project for the Strengthening of Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in El Salvador and the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center Project in Tanzania. We, the consultants, will be visiting CENTA to conduct interviews with you in the middle of May 2004. We have prepared this questionnaire primarily to inform you in advance of the points we would like to discuss with you. However, we would very much appreciate it if you could answer the following questions prior to our visit so that we could have more intensive and thorough discussions there. Thank you in anticipation.

For the following questions, please circle all that apply. If your answers to the questions are different from the ones that are listed or you have additional answers, please write them down in "others."

I	Name:	
2	Office location:	
3	Primary research area:	
4	How many key farmers and other farmers are you in charge in the CENTA-JICA project?	
	Key farmers:	
	Other farmers:	
5	How often do you visit each of them?	
	Key farmers:	
	Other farmers:	
A	bout CENTA-JICA project	
6	Do you think that your technical capacity of being a researcher has been strengthened as a result of the	
	CENTA-JICA project?	
	Yes	8
	No	0
7	If yes, in what area has your capacity been strengthened in particular?	
	Plague and disease control.	4
	Management of vegetable plantations (specifically: tomatoes)	
	Vegetables (management).	5
	Irrigation.	4
	Greenhouses.	2
	Computing	2
	Vegetable nutrition	
	Managing equipment for soil determination and experimental design plant and corresponding analysis.	
	Preparation of aids for technical, agricultural presentations.	
	Fertilization.	
	Diagnosis (of the influence area)	
	Prioritize problems	
	Design and statistical analysis	
	Production of vegetable seedlings Analysis and integration of research results.	
	Agronomical management of crops.	2
	Soil disease control (disinfection)	2
8	Which components of the CENTA-JICA project were particularly helpful in strengthening your capacity?	
0	Identifying problems by Japanese experts	6
	On-farm practical training	8
	Collaboration with extension officers	7
	Communication with farmers	5
	Others (Please specify:	5
	- Better performance in work activities	
	- Logistics received for the work. Resource availability, Strategies applied in the development of the	
	Everything is relevant, but the most important is to have established relationship with farmers which	
	makes me aware of the practical techniques used in the farms	

- 9 If not, what kinds of training do you think could have strengthened your capacity? - Communication with farmers - Improvement of existing varieties of the area [Extension] 10 What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of working in collaboration with extension officers? Advantages: Researchers are more acquainted with farmers' needs. 5 Researchers can use the communication skills of extension officers. 4 Researchers can use the coordination skills of extension officers. Others (Please specify: The extension workers have a better presence with the farmers, therefore they know the actual needs The researcher knows the reality of the farmers. The researcher communicates with the producer through the extension worker in order to truly integrate a team for generating and transferring technology (GyTT). Research is now based on the real needs of farmers, which are informed by extension officers. Extension officers are more aware of research techniques, which make them more capable. Work relations are improved The extension worker talks to the researcher about the problems at the farmer's property Disadvantages: It is difficult to determine the divisions of works 1 It is hard to coordinate. Others (Please specify: - Given the methodology, it is difficult for the extension workers to have contact with the researchers. - Some extension workers do not know the scientific research method Some extension officers are more interested in research activities than extension. 11 Do you think the technologies developed in the CENTA-JICA project meet the needs and conditions of farmers? Yes 0 No 12 If yes, how did you learn the needs / conditions of farmers? From extension officers 6 Through field visit 7 From Japanese experts 5 From household surveys 8 You had known them since before the project. 2 Others (Please specify: - All of these are important to know the needs and conditions of farmers.

 - Through general diagnosis with a gender approach
- 13 If not, in what aspects don't the technologies meet farmers' conditions/needs?

Production techniques are too difficult. 1 Inputs and equipment are too expensive. 1 They require more labor. 1 Markets for vegetables (tomatoes) are limited.)

Others (Please specify:

[Al	bout key farmers]	
14	What kinds of support have you, as a researcher, provided for key farmers?	
	Prepared a demonstration farm	7
	Provided initial investments (inputs)	1
	Offered technical guidance on vegetable production	8
	Offered market information	4
	Others (Please specify:	
	- To gear research based on the actual needs of the producers in the short term.	
	- Sharing with them how the farming diary should be filled and the detailed diagnosis.	
	- Speaking about other agriculture fields.	
	- Adaptation of new agriculture techniques	
	All of the above are important, but the biggest support has been that farmers are now aware of new	
	ideas through the exchange of information with researchers.New technologies and solutions are provided to the farmers through research tries.	
	To do research to solve problems.	
15	What kinds of difficulties, if any, did you experience in transferring the technology to key farmers?	
	They would not understand the techniques.	0
	They did not want to try the new techniques.	1
	Their financial capacity is limited.	7
	Others (Please specify:	
	- Their culture limits them somewhat in terms of adopting technologies.	
	echnology transfer to other researchers]	
16	Have you, as a researcher, ever tried to transfer the technology and knowledge you learned from the	
	CENTA-JICA project to other researchers in the nation?	
	Yes	8
	No	0
17	What kinds of problems you might expect in transferring the technology and knowledge to other researchers? Difficulty in adjusting to local needs	1
	Difficulty in explaining the needs of the new technology	0
	Unable to access expertise of Japanese experts	0
	CENTA's financial constraints	7
	Others (Please specify:	
	Sometimes it is difficult to follow up on the technologies transferred for not being within the	
	influence area of the project.	
	stainability]	
18	Will you, as a researcher, be able to perform the same level of research activities even when JICA's	
	cooperation is over?	
	Yes	3
	No	5
19	If not, what might be the constraints? (You may circle more than one.)	
	Unable to learn practical skills at farm level	0
	Unable to identify local needs	0
	Unable to access expertise of Japanese experts	1
	CENTA's financial constraints	6
	Others (Please specify:	
	- It is difficult to maintain the same scheme of the project, it is always good to have a Japanese expert.	
	- Depends on the new government	

Thank you.

Questionnaire to CENTA's Extension Officers in El Salvador

Dear Sir or Madam,

This is a questionnaire prepared for JICA's Synthesis Study on Evaluation in the Field of Agriculture/Rural Development (Agricultural Extension). The overall goal of the study is to draw lessons for future JICA projects that involve agricultural extension by reviewing the experiences of JICA's two technical cooperation projects, i.e. the Project for the Strengthening of Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in El Salvador and the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center Project in Tanzania. We, the consultants, will be visiting CENTA to conduct interviews with you in the middle of May 2004. We have prepared this questionnaire primarily to inform you in advance of the points we would like to discuss with you. However, we would very much appreciate it if you could answer the following questions prior to our visit so that we could have more intensive and thorough discussions there. Thank you in anticipation.

For the following questions, please circle all that apply. If your answers to the questions are different from the ones that are listed or you have additional answers, please write them down in "others."

[About you]	
1 Name:	
2 Office location:	
3 How many key farmers and other farmers are you in charge in the CENTA-JICA project?	
Key farmers:	
Other farmers:	
4 How often do you visit each of them?	
Key farmers:	
Other farmers:	
5 Apart from the CENTA-JICA project, how many farmers in total are you in charge?	
6 Apart from the CENTA-JICA project, how often do you visit each of them?	
[About CENTA-JICA project]	
7 Do you think that your capacity of being an extension officer has been strengthened as a result of the CENTA-	
JICA project?	
Yes	7
No	0
8 If yes, in what area has your capacity been strengthened? (You may circle more than one.)	
Production techniques	8
Field experiences	7
Planning 1	5
Accounting	0
Communication skills with farmers/researchers	3
Understanding farmers' needs	7
Others (Please specify:	
- The way in which the technical assistance or work methodology has been provided	
- There was practically no communication with the researcher	
- Associations to begin group activities: training, acquisition of inputs	
Elaboration of visual aids	
Use of equipment (computers, cameras, plotters, scanners)	
- Evaluation of activities	
- Logistics	
- Work discipline	
9 Which components of the CENTA-JICA project were particularly helpful in strengthening your capacity?	
	8
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	2
Collaboration with researchers	4
1 1	17
Others (Please specify:	
- Improve the technological capacity in presenting the works	
- Training	2
- Learning the use of computers	2
- To be organized in giving follow up and acquiring data at demonstration plots	
- The submittal of results to the authorities of CENTA, researchers and Japanese experts.	

Expansion of Knowledge on planning, implementing and evaluating the training. Marketing area Other alternative crops (cabbage, onion)	10 If not, what kinds of training do you think could have strengthened your capacity?	
Marketing area Other alternative crops (cabbage, onion) Extension 11 What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of working in collaboration with researchers? Advantages: Extension officers can convey farmers' needs to researchers 16	- Training on marketing	
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Others (Please specify: - Raising awareness among the producers for them to accept the process.		15
- Raising awareness among the producers for them to accept the process.		7
	- Logistics support during training	
 Discussing the problems with the crops and motivating them to change crops from corn and beans to Crop planning 		
- Crop information records		
- Crop information records - I have coordinated training for the farmers.		
- Facilitating the work of my staff		

15 What kinds of difficulties, if any, did you experience in transferring the technology to key farmers? Their knowledge is insufficient. Their financial capacity is limited. They would not listen to you. Others (Please specify: The technological transfer process that has been developed is too little or too short. In the beginning there was no confidence in the type of technology to be implemented. The change was only possible after positive production results The biggest problem is ownership of land apt for vegetables. The financial support is limited or non existing in the marketing area of their products	3 14 0
[About other (non-key) farmers] 16 What kinds of support have you provided for other (non-key) farmers? Prepared a demonstration farm Provided initial investments Offered technical guidance on vegetable production Offered market information Others (Please specify: Raising awareness among the producers so that they can be trained on the technologies To visit the production sites to give a solution to the problems Training with demonstrations Visits to their farms Coordinating training	10 1 15 7
- Supporting my extension workers - The same of the key farmers 17 Approximately what is the percentage of other (non-key) farmers in your area that have adopted the technologies developed by the CENTA-JICA project? Less than 25% 25~50% 50~75% More than 75% 18 If the technologies have been widely disseminated, what do you think are the primary reasons? The technologies are easy to implement. The technologies meet the local needs/conditions. The technologies do not require a lot of costs. Markets offer good prices. The markets of outputs are stable. Support of extension officers has been available. Key farmers have played an important role. Others (Please specify: The main thing is that they were encouraged through seeds/trays and thus they practiced, and once they	4 7 6 0 10 11 3 0 1 13 14
saw positive results they adopted the technology Unconditional support of the project in the construction of infrastructure (green houses, irrigation systems, reservoirs and others) The new technologies are easy but expensive. The high level of interest by the producers in developing the techniques. There has been support from the project If the dissemination to other (non-key) farmers is limited, what do you think are the constraints? Financial constraints for the initial investments The technologies are too difficult. The technologies require more labor. Markets for vegetables (tomatoes) are limited. Lack of support from extension officers Farmers do not want to take a risk. Others (Please specify: There have been no problems since the project has facilitated matters. Technologies are being transferred to other producers within our work area. Lack of organization by the farmers Lack of natural resources (water) Cultural aspects (corn and beans planting)	15 0 5 2 1 3

- Lack of complete support, similar to that received by the key producer, such as giving larger amounts and more variety of seeds and vegetables or inputs.
- Lack of economic resources
- High production costs and low sales prices
- Resources are concentrated in the key producers' property.
- More time and presence of the extension worker to be able to disseminate and adapt the technology.
- More time is needed to demonstrate to and train farmers (others) on the techniques.
- Coverage capacity of extension workers is limited
- Direct or personalized support
- Market prices are too low

[Technology transfer to other extension officers]

20 Have you, as an extension officer, ever tried to transfer the technology and knowledge you learned from the CENTA-JICA project to other extension officers in the nation?

Yes	17
No	0
21 What kinds of problems you might expect in transferring the technology and knowledge?	
Difficulty in adjusting to local needs	7
Difficulty in explaining the needs of the new technology	0
Unable to access expertise of Japanese experts	4
CENTA's financial constraints	17
Others (Please specify:	
- Our farmers do not have the resources needed to implement some technologies	
Full time work is not done because of institutional reasons, in addition to other priorities (time is	
dedicated to other needs of the institution: packages)	
The risk is great because if an external factor fails (rain, plagues, low prices) this producer will not gro)W

- vegetables again.
 Limited time to transmit practical knowledge
- The little coverage by the institution.
- The financial part of the institution

[Sustainability]

Yes

22 Do you think you, as an extension officer, will be able to provide the same extension services for farmers even when JICA's cooperation is over?

No	14
23. If not, what might be the constraints? (You may circle more than one.)	
Unable to learn practical skills at farm level	0
Unable to identify local needs	0
Unable to access expertise of Japanese experts	8
CENTA's financial constraints	12

Others (Please specify:

- There may be changes in the agricultural policies of CENTA
- Not being able to generate new technologies
- Lack of economic resources
- The answer is an absolute no. The producers that were successful will continue.
- I could be changed to a different department within the institution.
- Guidance from the Japanese experts contributes to focusing on the priority activities for the research and technological transfer.
- Technical personnel restrictions.
- The current government isn't interested in supporting agriculture or small scale farmers
- There has to be empowerment for the farmers but it isn't possible in a short time.
- Lack of insentives

Thank you.

4

Questionnaire to Key Farmers in El Salvador

Dear Sir or Madam,

This is a questionnaire prepared for JICA's Synthesis Study on Evaluation in the Field of Agriculture/Rural Development (Agricultural Extension). The overall goal of the study is to draw lessons for future JICA projects that involve agricultural extension by reviewing the experiences of JICA's two technical cooperation projects, i.e. the Project for the Strengthening of Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in El Salvador and the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center Project in Tanzania. We, the consultants, will be visiting El Salvador to conduct interviews with some of you in the middle of May 2004. We have prepared this questionnaire primarily to inform you in advance of the points we would like to discuss with you. However, we would very much appreciate it if you could answer the following questions and return to CENTA through extension officers prior to our visit so that we could have more intensive and thorough discussions there. Thank you in anticipation.

For the following questions, please circle all that apply. If your answers to the questions are different from the ones that are listed or you have additional answers, please write them down in "others."

Į,

[About you]	
1 Name:	
2 Location:	
[About the support you have received from the CENTA-JICA project] 3 As a result of the CENTA-JICA project, do you think that your knowledge and skills for producing	
vegetables has been strengthened?	
Yes	20
No	0
4 If yes, what kinds of support were helpful in particular?	
Prepare demonstration plots	18
Knowledge on agricultural planning and management	12
Field training	19
Lectures	12
Joint support of researchers and extension officers	13
Others (Please specify:	
- Support only by the extension worker	
- Support of the project with inputs, reservoirs and green houses	
- Training with demonstrations (strengthened techniques)	
Production infrastructure (green house, reservoir, irrigation system)	
Extension worker, yes. Researcher, no.	
- Participating the day of vegetables in CENTA	
5 If not, what kinds of support did you want to have?	
No One Answered.	
6 Do you think that a close collaboration between extension officers and researchers have resulted in	
offering better services to farmers than a case without researchers?	
Yes	13
No	5
[Dissemination to other (non-key) farmers]	5
7 What kinds of support have you, as a key farmer, provided for other farmers to help disseminate the	
technologies you learned from the CENTA-JICA project?	1.6
Prepare demonstration plots/farms at your farm	16
Hold a seminar	8
Visit their farms and provide technical guidance	18
Others (Please specify:	
- Inviting producers to my plot to do agricultural practices	
- Help farmers and the youth from school.	
Inviting producers to my plot with crops.	
Lending my plot and participating in training with demonstrations.	
- I have facilitated my farm for other farmers to practice and produce their vegetable seedlings	
Welcome producers to my plot and explain to them the various techniques employed depending on	
the crop.	
- Providing land for planting	

- Training on artisanal drip irrigation

 Whenever tours are organized to plots I would explain the work that had been made and the Giving demonstrations Allowing other farmers to visit my plot Transferring the techniques learned through the project 	
- Provide advice for better results	
8 Approximately what is the percentage of other (non-key) farmers in your area that have adopted the technologies developed by the CENTA-JICA project?	
Less than 25%	6
25~50%	9
50~75%	5
More than 75%	0
9 If the technologies have been widely disseminated to other (non-key) farmers, what do you think are the	
primary reasons?	
The technologies are easy to implement.	14
The technologies meet the local needs/conditions.	12
The technologies do not require a lot of costs.	6
Markets offer good prices.	0
The markets of outputs are stable.	0
Support of extension officers has been available.	15
Key farmers have played an important role.	14
Others (Please specify:	
- Interest of the producers in developing techniques	
- Improve income	
- Training: theory and practice	
- I think that the time is short for the technologies to have been disseminated to other radiated farmers 10 If the dissemination to other (non-key) farmers is limited, what do you think are the constraints?	
To it the dissemination to other (non-key) farmers is infliced, what do you think are the constraints.	
Financial constraints for the initial investments	16
The technologies are too difficult.	0
The technologies require more labor.	1
Markets for vegetables (tomatoes) are limited.	2
Lack of support from extension officers	1
Farmers do not want to take a risk.	4
Others (Please specify:	
- Small plots for some	
- High price of inputs and agriculture materials	
- Land ownership (rented) They needed the same support that we the law formers received	
 They needed the same support that we - the key farmers - received. Lack of time to disseminate the technologies 	
Lack of time to disseminate the technologies Sustainability	
11 Do you think that you will continue to use the technologies you learned from the CENTA-JICA project	
even when JICA's cooperation is over?	• •
Yes	20
No	0
12 If not, what might be the constraints?	0
Lack of technical expertise of extension officers	0
Unable to access expertise of Japanese experts Lack of financial support	0
Limited markets for vegetables (tomatoes)	0
Unable to replace the equipment that is depreciated	0
Others (Please specify:	V
o more (1 reade appears)	

Thank you.

Questionnaire to KATC Tutors in Tanzania

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is a questionnaire prepared for JICA's Synthesis Study on Evaluation in the Field of Agriculture/Rural Development (Agricultural Extension). The overall goal of the study is to draw lessons for future JICA projects that involve agricultural extension by reviewing the experiences of JICA's two technical cooperation projects, i.e. the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center Project in Tanzania and the Project for the Strengthening of Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in El Salvador. We, the consultants, will be visiting KATC to conduct interviews with you at the beginning of June 2004. We have prepared this questionnaire primarily to inform you in advance of the points we would like to discuss with you. However, we would very much appreciate it if you could answer the following questions prior to our visit so that we could have more intensive and thorough discussions there. Thank you in anticipation.

For the following questions, please circle all that apply. If your answers to the questions are different from the ones that are listed or you have additional answers, please write them down in "others."

[About you]

- 1 Name:
- 2 Working at KATC since (year/month):
- 3 Courses you teach:

If you teach multiple courses, please circle one which you teach the most. And please answer the following questions in terms of the training course you circled.

in terms of the training course you circled.		
	Old	New
[Your tutoring skills]		
4 What kinds of technical advice have you received from Japanese experts?		
Techniques for irrigated rice farming;	3	5
How to establish a demonstration plot;	1	2
How to identify training needs;	9	3
How to develop a training program to meet local needs;	10	5
How to collect and provide information useful for irrigated rice farming;	4	7
Training skills in general; and	4	3
Others (Please specify:		
- Participatory techniques (2 people)		
- Computer use (database) (3 people)		
- How to prepare demonstration plots		
T 11 0 C1 : 4 : 1 4 1		

- To assemble & fabricate simple tools
- Participatory training in map drawing, daily activities and seasonal calendar
- Agricultural tools maintenance
- Hand tractor operator courses
- 5 Among these, which do you think are particularly important to be a competent tutor? Please identify.
 - Techniques for irrigated rice farming (4 people)
 - How to establish a demonstration plot (2 people)
 - How to identify training needs (13 people)
 - How to develop a training program to meet local needs (9 people)
 - How to collect and provide information useful for irrigated rice farming (4 people)
 - Training skills in general (5 people)
 - All of the above
 - Technical exchange programs should be encouraged
 - Computer use (database)
 - The use of computer on data collection and provision of information.
 - Participatory training
 - Teaching methodology
 - Evaluation on data collected

- 6 Other than the points listed in Question 4, what kinds of advice would you like to have from Japanese experts. if any?
 - How to progress with agriculture projects
 - Facilitation Skills & Planning Facilitation
 - Monitoring & Evaluation Knowledge & Skills
 - How to use questions for training and farming
 - How to improve the trainings as technology keeps on changing.
 - Computer uses (4 people)
 - How to develop a training program to meet local/ environmental needs
 - Linear Programming
 - Evaluation of training success
 - Teaching Methodology (2 people)
 - How to collect and preserve/keep data using computer
 - How to prepare leaflets for advertisement purposes
 - Education in new technology
 - Long training courses for tutors
 - More tutors to be trained at once
 - Topping up allowance to increase morale of the tutor
 - Data analysis using computer (2 people)
 - How to use the ox farming (oxenization) (2 pepple)
 - Data interpretation

8

9

- Fabrication of simple tools
- Laboratory tests to be carried out to identify rice diseases
- How to develop teaching aids

[Development of training courses and teaching materials]

7	How did you, as a tutor, develop the training courses (including contents and teaching materials) you		
	teach?		
	With Japanese experts	9	10
	With your colleagues	11	8
	By yourself	2	3
	Others (Please specify:		
	- With the target group		
3	Which components and what kinds of training courses do you think are particularly effective as a		
	means of training for extension officers and key farmers, respectively?		
	For extension officers:		
	Lectures	2	2
	Discussion among participants	9	7
	Field visits	8	7
	Practice in fields	11	9
	Interaction with farmers in nearby villages	3	2
	Outreach training	9	7
	Farmers-extension officers joint training	7	6
	Others (Please specify:		
	For key farmers:		
	Lectures	3	0
	Discussion among participants	9	9
	Field visits	9	10
	Practice in fields	11	9
	Interaction with farmers in nearby villages	6	6
	Outreach training	8	5 7
	Farmers-extension officers joint training	9	7
	Others (Please specify:		
	- Field visits for farmers from one scheme to the other, one country to the other (e.g. Tanzania to		
	Kenva).		
9	Have you consulted researchers in developing and implementing training courses?		
	Yes	2	2
	No	8	8

[Course/teaching materials improvement] 10 Do you think that you, as a tutor, are aware of the needs of the participants (extension officers and farmers) of the training courses? Please circle one. About extension officers' needs: Yes 11 8 2 No 0 About key farmers' needs: Yes 11 9 1 11 If yes, how did you learn their needs? About extension officers' needs: Field visits 8 4 Discussions in training courses 7 11 Suggestion/advice from Japanese experts 3 Others (Please specify: - Discussions among participants, farmers and extension officers and tutors/experts. Before training the extension officers, we are given chance to suggest the course of interest/competence to teach. Research should be done in joint with extension officers - In field training Special training at KATC - No program/courses for extension officers' skills About key farmers' needs: Field visits 10 5 Discussions in training courses 10 8 Suggestion/advice from Japanese experts 5 3 Others (Please specify: Discussions among participants, farmers and extension officers and tutors/experts. Evaluation on farmers' field activities Baseline survey Intensive research joint with the farmers to be done on the farmers' local environment Participatory training In field training - Needs for calendar /working schedule training courses 12 If no, why? It is hard to learn their needs. 0 1 The needs vary greatly and it is difficult to generalize. 0 2 It is not necessary to be aware of the needs of the participants. Others (Please specify: 13 Do you, as a tutor, adjust the contents and teaching materials of your training courses based on the feedback/comments from the participants? 11 10 14 Do you share the comments/feedback from the participants with your fellow tutors with the aiming of improving the training courses? 11 10 Yes No [Sustainability] 15 Do you think that you will be able to perform the same way as a tutor even when JICA's cooperation is over? Yes 7 No 2 Yes, because training is expensive, if possible the JICA should continue. - Yes, as tutor. But No as an institution due to budget constraint No. When will be well trained we won't need JICA's help. Yes. Somehow I will be able to perform the job but JICA's help is needed to enhance training courses development.

151

0

2

2

1

0

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3

Thank you.

16 If no, what do you think might be the problems?

Unable to maintain/upgrade your skills

Unable to offer training courses due to KATC's financial constraints

Unable to develop/modify courses

Unable to learn local needs

Others (Please specify:

Questionnaire to Village Agricultural Extension Officers in Tanzania

Dear Sir or Madam,

This is a questionnaire prepared for JICA's Synthesis Study on Evaluation in the Field of Agriculture/Rural Development (Agricultural Extension). The overall goal of the study is to draw lessons for future JICA projects that involve agricultural extension by reviewing the experiences of JICA's two technical cooperation projects, i.e. the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center Project in Tanzania and the Project for the Strengthening of Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in El Salvador. We, the consultants, will be visiting Tanzania to conduct interviews with some of you at the beginning of June 2004. We have prepared this questionnaire primarily to inform you in advance of the points we would like to discuss with you. However, we would very much appreciate it if you could answer the following questions prior to our visit and return to KATC so that we could have more intensive and thorough discussions there.

Thank you in anticipation.

[About you]

For the following questions, please circle all that apply. If your answers to the questions are different from the ones

1	Name:	
2	District:	
	How many farmers (families) are you in charge of?	
	How often do you visit each of them?	
	bout training courses at KATC]	
5	Please list all the training courses you have attended at KATC.	
6	Do you think that your capacity of being an extension officer has been strengthened as a result of KATC training courses?	
	Yes	11
	No	(
7	If yes, in what area has your capacity been strengthened?	·
,	Field experiences	6
	Understanding farmers' needs	6
	Techniques for irrigated rice farming	9
	Agricultural marketing	4
	Processing	C
	Communication skills with farmers/researchers	5
	Organizing farmers	5
	Planning	3
	Accounting	C
	Others (Please specify:	
	- Confidence on my work when dealing with the farmers in the field.	
	- Control of diseases and pests, and harvesting	
8	Which components of the training course were particularly helpful in strengthening your capacity as an	
	extension officer?	
	Field visit	6
	Practice in fields	11
	Lectures	3
	Teaching materials	2
	Discussion among participants	5
	Joint training with key farmers	6
_	Others (Please specify:	
9	If not, in which area, would you like to strengthen further? (You may circle more than one.)	
	Field experiences	l
	Understanding farmers' needs	1
	Techniques for irrigated rice farming	1
	Agricultural marketing	0
	Processing Communication skills with formore/researchers	1
	Communication skills with farmers/researchers Organizing farmers	(
	Planning	1
	Accounting	1
	Others (Please specify:	1
ol	utreach training	
	Has KATC offered outreach training in your district?	
	Yes	11
	No	0

11 If yes, do you think it was helpful in disseminating the technology	v?	
Yes		11
No		0
12 If yes, what are the advantages of outreach training over residenti		
Many farmers can actually see the techniques for irrigated rice	e farming.	10
Local needs/conditions are reflected.		6
Farmers can learn from the experiences of their nearby farmer	rs.	9
Time saving for farmers. Others (Please specify:)	2
 KATCs tutors get chance to know the farmers local environ 	nmental	
- The technology dissemination is faster	milenai.	
13 If no, why it was not helpful? (You may circle more than one.)		
The technologies suggested do not meet the needs/conditions		0
Farmers are not interested in irrigated rice farming in your are	ea.	0
The recommended inputs are too expensive.		0
Training facilities are absent.)	0
Others (Please specify:)	
[About key farmers] 14 Approximately what is the percentage of key farmers in your area	a that have adopted the techniques for	
irrigated rice farming learned at KATC?	a that have adopted the teeninques for	
Less than 25%		0
25~50%		0
50~75%		1
More than 75%		10
15 What kinds of role have you played as an extension officer?		1.0
Visited their farms repeatedly to instruct the techniques		10
Developed a demonstration farm together Nothing particular		10
Others (Please specify:)	U
 Preparation of plan of action, monitoring and evaluation of 	f the farmers fields work (problem and	
solution of the farmers).	VI.	
- Report writing		
Identification of diseases/insects in the fields		
16 If the techniques have been widely disseminated to key farmers, v	what do you think are the primary	
reasons?		_
The techniques are easy to implement. The techniques meet the local needs/conditions.		6
The techniques do not require a lot of costs.		6
Markets offer good prices.		0
The markets of outputs are stable.		0
Support of extension officers has been available.		6
Others (Please specify:)	0
- Extension officers are not enough and have no transport		
17 If the dissemination to key farmers is limited, why?		
The irrigation scheme in your village is not good enough. The technologies require expensive inputs.		1 2
The technologies require expensive inputs. The technologies require more labor.		1
Irrigated rice farming is less profitable than other crops.		0
The technologies are too difficult.		0
It is too risky.		0
You, as an extension officer, are unable to visit them.		0
Others (Please specify:)	
[About extension to (non-key) farmers]		
18. Are you, as an extension officer, well aware of farmers' needs? Yes		11
No		0
19 If yes, how do you learn them?		U
Field visit		9
Interview with farmers		5
Participatory planning workshops		3
At KATC 's joint training with key farmers	`	5
Others (Please specify:)	
On their cooperative meetingsDuring the cooperatives meetings and the in field training		
During the cooperatives meetings and the in held training		

20 If not, why?	
It is hard to learn farmers' needs.	0
The needs vary greatly and it is difficult to generalize.	0
It is not necessary to be aware of farmers' needs.	0
Others (Please specify:	
21 Have you, as an extension officer, been trying to transfer the technology you learned at KATC to farmers? Yes	11
No	0
22 If yes, how?	Ü
Develop a demonstration farm	8
Visit farmers by yourself.	8
Visit farmers with key farmers	9
Organize a workshop on irrigated rice farming	0
Others (Please specify: - Have monitoring and evaluation meetings.	
- Preparation of meetings on rice cultivation	
To show other farmers the demonstration plot	
- Establishment of the farmer groups trainings on the village	
- Field day	
23 If not, why? The technology learned at KATC deep not meet the needs of formers.	0
The technology learned at KATC does not meet the needs of farmers. Farmers are not interested in irrigated rice farming.	0
Irrigation facilities are absent.	0
The recommended inputs are too expensive.	0
You were not able to master the techniques at KATC.	0
You are not to visit farmers.	0
Others (Please specify:	
24 Approximately what is the percentage of other (non-key) farmers in your area that have adopted the	
techniques for irrigated rice farming which you learned at KATC? Less than 25%	0
25~50%	2
50~75%	3
More than 75%	6
25 If the techniques have been widely disseminated to other (non-key) farmers, what do you think are the	
primary reasons? The techniques are easy to implement.	5
The techniques meet the local needs/conditions.	5 5
The techniques do not require a lot of costs.	4
Markets offer good prices.	0
The markets of outputs are stable.	0
Support of extension officers has been available.	6
Key farmers have played an important role. Others (Please specify:)	6
- The farmers are read to learn new techniques.	
26 If the dissemination to other (non-key) farmers is limited, why?	
The irrigation scheme in your village is not good enough.	1
The technologies require expensive inputs.	0
The technologies require more labor.	1
Irrigated rice farming is less profitable than other crops.	0
The technologies are too difficult. It is too risky.	0
You, as an extension officer, are unable to visit them.	0
Others (Please specify:	
[Sustainability]	
27 Will you, as an extension officer, transfer the technology learned at KATC to farmers even when JICA's	
Yes	9
No 28 If not, what do you think might be the constraints?	1
Lack of technical expertise	0
Lack of financial support	1
Lack of transport means	0
Unable to upgrade your skills	0
Others (Please specify:	0
Thank	you.

Questionnaire to Key Farmers in Tanzania

Dear Sir or Madam,

This is a questionnaire prepared for JICA's Synthesis Study on Evaluation in the Field of Agriculture/Rural Development (Agricultural Extension). The overall goal of the study is to draw lessons for future JICA projects that involve agricultural extension by reviewing the experiences of JICA's two technical cooperation projects, i.e. the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center Project in Tanzania and the Project for the Strengthening of Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in El Salvador. We, the consultants, will be visiting Tanzania to conduct interviews with some of you at the beginning of June 2004. We have prepared this questionnaire primarily to inform you in advance of the points we would like to discuss with you. However, we would very much appreciate it if you could answer the following questions prior to our visit and return to KATC through extension officers so that we could have more intensive and thorough discussions there. Thank you in anticipation.

For the following questions, please circle all that apply. If your answers to the questions are different from the ones that are listed or you have additional answers, please write them down in "others."

	МО	LE	MW -K	/ MW -I	LM MU
[About you]					
1 Name:					
2 Village:					
3 District:					
4 How many acres did you plant rice and other crops last year, respectively?					
Rice					
Other crops (maize, cassava, bananas, vegetables, etc.)					
5 Approximately how much of your income comes from irrigated rice farming?					
Less than 25%	0	0	0	0	0
25~50%	3	3	0	1	0
50~75%	15	14	4	4	4
More than 75%	3	3	2	3	1
[About training courses at KATC]					
6. Please list all the training courses you have attended at KATC.					
7. Were the training courses at KATC helpful?					
Yes	22	21	6	8	5
No	0	0	0	0	0
8 If yes, which components of the training courses were helpful in particular?					
Lectures	8	5	4	5	4
Teaching materials	13	9	5	7	5
Discussion among participants	15	13	6	7	5
Field visit	14	14	5	7	4
Practice in fields	16	16	5	7	4
Joint training with extension officers	12	14	2	3	2
Interaction with farmers from other villages	8	8	3	4	2
Others (Please specify:					
LE: Study tour					
Need a class to be taught by different technicians					
I discovered to me farming is an employment.					
It was very short course and we need a power tiller techniques training.					
The entire courses were of importance indifferently.					
Farmer to farmer discussions help to know the other farmers from different					
villages experiences.					
LM: Visits to other regions and neighbouring countries we learned together at					
Visits					

9 If not, why?					
The training course is too short.	3	2	1	1	1
Inputs such as seeds and fertilizer are too expensive.	6	3	3	3	3
Inputs are not available in and around your village.	3	1	2	2	2
You need to have modern irrigation schemes to adopt the techniques.	2	1	1	1	1
The techniques are too difficult.	0	0	0	0	0
There is a water shortage.	5	3	2	2	2
Others (Please specify:		-	_	_	_
MW Water shortage last season of the rice cultivation was the most prob	olem. (2				
LM: Water shortage					
[Outreach training]					
10 Have you attended outreach training offered by KATC near (in) your village	e?				
Yes	18	17	5	7	4
No	3	3	1	1	1
(If you have answered yes, please also answer the following questions in this sec	ction.)				
11 Was it more helpful than the residential training at KATC?					
Yes	12	12	3	5	2
No	5	4	1	1	1
12 What did you like about the outreach training?					
You do not have to leave the village.	7	6	3	4	2
The techniques shown meet the local needs/conditions.	11	9	3	3	3
Many local farmers can attend and discuss.	15	15	4	5	3
Others (Please specify:					
MW In field training is good because it is able to disseminate techniques	s to many				
farmers at a go.					
The technology is widely spread to the farmers. (2 people)					
LE: To remind us what we have been taught	4:				
We have increased our income and we are using improved shorter	time seeds				
13 If the outreach training was not helpful, why?	2	2	0	0	0
Training facilities are absent. Local needs/conditions are not reflected.	2 0	2	0	0	0
The training does not meet the specific needs in your area.	1	1	0	0	0
The recommended inputs are too expensive.	4	3	1	1	1
Timing was not good.	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Please specify:	U	U	U	U	U
MW Financial problems to most farmers. Farmers need credit. (3 people	a)				
Most of the farmers have financial problems. (3 people)	•)				
[About extension officers]					
14 Do extension officers visit you?					
Yes	21	20	6	8	5
No	1			0	0
15 If yes, how often?					
Once a month	17	15	5	7	4
Once 2~3 months	3	4	0	0	0
Once six months	0	0	0	0	0
Less frequently	0	0	0	0	0
16 Do they provide useful support for you?					
Yes	20	20	5	7	4
No	2	1	1	1	1

17 If yes, what kinds of support are helpful in particular?					
Techniques for irrigated rice farming	20	20	5	7	4
Use of agricultural equipment/tools	9	9	2	2	2
Market information	0	1	0	0	0
Information on other farms	7	7	3	4	2
Others (Please specify:					
MO: Uses of chemicals (herbicides and pesticides) on rice farming.	5				
LE: Agric business / record keeping					
Uses of fertilizers and pesticides, use of improved seeds and use of agric					
Whenever I need advice or report he /she helps me immediately					
We work hand in hand with ext officer, we get information from the districts					
and during in field training.					
18 If not, why?					
The necessary inputs are not affordable and/or available.	4	3	1	1	1
The techniques they show are not applicable under the conditions of your fields.	2	2	0	0	0
They do not have sufficient knowledge on irrigated rice farming	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Please specify:					
Mw Fertilizers are expensive in turn farmers cannot afford to buy.					
[About the technology learned at KATC]					
19 Have you adopted the techniques for irrigated rice farming learned at KATC?					
Yes	22	21	6	8	5
No	0	0	0	0	0
20 If not, why?					
The irrigation scheme in your village is not good enough.	0	0	0	0	0
The technologies require expensive inputs.	1	1	0	0	0
The technologies require more labor.	2	2	0	0	0
Irrigated rice farming is less profitable than other crops.	0	0	0	0	0
The technologies are too difficult.	0	0	0	0	0
It is too risky.	0	0	0	0	0
_ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	_	_	_	_	_
Lack of support from extension officers.	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Please specify:	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Please specify: LK: Whenever I need him/her he/she visits me	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Please specify: LK: Whenever I need him/her he/she visits me [About the role of key farmers]					
Others (Please specify: LK: Whenever I need him/her he/she visits me [About the role of key farmers] 21 Have you, as a key farmer, been trying to transfer the technologies for irrigated rice far	ming	to nea	ırby f	armei	rs?
Others (Please specify: LK: Whenever I need him/her he/she visits me [About the role of key farmers] 21 Have you, as a key farmer, been trying to transfer the technologies for irrigated rice far Yes	ming 1	to nea	arby f	armei 8	rs? 5
Others (Please specify: LK: Whenever I need him/her he/she visits me [About the role of key farmers] 21 Have you, as a key farmer, been trying to transfer the technologies for irrigated rice far Yes No	ming	to nea	ırby f	armei	rs?
Others (Please specify: LK: Whenever I need him/her he/she visits me [About the role of key farmers] 21 Have you, as a key farmer, been trying to transfer the technologies for irrigated rice far Yes No 22 If yes, how?	ming 1 22 0	to nea	arby f 6 0	armei 8 0	rs? 5 0
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Others (Please specify: LK: Whenever I need him/her he/she visits me [About the role of key farmers] 21 Have you, as a key farmer, been trying to transfer the technologies for irrigated rice far Yes No 22 If yes, how? Prepare a demonstration plot/farm. Explain the techniques to other farmers who visit you. Visit other farmers to teach the technologies. Hold a workshop in your village. Others (Please specify: MW Its important t to establish the demonstration plots with all the needed agricultural equipment. LE: To have training classes in different location within the village To prepare leave lefts and give to the other farmers Discovery of the two seasons and calendar preparation for rice cultivation On the farmers group training and in field day MK: More training on spacing and in field trainin 23 If not, why? The techniques are too difficult to be transferred. Technology transfer to other farmers is not your responsibility. Do not want to disseminate the profitable farming practice. You are too busy.	ming 1 22 0 14 14 17 2 1 0 0 0 0	15 16 17 2 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 0 5 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 3 2 4 0
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Others (Please specify: LK: Whenever I need him/her he/she visits me [About the role of key farmers] 21 Have you, as a key farmer, been trying to transfer the technologies for irrigated rice far Yes No 22 If yes, how? Prepare a demonstration plot/farm. Explain the techniques to other farmers who visit you. Visit other farmers to teach the technologies. Hold a workshop in your village. Others (Please specify: MW Its important t to establish the demonstration plots with all the needed agricultural equipment. LE: To have training classes in different location within the village To prepare leave lefts and give to the other farmers Discovery of the two seasons and calendar preparation for rice cultivation On the farmers group training and in field day MK: More training on spacing and in field trainin 23 If not, why? The techniques are too difficult to be transferred. Technology transfer to other farmers is not your responsibility. Do not want to disseminate the profitable farming practice. You are too busy. Others (Please specify:) 24 Have you, as a key farmer, been working together with extension officers in transferring	ming 1 22 0 14 14 17 2 1 0 0 0 g the t	to nea 21 0 15 16 17 2 1 0 0 0 0 eechno	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 armer 8 0 5 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ?	5 0 3 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

25	If yes, why?					
23	Your knowledge/techniques and those of extension officers are complementary.	6	6	2	3	2
	You can also learn from extension officers.		15	5	6	4
	Extension officers provide monetary benefits to you.	3	1	2	2	2
	It is your mandate as a key farmer.	18	20	3	5	2
	Others (Please specify:	10	20	5	3	2
	LE: Work hand in hand with extension officer					
	I try to disseminate information to other farmers. When I fail, I call extension					
	·					
	officer to assist me. It is easier for the farmer to follow the experience of the other farmer than					
	•					
	extension officers.					
26	We need levelling techniques.					
26	If not, why?	^	0	0	0	0
	They are unable to visit your village.	0	0	0	0	0
	They do not know the technology well.	0	0	0	0	0
	They are reluctant to work with you.	0	0	0	0	0
	It is easier to work without extension officers.	2	2	0	0	0
	Others (Please specify:					
27	Approximately what is the percentage of other (non-key) farmers in your area that have					
	adopted the techniques for irrigated rice farming which you learned at KATC?					
	Less than 25%	0	0	0	0	0
	25~50%	2	4	0	1	0
	50~75%	7	6	2	2	2
	More than 75%	12	10	3	4	3
28	If the techniques have been widely disseminated to other (non-key) farmers, what do					
	you think are the primary reasons?					
	The techniques are easy to implement.	10	10	4	6	3
	The techniques meet the local needs/conditions.	17	17	5	7	4
	The techniques do not require a lot of costs.	6	5	2	3	2
	Markets offer good prices.	1	1	0	0	0
	The markets of outputs are stable.	0	0	0	0	0
	Support of extension officers has been available.	15	15	5	5	4
	Key farmers have played an important role.	10	9	2	3	2
	Others (Please specify:	10	,	_	3	2
	LE: Although the rice cultivation is expensive but the final cost (after selling) is					
	greater than initial costs.					
29	If the dissemination to other (non-key) farmers is limited, why?					
29		2	1	1	1	1
	The irrigation scheme in your village is not good enough.	2	1	1	1	1
	The technologies require expensive inputs.	3	3	0	0	0
	The technologies require more labor.	1	1	0	0	0
	Irrigated rice farming is less profitable than other crops.	0	0	0	0	0
	The technologies are too difficult.	0	0	0	0	0
	It is too risky.	0	0	0	0	0
	Lack of support from extension officers.	0	0	0	0	0
	Others (Please specify:					
	MW The technology is very expensive, as it needs highly expensive equipment like					
	power tillers. It also needs fertilizer, which is expensive too.					

Thank you.

添付資料3 主要面談者リスト

エルサルバドル

_	組織	部局	氏名
		日本国内	
1	JICA	元農業開発協力部農業技術協力課課長	中原 正孝
		前エルサルバドル駐在員事務所長	上島 篤志
2	プロジェクト	前チーフアドバイザー	松本 宣彦
_		前業務調整員	酒井 晋
		前長期専門家	多賀 辰義
		元長期専門家	大原 克之
_		在エルサルバドル	八师 妃
大	使館/JICAエルサルバド.		
1	JICAエルサルハ゛ト゛ル駐在員事		北中 真人
•	JICH WATER	企画調整員	若松 聡美
2	日本大使館	大使	細野 昭雄
_	1 平八灰阳	参事官	望月 忠義
-	ルサルバドル国関連省庁	專門調 <u>查員</u>	笛田 千容
<u>土</u> 1	ルッルバトル国関連省別 農牧省	 大臣	Salvador Urrutia Loucel
1	反认自	次官	Jose Emilio Saudi
2	財務省		Jose Armando Rivas Melara
<u>∠</u>	ロジェクト関係者	J´异叩艾	Jose Affilando Rivas Melara
-		声	±++
1	日本人長期専門家	専門家	柚木 快夫
2	CENTA	所長	Hernan Ever Amaya Meza
		研究部長	Carlos Mario Garcia
		普及部長	Miguel Angel Martinez
		コーディネーター (栽培)	Victor Aparicio
		コーディネーター(普及)	Alfred Alarcon
		コーディネーター (研修)	Francisco Torres
		研究員	Marco Aurelio Larin
		同上	Fulvio Rivas
		同上	Raul Quintanilla
		同上	Josefina Terezon
		同上	Luis Alfonso Diaz
		同上	Armando Castellanos
		サポティタン普及所員	Ramiro Guardado
		同上	Silvia Margoth Mejia
		同上	Aura de Borja
		同上	Tomas Ayala
		同上	Lucila Morales
		ロエ コフテペケ普及所長	Jose Francisco Urbina
		同上	Ulises Lopez
		同上	Sandra Romero
		同上	Roland Rosa
		同上	Amilton Paredes
		同上	Franklin Nieto
		同上	Rutilio Gonzalez
		同上	Victor Alvarez
		同上	Amilcar Aguillon
		サンマルティン普及所長	Mauricio Iraheta Erroa

#							
莀	農民						
1	サポティタン地区	拠点農家	Lidia Alvarenga 他				
		周辺農家	Margarita Montalvo 他				
		一般農家	Leono Morina Juarez 他				
2	コフテペケ地区	拠点農家	Manuel Olano 他				
		周辺農家	Reynald Beltran 他				
3	サンマルティン地区	一般農家	Carlos Flores 他				
他	ドナー機関						
1	USAID	水・環境オフィス	William M. Patterson				
		プロジェクトマネージャー	Rafael Eduardo Cuellar				
2	IFAD PRODAPII	オペレーション・マネージャー	Rafael Antonio Paredes				
			Jaime Bran				
			Huaquin Rosarez				
3	FAO	所長	Francisco Munoz				

タンザニア

	組織	部局	氏名
		日本国内	
1	JICA	元所員	阿部 幸生
		同上	伊藤 富章
		同上	二見 伸一郎
2	プロジェクト	フェーズ1元チーフアドバイザー	鯉渕 登
		フェーズ2元チーフアドバイザー	幸田 浩俊
		前長期専門家	白鳥 清志
		元長期事前調査及び短期専門家	鈴木 治徳
_		元KADP長期専門家	菅原 清吉
_		在タンザニア	
ᄎ	使館/JICAタンザニア事務所		1 m 14 11
I	JICAタンザニア事務所	所長	小幡 俊弘
		次長	木野本 浩之
		所員	松下香
•		専門調査員	奥山 卓司
2	日本大使館	大使	池田勝也
_	・ボース団即体を占	二等書記官	國廣 博昭
7/	<u>ンザニア国関連省庁</u> 農業・食糧安全保障省	声 朋 <i>字</i>	
1	辰耒•艮種女王休陴旬	専門家 研修局長	
		奶修同文 Senior Curriculum Officer	Ramadhani Kapande
			Eusebi D. M. Mlay
		Curriculum Development	Thobias M. Sijabaje
<u> </u>	ロジェクト関係者	Budget Officer	Apenda W. Mrinji
$\frac{1}{1}$	日本人長期専門家	チーフアドバイザー	 山田 保
1	日本八文朔寺门家	業務調整員	浅井 誠
		専門家	大原一克之
		同上	大野 康雄
		同上	字野 弘
2	KATC	校長	R.J. Shayo
_	KAIC	副校長	A.G.Pyuza
		教官	Geoffrey Maregesi
		同上	William B.F. Ndoro
		同上	Grace G. Mshanga
		同上	Godfrey S. Marawitti
		同上	Rukia B. Chapille
_		Lit T	Кикіа В. Спарініс

行	 政官、農民など		
1	以日、辰氏なし ローアモシ	KADP, Agricultural Director	D.R. Kimicho
•	, , , ,	Cooperative secretary	Michael Mchome
		Cooperative Chairman	A.A Kangungu
		Village executive officer	Omari Mihambo
		Committee member	A.S Makange
		Farmer	Agnes John 他
		1	
2	アルーシャ県	DALDO	D.M. Rugangila
		District Irrigation Officer	K.S Mihambo
	レキタトゥ	Village Agric Extension Officer	J.A Tamam
		UWALE- Chairman	Humphrey E Mswia
		Village Executive Officer	Vincent H Urassa
		USA-River-Councillor	Joseph A Ndonde
		Farmer	Justo S Menda 他
3	コログウェ県	DALDO	M.S.H. Mashiungo
	モンボ	普及員	Mwende
		DSMS. Agric. Mechanization	A.C.Makwanda
		Scheme Mechanization Officer	T.M.F. Kubala
		Vice chairman/Intermediate farmer	Mussa Mbogantana
		Key farmer	Ally Abdala 他
		Intermediate farmer	Rukia Beleko 他
	クウェマザンドゥ	水利組合長	Jumaa Salim Msagati
		農民	Mwanadi Sabni
	マヘンゲ	Cooperative secretary	Michael Mchome
		Cooperative Chairman	A.A Kangungu
		Village executive officer	Omari Mihambo
		Committee member	A.S Makange
		Farmer	Agnes John 他
4	モロコ゛ロ・リ゛ーン灌漑オフィス	Zonal Irrigation Officer	A.G. Ruhangisa
	モロゴロ県	DALDO	Abu Haygaimo
		District Agric extension officer	Mayengela P Joseph
	ムキンド	Village extension officer	Gasto L Swai
_		Farmer	Salum Kimosa 他
5	ムウェガ	Chairman-CHAUMWE	Raphael Mwigahe
		Irrigation Technician-Scheme Manage	Ephrem G Mwelase
		Ward extension officer	Abel A Mchome
		Vice Chairman-CHAUMWE	Issa M Kiwanga
		Key farmer	Hassani A. Kiwanga 他
7114	1	Intermediate Farmer	Raphael Ismail Mwigahe 他
也	ドナー機関	D1 D1	Ladian V. Char. 1
1	世界銀行	Rural Development Specialist	Ladisy K. Chengula
2	D 1 (C : 1	コンサルタント	Guy Evers
2		la Ag. and Natural Resources Advisor	Sizya Lugeye
3	DANIDA	Chief Technical Advisor	Flemming Winther Olsen

添付資料 4 現地調査スケジュール

エルサルバドル

	月 日	曜日	行 程	宿泊地
1	5月8日	土	成田15:45→Houston 13:40 (C0006) Houston16:15→San Salvador18:15 (C0828)	San Salvador
2	5月9日	日	団内打合せ	San Salvador
3	5月10日	月	1) JICA事務所報告・協議 2) 大使館表敬・報告 3) CENTA柚木快夫専門家との面談	San Salvador
4	5月11日	火	1)農牧省次官 Dr. Jose Emilio Saudi表敬・面談 2)財務省予算部長 Mr. Jose Armando Rivas Melaraとの面談 3)USAID、Dr. William Patterson, Mr. Rafael Cuellarとの面談	San Salvador
5	5月12日	水	1) CENTA所長 Mr. Hernan Ever Amaya Meza表敬・面談 2) CENTA部長 との面談 3) CENTA-JICAプロジェクト コーディネーターとの面談	San Salvador
6	5月13日	木	1) CENTA 研究員との面談 2) Zapotitan普及所の普及員との面談	San Salvador
7	5月14日	金	Zapotitan地区の拠点農家、周辺農家との面談	San Salvador
8	5月15日	土	Zapotitan地区の拠点農家、周辺農家との面談	San Salvador
9	5月16日	日	面談記録作成	San Salvador
10	5月17日	月	Zapotitan地区の拠点農家、周辺農家との面談	San Salvador
11	5月18日	火	1) Cojutepeque地区の拠点農家、周辺農家との面談 2) San Maritin普及所の普及員との面談	San Salvador
12	5月19日	水	1) Cojutepeque普及所の普及員との面談 2) Cojutepeque地区の拠点農家、周辺農家との面談	San Salvador
13	5月20日	木	Cojutepeque地区の拠点農家、周辺農家との面談	San Salvador
14	5月21日	金	1) Cojutepeque地区の拠点農家、周辺農家との面談 2) San Martin地区の農家との面談	San Salvador
15	5月22日	土	面談記録作成	San Salvador
16	5月23日	日	協議用報告書作成	San Salvador
17	5月24日	月	協議用報告書作成	San Salvador
18	5月25日	火	1) CENTAにてワークショップおよび柚木快夫専門家との面談 2) 農牧省大臣 Mr. Salvador Urrutia Loucel表敬	San Salvador
19	5月26日	水	1) IDAD DDODADII サロン カー計用 間区本しの工派	San Salvador
20	5月27日	木	1) JICA事務所報告・協議 2) 日本大使館報告・協議 3) USAID Dr. William Patterson, Mr. Rafael Cuellarとの面談	San Salvador
21	5月28日	金	San Salvador 08:00→Houston 12:01 (CO829) Houston15:40	機内

タンザニア

	月 日	曜日	行 程	宿泊地
22	5月29日		→ Amsterdam 0800 (NW8662) Amsterdam 10:35→Dar es Salaam 22:15 (KL571)	Dar es Salaam
23	5月30日	日	団内打合せ	Dar es Salaam
24	5月31日		 1) JICA事務所 報告・協議 2) 日本大使館 表敬・報告 	Dar es Salaam
25	6月1日	火	1)農業食糧安全保障省 野坂治朗専門家との面談 2)農業食糧安全保障省研修局長 Mr. Ramadhani Kapande表敬・面談 2)JICA企画調査員 奥山氏との面談 3)世界銀行コンサルタント Mr. Guy Eversとの面談	Dar es Salaam
26	6月2日	水	Dar es Salaam→Moshi	Moshi
27	6月3日	木	 KATC校長 表敬・面談 KATC副校長 表敬・面談 KATC日本人専門家との面談 	Moshi
28	6月4日	金	1) KATC日本人専門家との面談 2) KATC教官との面談	Moshi
29	6月5日	土	ローアモシ灌漑地区の普及員、農家との面談	Moshi
30	6月6日	日	Moshi→Arusha	Arusha
31				Moshi
32	6月8日	火	Korogweへ移動/Momboモデルサイトの普及員、中核・中間農家との面 談	Korogwe
33	6月9日	水	KwemazanduおよびMahenge灌漑スキーム訪問、普及員、中核農民との面 談/Morogoroへ移動	Morogoro
34	6月10日	木	Mukindo灌漑スキームの普及員、中核農家との面談	Morogoro
35	6月11日	金	Maloloへ移動/Mwegaモデルサイトの普及員、中核・中間農家との面談	Mikumi
36	6月12日	土	Mikumi→DSM	Dar es Salaam
37	6月13日	日	面談記録作成	Dar es Salaam
38	6月14日	月	協議用報告書作成	Dar es Salaam
39	6月15日	火	協議用報告書作成・団内打合せ	Dar es Salaam
40	6月16日		1) Development Cooperation Ireland Dr. Sizya Lugeyeとの面談 2) DANIDA Mr. Flemming Winther Olsen との面談 3) JICA事務所報告・協議	Dar es Salaam
41	6月17日		1)農業食糧安全保障省研修局長 Mr. Ramadhani Kapande他との面談 2)日本大使館報告・協議 3)世界銀行 Dr. Ladisy Chengulaとの面談 Dal es Salaam 23:25	機内
42	6月18日	金	\rightarrow Amsterdam 07:55 (KL571) Amsterdam 14:40	機内
43	6月19日	土	→成田 08:45 (KL861)	

添付資料 5 主要参考資料

1. 全般

- ・ 国際協力機構、総合分析「農業・農村開発」最終報告書(案)、平成15年3月。
- ・ 国際協力機構企画・評価部評価監理室、「プロジェクト評価の手引き 改訂版 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン」、2004 年 2 月。

2. エルサルバドル

JICA 報告書

- ・ 国際協力事業団、「エル・サルヴァドル CENTA 農業技術開発普及サービス強化計画 事前調査 団報告書」、平成 9 年 12 月。
- ・ 国際協力事業団、「エル・サルヴァドル農業技術開発普及強化計画 実施協議調査団報告書 (付・短期調査報告書)」、平成10年11月。
- ・ 国際協力事業団、「エル・サルヴァドル農業技術開発普及強化計画 運営指導調査団 (計画打合せ)報告書」、平成12年4月。
- ・ 国際協力事業団、「エル・サルヴァドル農業技術開発普及強化計画 運営指導(中間評価)調 査団報告書」、平成13年12月。
- ・ 国際協力機構、「エルサルバドル共和国農業技術開発普及強化計画 終了時評価報告書」、平成 15年10月。

その他

- ・ 多賀辰義、「エルサルヴァドル短信」、1999年~2004年の各月。
- ・エルサルバドル農業技術開発普及強化計画、「モデル地区基本営農実態調査要旨」、2000 年 3 月。
- SOMOS, 「Informe Ejecutivo, Consultoria: Evaluación Tecnica del Proyecto: "Fortalecimiento del Desarrollo y Transferencia de Tecnologia Agricola en la Republica de el Salvador." Junio, 2003.
- ・ 柚木快夫、「エルサルバドル国内の農林水産分野における国際協力」、2003年8月。
- ・エルサルバドル農業技術開発普及強化計画、「営農技術体系 導入技術を組み込んだ営農技術体系 」、2003 年 11 月。
- ・農牧省国立農牧林業技術センター、「エルサルバドル農業技術開発普及強化計画 ポストプロジェクト計画」、2004年2月。
- ・エルサルバドル農業技術開発普及強化計画フォローアップ、「営農改善計画及び実績 2000 年 ~2003 年」、2004 年 4 月。
- ・エルサルバドル農業技術開発普及強化計画フォローアップ、「周辺農家簡易営農調査結果 (2002 年、03年) および簡易営農計画 (2004年)」、2004年7月。

3. タンザニア

JICA 報告書

- ・ 国際協力事業団、「タンザニア連合共和国 キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画 事 前調査報告書」、平成5年4月。
- ・ 国際協力事業団、「タンザニア連合共和国 キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画 実施協議調査団報告書」、平成6年3月。
- ・ 国際協力事業団、「タンザニア・キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画 計画打合せ調査団報告書」、平成7年4月。
- ・ 国際協力事業団、「タンザニア・キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画 巡回指導調査 団報告書」、平成9年4月。
- ・国際協力事業団農業開発協力部、「タンザニア連合共和国 キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画 終了時評価報告書」、平成11年2月。
- ・国際協力事業団、「タンザニア キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画 フェーズ II 事 前調査団報告書」、平成12年8月。
- ・国際協力事業団、「タンザニア キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センターフェーズ II 計画 実施協議調査団報告書」、平成13年8月。
- ・国際協力事業団、「タンザニア キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター フェーズ II 計画 運営指導調査団報告書」、平成 14 年 7 月。

その他

- Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre, KATC Newsletter Rice and People in Tanzania, Various Issues.
- ・ キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画、「ニュースレター タンザニアの稲と人々」、各 号。
- ・ キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センターフェーズ 2 プロジェクト、「Email New Letter タンザニアの稲と人々」、各号。
- Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre, KATC Information Booklet 1999/2000.
- ・キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画フェーズ II、「運営指導調査(中間評価)に係る事前資料」、2004 年 3 月。

添付資料 6 エルサルバドルにおける他ドナーのプロジェクトの概要

ここでは、エルサルバドルにおいて USAID および IFAD が小規模農家を主たる対象として実施 しているプロジェクトの概要について取りまとめる。

(1) USAID の事例

USAID はエルサルバドルの小農支援を視野に入れたプロジェクトを複数、実施してきているが、その内容は年代別に大きく3つに分けることができる。これらはJICAのプロジェクトと類似点があり、エルサルバドルの小農への普及を考える点で大いに参考になる。そこで、本節ではUSAIDエルサルバドル事務所との2回の面談で収集した情報に基づき、USAIDのエルサルバドルの小農支援プロジェクトの変遷についてその概要を示す。

1) 公的普及機関を通じた小農支援(1980年代まで)

USAID は農民への技術移転を目的としたプロジェクトを、普及を担う政府機関を実施機関として 1980 年代まで実施してきた。公的な普及機関を対象にしたのは、普及は政府機関の役割でもあるし、プロジェクト終了後も農民は(技術的)支援が必要であり、それを担うことができるのは 政府機関だけであると考えたからである。

しかし現実的な問題として、エルサルバドル政府が普及事業を重視しておらず、普及機関に十分な活動予算が割り当てられなかった。そこで、いくら政府機関を強化しても、その成果が農民に行き渡らない、活動が継続されないという問題があった。このようなエルサルバドル政府の方針を踏まえ、ドナーとしてどのような方針で臨むかを考えた。政府がこうした方針を変更しない限り、いくら普及員の能力を強化してもうまくいかないと考えられた。そこで、プロジェクトの財政面での持続性を確保するためにまず考えたのが、米国のNGOである Cooperative League of the USA(CLUSA)やエルサルバドルのNGO(コンサルタント)である Techno Serve に委託する方式である。

2) NGO を通じた小農支援(1990年代~2000年代初め)

第2のアプローチの基本方針は、NGO がマーケティングに関与して利益を上げ、その利益を用いて農民の生産支援と技術指導に当たるというものである。具体的には、まずエルサルバドルの農業部門で活動経験のある4つのNGOを選択し、そこに Technical Assistance and Marketing Unitと呼ばれる部門(Farm Management Centerとも呼ばれる)を設立した。同部門は農民から生産物を購入し、それを市場で販売するが、そこで得た利益をNGO自身の収益および農民への還元(現金でのリターン、資機材の供与および農民への技術指導費用)に当てるものである。すなわち、マーティング分野で得られる利益を活用することで、技術普及活動が財政的に持続可能になることを狙ったのである。こうした役割を担ったNGOをUSAIDでは「middleman with heart」と称している。技術面での支援としては、例えばNGOが育苗ハウスを建設・管理し、その育苗ハウスで

生産された苗を原価で農民に販売した。こうすることで、個々の農民による育苗ハウス建設費用の節約を図ったのである 1 。また、NGOの技術者が農家を訪問し技術指導に当たった。

本方式は2つのNGOとはうまくいったが、他の2つのNGOとはうまくいかなかった。うまくいかなかった要因は2つあったと分析している。第1は、NGOのビジネスに対する考え方の問題である。本アプローチには、NGOがビジネス指向であること、すなわちできるだけ高い価格で農産物を販売する能力が求められるが、NGOの多くはビジネス的な視点を必ずしも重視していない。保健や教育などの社会開発が彼らの関心事であるため、こうしたNGOが利益を重視した活動をすることは難しかった。第2は、野菜栽培における投入とリスクの問題である。本プロジェクトが対象とする小農が、基礎作物より価格の高いインプットを必要とし、かつリスクが高い野菜栽培に取り組むのは困難であった。なお、本アプローチでは、対象地域を絞って協力しており、その他の地域への波及等は考えていない。

以上のような理由で、本アプローチは必ずしも成功しなかった。次のアプローチを考案するに当たって、USAID内でもいろいろと議論がなされた。一番支援の必要性が高いのは小農であるが、小農の農業活動を直接支援するのは、資金力が乏しく且つ受容できるリスクが小さいことから難しい。また、小農を直接支援することは、多くの資金を必要とする割に成果が出にくいことが課題であった。そうした中で出てきたのが、より経済力のある中農への支援である。中農といってもある程度は支援を必要とする層の農民である。また、中農の農業活動が拡大することで、小農の雇用を増やすことができる。こうした雇用を通じた支援の方が、小農の農業活動を直接支援するより経済的合理性があると考えられた。こうした考えから始まったのが Fintrac (米国の農産物マーケティング企業)に委託している野菜生産プロジェクトである。

3) 民間企業を通じた中農支援(現在)

Fintrac プロジェクトの特徴はマーケットを一層重視していることである。本プロジェクトでは生産面ではなく販売面から先に取り組んでいる。具体的には、Fintrac がまず都市のスーパーマーケットと彼らの需要量、購入価格(の目安)、品質等について話し合い、その結果を契約農民に提供する。従って農民は作付け以前に需要についてある程度の感触を得ることになる。Fintrac と農民は、それを踏まえて生産品目、生産量、投入などについて合意する。その上で、Fintrac の技術者がスーパーマーケットの必要とする品質を満たすよう技術指導を行うというものである。昨今では、携帯電話を持っている農民も多く、彼ら自身もその情報フローによって、価格やその他の事柄に関してより多くの情報を得るようになっている。

このプログラムに参加する条件は、2 マンサナ (約 1.4ha) 以上の農地を所有すること (1 年目に 1 マンサナ、2 年目に 2 マンサナの野菜を栽培することになっている)、資金調達能力があること、灌漑設備 (水へのアクセス) を有すること、生産意欲があること、Fintrac のアドバイスに従うことなどである。技術支援は、アグロノミストを普及員 (extension agent) として雇用している。参加農民には、圃場における点滴灌水用のホースとチューブ、マイクロトンネルなどが供与され

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¹ 育苗ハウスの建設にかかる初期投資などに USAID の支援が入っていたものと思われるが、詳細は不明である。

る。井戸から圃場へ水を持ってくる費用(例えば、揚水ポンプ)および投入財は農民の負担である(場合によって、種子を提供することはある)。野菜栽培に必要な資材の一部を無償で供与するのは、彼らに野菜生産の収益性を納得してもらうためである。1年目のプロジェクトによる支援は基本は50%だが、事業によって異なり、プロジェクトと農民の分担比率は一律に50%ずつと決まっているわけではない。これだけの投資は農民にとってリスクを伴うが²、そうしたリスクを軽減する方策は取っていない。現在栽培されているのは、トマト、インゲン、タマネギ、プランティンなどである。なお、2年目に作付面積を2倍にすることになっているが、それは農民に1年目の利益を浪費せずに、生産に再投資させることが狙いである。したがって、1年目に利益が出なかった場合には、2年目に拡大する必要はないし、その場合のペナルティーもない。なお、本プロジェクトも政府機関は関与していない。周辺農家への波及といった面的展開も目指してはいない。

本プロジェクトでは当初は輸出を目指していたのだが、現在はむしろ「輸入代替」で国内のマーケットを狙っている。2002年4月の開始以来2年間の販売額の増加が800万ドル、創出された雇用が1,300人であり、USAID はかなりの成功であるとしている。2年間でエルサルバドルの国内市場の10~20%を得るまでになった。結果として、小農の雇用の増大に役立っていると考えるが、小農支援の方策としてこの方式が本当に望ましいのかどうかわからない。USAIDとしても今後、いろいろなアプローチを検討していきたいとのことである。他方、小農の直接支援については、経済面ではなく、社会面での支援を行っていく方針である。例えば、地震などの自然災害などでの緊急支援、食料援助や学校教育支援などである。

(2) IFAD の事例

IFAD はエルサルバドルにおいて PRODAP(Desarrollo Rural en la Region Central:中部地域住民のための農村開発プロジェクト)、PRODERNOR(Desarrollo Rural en la Region Norte:北東部地域住民のための農村開発プロジェクト)、PREMODER(Programa de Reconstrucción y Modernizacion Rural:農村再編近代化プログラム)などの農村開発プロジェクトを実施している³。調査団はこの中でPRODAP の第 2 フェーズを訪問し、情報収集・協議・現場視察を行った。本面談において収集した PRODAP フェーズ 2 (一部フェーズ 1 を含む)の概要を取りまとめる。

1) PRODAP フェーズ 1

フェーズ 1 では 1,100 人の拠点農家を選定し、彼らの希望する生産事業に対して、銀行からのローンを通じて資機材を供与するとともに、PRODAP 所属の技術者(合計約 70 名を雇用していた)が直接技術指導を行った。技術指導を受けた拠点農家は周辺の農家へ技術指導を行うことが期待された。ローンは担保なしで供与されたが、返済できない者の割合は高かった。生産事業としては基礎作物関連が多かった。今でもうまく活動している生産者もあるが、他方、返金できな

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² 投資額は農民によって異なるが、エルサルバドル中部の事例では育苗ハウス建設に 2,932 ドルかかり、その 49% を農民が負担している。(http://www.elsalvadorag.org/cuscatlan_gh_en.pdf)

³ CENTA 柚木専門家作成の「エルサルバドル国内の農林水産分野における国際協力(2003 年 8 月)」による。

かったものもいる。失敗した例としては、畜産を試み借金をして牛を購入したが、牛が病気など で死んでしまった事業がある。技術者は全てプロジェクトが雇用し、政府機関の関与はなかった。

フェーズ 1 では、生産面での持続性が弱いことが問題であった。そこで、フェーズ 2 では持続性の確保が最大のテーマとなっている。そのためにフェーズ 1 の生産資機材の貸与方式をやめ、フェーズ 2 では供与(一部コストシェアリング)とし、生産基盤の強化を図ることとなった。

2) PRODAP フェーズ 2 (2001 年 7 月~2007 年 6 月)

フェーズ2プロジェクトの目的は、「農村地域の人々の所得が増大し、生活が改善されること」であり、そのための手段として生産面での強化、住民参加、より良いマネジメントを図ること、となっている。プロジェクトの戦略は、需要指向、アウトソーシング、企業やNGOなどとの連携、受益者の積極的参加、自然資源保全、ジェンダー平等などにまとめられる。対象地域はエルサルバドル中央部に位置する32の市町村(Municipality)であり、総面積は2,744km²である。対象地域が広いので、5つのゾーンに分けて活動を行っている。

予定している受益者は13,500世帯であり、うち7,500世帯は生産サービスへのアクセスの向上、4,600世帯は社会的サービスの改善、1,400世帯は職業訓練の実施となっている。予算は2,000万ドルで、うち1,300万ドルはIFADからのローン、514.2万ドルはエルサルバドル政府の拠出、185.8万ドルは地元コミュニティによる負担である。IFADからのローンはエルサルバドル政府が通常の税収から返済することになっており、プロジェクトの裨益農家が直接返済するわけではない。

本プロジェクトでは、まずはじめに既存の農民組織の中から Base Organization と呼ばれる組織を選定し、その強化計画を策定する。強化計画に示された事業のフィージビリティーをコンサルタントが調査し、フィージビリティーが認められたものについては、PRODAPが技術者を派遣し技術指導に当たるとともに、コストシェアリングベースで生産に必要となる資機材を供与する。資機材はフェーズ1では貸与していたが、生産者の負担を減らし、生産面での強化を図るために、フェーズ2では供与することとなった。技術者は民間企業あるいはNGOのスタッフであり、こうした他の機関との連携および資機材の供与がフェーズ2の特徴である。対象を農民個人ではなく農民組織としたのは、個人では生産量が小さく価格交渉力などの市場への働きかけが弱いので、農民組織とすることで生産量の増大、価格交渉力の強化を図ったものである。

2004年3月までに165の農民組織と合意書を取り交わし、これまでに75の組織への技術移転を進めている。技術移転の内容としては、野菜・果樹の栽培、農産加工(サトウキビなど)、基礎作物(トウモロコシ、フリホール豆)、水産養殖などが挙げられる。また生産面を強化するために、農民がクレジットにアクセスすることも可能である。これは、リボルビングファンドとなっており、プロジェクト終了後も、本ファンドは継続され、プロジェクトで始まった生産活動の持続性を支援するようになっている。フェーズ2においても、事業実施への政府機関の関与は全くない。なお、その他に農村開発的なコンポーネントがたくさんあるが、そこへは地方政府などの関与はある。

このように本プロジェクトでは、農民の生産活動の強化を主眼とした活動を行っているが、農

民の中には字が読めないものもおり、こうした人々を対象に6年間というプロジェクト期間内に技術移転を完了させることは容易なことでないとプロジェクト関係者は指摘している。プロジェクトでは知識、財政的能力、組織、マーケティング、インフラなど多面的な強化を図り、農民が持続的な生産を行えるようになることを目指している。技術支援は全てPRODAPからの資金を得て実施されているので、プロジェクト終了後は農民は技術的な支援を全く受けられないことになる。また、農民がグループを作ることでマーケットにつながることを狙っているが、実際には農民グループといっても3名程度のものも多く、これで市場につながる生産ができるのかどうかは不明である。