Sida-ARU RESEARCH COOPERATION PROGRAMME

AGREED MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL REVIEW MEETING HELD ON 10TH NOVEMBER 2016 IN THE DMTC LECTURE THEATRE, ARDIHI UNIVERSITY.

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Prof. G. Kassenga - DVC-AA
2. Prof. W. Kombe - Member PMC
3. Dr. I. Lundgren - Research Advisor
4. Dr. H. Kayuza - Member PMC
5. Prof. R. Johansson - SLU University
6. Dr. Z. Tag-Eldeen - SLU University
7. Ms. A. Mushkavets - ISP/Uppsala University
8. Prof. E. van Groningen - ISP/Uppsala University
9. Dr. Opera Orro - SLU University
10. Prof. M. Cashmore - SLU University
11. Dr. D. Msangi - Member PMC
12. Mr. H. Mangachi - Member PMC
13. Prof. R. Kiunsi - Member PMC
14. Dr. Y. Senkondo - Member PMC
15. Dr. S. Phoya - Member PMC
16. Dr. D. Maghembe - Member - Sub-programme
17. Dr. O. Swai - Member – Sub-programme
18. Dr. A. Namangaya - Sub-programme Coordinator
19. Dr. M. Banyani - Sub-programme Coordinator
20. Prof. L. Kironde - Sub-programme Coordinator
21. Dr. S. Kongela - Member – Sub-programme
22. Dr. A. Mwasumbi - Research Support - Outreach
23. Dr. S. Sabai - Research Support – Online Publishing
24. Dr. S. Lukwale - Research Support - Library
25. Prof. A. Kyessi - Sub-programme Coordinator
26. Ms. K. Moyo - Member – Sub-programme
27. Dr. L. Mrema - Sub-programme Coordinator
28. Dr. F. Komu - Sub-programme Coordinator
29. Dr. A. Kihiaule - DPD
30. Mr. F. Mbowe - ARU
31. Ms. Mary Kigosi - PRO
32. Mr. E. Sanga - PhD Student
33. Mr. H. Kayera - PhD Student
34. Mr. M. Mpandikizi - PhD Student
35. Mr. M. Sangenoi - PhD Student
36. Mr. S. Butungo - PhD Student
37. Ms. J. Urassa - PhD Student
38. Ms. H. Mlula - PhD Student
39. Mr. E. Millanzi - PhD Student
40. Mr. L. Mgumi - PhD Student
41. Mr. M. Maurus - PhD Student
42. Mr. S. Nuhu - PhD Student
43. Mr. F. Nyanda - PhD Student

SECRETARIAT
1. Mr. A. Moshi - Project Administrative Officer
2. Mr. L. Kimaro - Project Accountant

ITEM NO.1 OF THE AGENDA: PRELIMINARIES

MINUTE 1

1.1 OPENING OF THE MEETING
The moderator, Prof. Kombe called the meeting to order at 08.30hrs; and thereafter invited Prof. G. Kassenga, the DVC-AA to give a welcoming note.

1.2 WELCOME NOTE
The DVC-AA welcomed all Swedish partners and commended them for being able to travel down to Tanzania to attend this meeting. He further informed participants that the meeting was very important for both colleagues from Sweden and Tanzania as it is meant to review progress after one year of programme implementation (2015/16) and provide an opportunity for interactions between PhD students and their supervisors.

1.3 PARTICIPANTS' INTRODUCTION
The Moderator invited participants to make self introduction before the start of the meeting. Thereafter he invited Dr. Inger from the Swedish Embassy (Dar es Salaam) as well as representatives from ISP, Uppsala to convey their greetings.

1.3.1 GREETINGS FROM THE EMBASSY OF SWEDEN (DSM)
1.3.2 Dr. Inger Lundgren was impressed by a good attendance to the meeting. INFORMED that the the focus of the meeting would be more on results, capacity building results, scientific results, outreach and unexpected results, (the latter regardless of which year the capacity/knowledge were created) achieved during the first year (2015/16) of programme implementation.

1.3.3 GREETINGS FROM ISP, UPPSALA
Informed that way back in June 2016 ISP entered into contract with the Swedish Counterparts in the programme in respect of coordination activities. Apart from
coordination activities, ISP is also responsible for students’ allowances and organization of workshops for Swedish supervisors etc.

1.4 CONFIRMATION OF THE QUORUM
1.4.1 CONFIRMED the quorum
1.4.2 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The following agenda items were adopted:

1. Presentation of Year One (2015/2016) Overall Programme Results for the Sida-ARU Research Cooperation Programme

2. Presentation of year One (2015/2016) Results by the six sub-programmes.

2.1. 2190: Quest for Alternative Urban Planning Model for Small towns
   i. Sustainable Provision of Water Services, The case of Tanzania Small Towns.
   ii. Land Use Dynamics in Small Towns for Sustainable Development; Analysis of the Spatial Growth.

2.2. 2191: Governance of Land and Municipal Services in Urban Centres in Tanzania.

2.3 2197: Informality and Habitation in the Context of Changing Urban Landscape.
   i. Recreational Spaces in Informal Built Environment: Meaning and space creation.

2.4 2193: Real Estate Market Dynamics and Housing Finance
   i. Towards the Development of Housing Price Indices in Tanzania: Remedial Measures to Data Constraints and Suggested Practical Model.

2.5 2201: Access to Land Resources Vulnerability and HIV/AIDS in Tanzania.
   i. Changing Customary Land tenure Regimes in Rural Societies Tanzania: Experience of Waluguru and Wandamba.
   ii. Land Governance and Vulnerability: the role of the institutions in mediating access and ownership of land to people affected with HIV-AIDS in Shinyanga-Tanzania.

2.6 2203: Developing Capacity to Address Challenges of Commercial Pressure over Land for Large Scale Investment in Agriculture, Energy and Minerals Exploitation.
   i. Land conflicts in Rural Tanzania: lessons from villages with commercial farming.
   ii. Assessing communities' ability to address challenges of large scale land acquisition in Tanzania.

2.7 2273: Research Supporting Components and Community Outreach Programme.
3. Discussion; Questions & Answers

ITEM NO.2 OF THE AGENDA: OVERALL PROGRAMME RESULTS
MINUTE 2

2.0 INVITED Dr. Y. Senkondo to give a brief presentation of the Overall Programme results for the reporting period July 2015 – June 2016. – Overall results

2.1 SUMMARISED the overall achievements for the reporting year as: five (5) PhD curricular developed and approved by ARU Senate; developed curricular for PhD cross cutting courses, developed 1 Master programme, 5 PhD curricular in use and enrolled twelve (12) PhD students. The programme has further commissioned 10 minor research projects in progress, development of quality assurance tools in progress and 20 staff trained on QA. Also restructuring of the former Land Administration Unit (LAU) into Research, Innovation and Technology Centre in progress. REPORTED that more elaborate results will be presented by the individual sub programmes.

2.1.1 RECEIVED and DISCUSSED overall programme results for the reporting period July 2015 – June 2016.

2.1.2 ASKED to provide a general assessment of the project for the 1st year of programme implementation.

2.1.3 RESPONDED that generally the annual targets have been achieved. More details of what has been achieved will be reported from the sub programme presentations.

2.1.4 CONGRATULATED Dr. Y. Senkondo for a good presentation of results for the overall Programme for year one (2015/2016) of programme implementation.

ITEM NO.3 OF THE AGENDA: QUEST FOR ALTERNATIVE URBAN PLANNING MODEL FOR SMALL TOWNS
MINUTE 3

3.0 PRESENTED an overview of the sub programme research with the the general objective being to increase research and training capacity on developing alternative Urban Planning Models for managing spatial growth and development of small towns by 2020. The presentation further indicated the three research components as two to be done under PhD double degree and one major research. The two components were to be presented by the PhD students enrolled under the sub programme.

3.1 RECEIVED and DISCUSSED Annual results report of the sub-programme on Quest for alternative Urban Planning Model for Small towns.

3.2 Sustainable Provision of water Service: The Case of Tanzania Small Towns – Ms. Happiness Mlula (PhD Candidate)

3.2.1 INFORMED that the main objective of the study is to explore how the provision of water services in small towns can be made more efficient, effective and sustainable.
3.2.2 The presentation HIGHLIGHTED government initiatives with regard to provision of water services in Tanzania. Despite all the government initiatives access to clean water in small town has not been sustainable.

3.3 Discussion.

3.3.1 ASKED to provide status of the population growth in small towns as trends shows that many people are moving to big cities.

3.3.2 RESPONDED that most of the small towns emerge as a result of mining or agricultural activities; and the growth is also influenced by strategic positions such as being close to main transportation modes or road junction. This attracts people from the nearby villages to move to these small towns to conduct various business activities. Ultimately the number of people in the small towns increase.

3.3.3 ADVISED to include institutional set up of the small towns.

3.3.4 ADVISED to draw a link between sustainable provision of water services and gender dimension.

3.3.5 ADVISED that the study takes into consideration the issue of land ownership in both formal and informal emergency and growth of small towns.

3.4 Land use dynamics in Small towns for Sustainable Development: analysis of factors shaping their spatial growth – Mr. Maglan Charles Sangenoi (PhD Candidate)

3.4.1 INFORMED that the objectives of the study are:

i. To identify and categorize types and pattern of emergence and development of small towns in Tanzania.

ii. To explore the influence of town activities toward land use dynamics in their areas.

iii. To examine the roles of actors in managing development of land uses in small towns in Tanzania.

iv. To assess the implication of the existing legal framework towards emergence and development of small towns in Tanzania

3.4.2 NOTED that there is inadequate land use planning in Tanzania with 85 percent of towns lacking master plans to guide land uses (NAOT 2014).

3.5 Discussion.

3.5.1 ADVISED that a paper on “Categorization of small towns, their influence and rate of emergence” be written together with Ms. Happiness Mlula.

3.5.2 NOTED that the research questions are too many and ADVISED to re-visit and collapse some of the questions.

3.5.3 DIRECTED to bring up theoretical underpinnings for the location of the small towns.

3.5.4 ADVISED to differentiate between institutional and legal framework.

3.5.5 ADVISED to re-structure the presentation and be more systematic.
ITEM NO.4 OF THE AGENDA: 2191 GOVERNANCE OF LAND AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES IN URBAN CENTRES IN TANZANIA

MINUTE 4

4.0 PRESENTED the sub programme overview pointing the overall objective as “to enhance training and research capacity in the governance of land and municipal services in urban centres in Tanzania”. REPORTED the achievements for the reporting year as developed and approved PhD curriculum; developed Master programme curricular; selected and registered 2 PhD students who started courses; started preparation of comprehensive proposal for major research.

4.1 RECEIVED and DISCUSSED Annual Results Report of the sub-programme on Governance of Land and Municipal Services in Urban Centres in Tanzania.

4.1.1 INFORMED that the PhD students would present their research proposals being developed.

4.1.2 Discussion.

4.1.3 ASKED to mention some of the stakeholders invited during the stakeholders' consultation workshop for curriculum development.

4.1.4 RESPONDED that participants invited to the stakeholder consultation workshop were people from the Local Authorities, representatives from University of Dar es Salaam and the private sector.

4.2 Urban Land Governance in Tanzania: Access to Land in Peri-Urban Areas of Dar es Salaam – Mr. Said Nuhu (PhD Candidate)

4.2.1 INFORMED that the main objective of the study is to assess the governance of land accessibility in the peri-urban areas of Dar es Salaam.

4.2.2 The presentation INFORMED that there has been a notable rush for land in peri-urban areas in recent years. At present peri-urban areas, and specifically those close to major cities are rapidly and spontaneously transforming without any guidance or control.

4.3 Discussion.

4.3.1 ADVISED to use institutional theory instead of democratic governance theory.

4.3.2 INFORMED that the private sector has taken over the business. ADVISED to use the GIS tool to map the rate of urban sprawl in peri-urban areas.

4.3.3 NOTED that there is no link between research questions and conceptual framework. ADVISED to use research variables to improve on the research questions.
4.4 Analysis of Landscape-scale Ecosystems Services based approach feasibility to Peri-Urban Land Management in Tanzania – Mr. Lazaro Mngumi (PhD Candidate)

4.4.1 INFORMED that the main objective of the study is to analyse the feasibility of a landscape-scale, ecosystems services based approach to peri-urban land management in Tanzania.

4.4.2 The presentation NOTED that Dar es Salaam just like most other cities in the global south is characterized by high rate of urbanization. The city is expanding towards the peri-urban areas.

4.4.3 OBSERVED that municipal capacity and conventional planning are inadequate to deal with environmental and developmental changes in peri-urban areas where agricultural, natural and urban ecosystems are intertwined.

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 ADVISED to rephrase the research question on “What are the implications of this research for further research and policy on landscape scale ecosystems services management in Tanzania”

4.5.2 NOTED that the stated research questions are too loaded and ADVISED the presentor to be more specific.

4.5.3 SUGGESTED to include also discussions on Land market and land value.

4.5.4 NOTED a common problem with all PhD candidates’ presentations that most of the research questions are not well structured and ADVISED to formulate research questions in the way that they are exploratory.

ITEM NO.5 OF THE AGENDA: INFORMALITY AND HABITATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CHANGING URBAN LANDSCAPE (2197)

MINUTE 5

5.0 RECEIVED and DISCUSSED Annual Results Report of the Sub-programme on informality and habitation in the context of changing Urban Landscape.

5.1 INFORMED that the main objective of the study is to explore tacit concepts and approaches in space and place formation and use in the urban landscape so as to inform the conventional upgrading and regularization of informal built environment as well as enculturation of the formal planning and architecture.

5.2 Recreation and their Corresponding Convivial Spaces in Informal Settlement, the Case of Dar es Salaam – Mr. Edson Sanga (PhD Candidate)

5.2.1 INFORMED that the main objective of the study is to identify the geographical, physical, psychological and managerial elements of recreation spaces in informal settlement so as to avail tacit knowledge on formation, use and management of recreation spaces.

5.2.2 The presentation INFORMED that Dar es salaam city has 80 percent of its population living in informal settlements. The question is “How possible can 80 percent of the 4.5 million urbanites live and enjoy vibrant life in informal settlements with no urban demarcated spaces for recreation use synonymous with those in planned areas”.

7
5.3 Discussion
5.3.1 ASKED to re-write all the research questions (which started with “To identify”) because it appears that there is no analytical issue for review.

5.4 Urban Fabric and Outdoor Thermal Comfort in Warm Humid Climates a focus on Dar es salaam’s Informal Settlements – Mr. Modest Maurus (PhD Candidate)
5.4.1 INFORMED that the main objective of the study is to explore the relationship between urban fabric and outdoor thermal comfort in informal settlements and its influence on the ways which urbanite’s cope with thermal discomfort as well as urbanites perceptions on the same.
5.4.2 The presentation INFORMED that there is an increasing challenge of thermal discomfort condition facing urbanites living in informal settlements which accommodates 70% of the population. These challenges affect urbanites in informal settlements in terms of poor dispersion of air pollutants; high levels of heat stress which decreases productivity, reduces human comfort and increases mortality due to heat-related problems.

5.5 Discussions
5.5.1 ADVISED to seek more information from a similar study conducted by Dr. Victor Chisanga recently.
5.5.2 RESPONDED that research method employed by Dr. Chisanga was based on the the research questions which inquired three main things: the interrelationship of the winds and the built form, magnitude of the effects of stressful thermal conditions, and practices of thermal control in the study settlement. This study will use different methodology which employ standard equipments to study thermal discomfort condition facing urbanites living in informal settlements. 5.5.3 ADVISED to revisit the research design and research strategies for the study.
5.5.4 ADVISED to include names of supervisors in the presentation.

ITEM NO.6 OF THE AGENDA: 2193-REAL ESTATE MARKETS DYNAMICS AND HOUSING

MINUTE 6

6.0 INFORMED that the main objective of the sub-programme is to establish evidence-based Research Training Capacity in Real Estate Market Dynamics and Housing Finance at ARU the results of which will be deployed in the real estate sector.

6.1 RECEIVED and DISCUSSED Annual Results Report of the Sub-programme on Real estate markets dynamics and housing.

6.2 Towards the development of housing price indices in Tanzania. Remedial measures to data constraints and suggested practical model-Frank Nyanda,(PhD Candidate)
6.2.1 INFORMED that the main objective of the study is to examine the best possible approach to develop house price indices given data constraints in the Tanzania real estate market.

6.2.2 The presentation INFORMED that paucity of data in the real estate market in Tanzania has for long been a critical concern among real estate market players and experts. The study focuses on the residential rather than the commercial side of the market.

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 ASKED whether lack of data affected information from investors on the returns.

6.3.2 RESPONDED that he has not yet collected enough information on the matter.

6.3.3 ADVISED to draw a link between research methodology, research objectives and research questions.

6.3.4 ADVISED to consider the role of brokers in the informal real estate market.

6.3.6 INQUIRED whether there is a difference between the house with a legal document and one with no legal document.

6.3.7 RESPONDED that that it doesn’t matter whether the house has a legal document or not. The price of a house is based on several attributes which include location, size, number of rooms, proximity to modes of public transport etc.

6.3.8 ASKED to consider the issue of informality and formality in the study.

6.3.9 RESPONDED that the study focuses on certain variables that add value to the house and not whether the house is in a formal or informal settlement.

6.3.10 ASKED if the study only considered privately owned house or even institutional owned residential houses.

6.3.11 RESPONDED that the study considered both privately and institutionally owned residential houses.

6.3.12 ASKED whether the study focused on building prices or broker setting order.

6.3.13 RESPONDED that the price is determined by sellers.

6.3.14 ASKED what if someone wants to pay more.

6.3.15 RESPONDED that it depends on the bidding prices. Otherwise, it is a buyer and seller agreement.

6.4 Affordability of Housing in Tanzania: Evaluation of Financing Techniques in Dar es Salaam – Mr. Eginno Millanzi – (PhD Candidate)

6.4.1 INFORMED that the objectives of the study are:

(i) To identify and describe the factors affecting housing affordability to middle income households in Tanzania,
(ii) To examine how housing financing techniques influence housing affordability and
(iii) To determine the level of housing affordability to homeowners/prospective home buyers in Tanzania.
6.4.2 The presentation *INFORMED* that despite the legal and institutional policy framework on mortgage financing in place in Tanzania, the diverse backgrounds of the actors and the nascence of the housing finance market requires an informed understanding of how housing financing techniques enhance the delivery of affordable housing units.

6.5 Discussion
6.5.1 ADVISED to include courses undertaken in Sweden in the study plan.
6.5.2 ADVISED to find new/current data on persistent housing deficit. The current figure of 3,000,000 deficit country wide is outdated and unsubstantiated.
6.5.3 ASKED whether the government decision to withdraw its funds from the banks affected the liquidity in the banks and its market.
6.5.4 RESPONDED that the banks need to develop a secondary market. Foreign investors may inject in some funds if there is a good investment environment in the banking industry in the country.

**ITEM NO.7 OF THE AGENDA: ACCESS TO LAND RESOURCES VULNERABILITY AND HIV/AIDS IN TANZANIA**

**MINUTE 7**

7.0 INFORMED that the sub-programme has two specific objectives. These are:
   i. To establish a framework for mapping the attitudes and patterns of land ownership of the PLWHIV/AIDS in Tanzania by the year 2020.
   ii. To improve the capability of trainers and researchers in evaluating the adequacy of the land policies, legislations and regulations on protecting the land rights of the PLWHIV/AIDS/PAHA at least by 50% in 2020.

7.1 RECEIVED and DISCUSSED annual results report of the Sub-programme on Access to Land resources Vulnerability and HIV/AIDS in Tanzania.

7.2 Changing Customary Land Tenure Regimes in Rural Societies of Tanzania Experience of Waluguru and Wanyakyusa – Ms. Janesta A. Urassa (PhD Candidate)

7.2.1 INFORMED that the main objective of this study is to explore the changes on customary land tenure regimes and gender relations through the experience of Waluguru and Wanyakyusa.

7.2.2 The presentation INFORMED that in Tanzania every person has a right to own land. Traditions that governed land rights have changed overtime and women’s right to property including the land is still insecure.

7.3 Discussion
7.3.1 ADVISED to contact Haki Ardhi for more information related to the study.
7.3.2 NOTED that the vulnerable group which is the core issue in the study is not well captured.
7.3.3 **ASKED** to explain how will the researcher be able to establish what is really happening in the field.

7.3.4 **RESPONDED** that the researcher will apply random sampling techniques to people affected with HIV and Purposive sampling to people with HIV.

7.3.5 **ADVISED** to make comparison of the Customary Land ownership in specific tribes.

7.3.6 **INFORMED** that there is a land law which governed Customary Land Tenure. **ADVISED** to read issues of Customary Land Tenure from the book written by Liz and Willy.

7.4 **Land Governance and Vulnerability: The role of Institutions in mediating access and ownership of Land to people affected with HIV-AIDS in Shinyanga Tanzania - Mr. Stanslaus P. Butungo - (PhD Candidate)**

7.4.1 **INFORMED** that the objective of the study is to evaluate the role and influence of the institutional framework in addressing HIV/AIDS related vulnerability in accessing land resources in rural areas.

7.4.2 The presentation **INFORMED** that the emergence of HIV AIDS and its associated impacts has exposed people affected with HIV/AIDS to be vulnerable regarding access and ownership of land. Little is not known on the role of institutional framework through which ownership rights of vulnerable groups (that have been historically disadvantaged in terms of access to land), can be protected against the increasing internal and external pressures.

7.5 **Discussion**

7.5.1 **ASKED** to state how ethical issues will be handled knowing that the researcher comes from the same community.

7.5.2 **RESPONDED** that the researcher will apply Snowball sampling technique whereby through the help of VCT Centres, the researcher will ask for assistance from the subject to help identify people who have also been infected with HIV/AID. **ADVISED** to show the disadvantages of the researcher conducting the study at his home place (Shinyanga).

7.5.3 **ADVISED** to address ethical issues in the study.

7.5.4 **INQUIRED** whether the study has made comparison with other regions affected with HIV/AIDS.

7.5.5 **RESPONDED** that many studies have been conducted in Njombe and Iringa regions, which have the highest number of people affected with HIV/AIDS in the Country.
ITEM NO.8 OF THE AGENDA: 2203: DEVELOPING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES OF COMMERCIAL PRESSURE OVER LAND FOR LARGE-SCALE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE, ENERGY, AND MINERALS EXPLOITATION

MINUTE 8

8.0 INFORMED that the overall objective of the programme is to build analytical capacity to address challenges emanating from large-scale land acquisition for commercial exploitation of land resources.

8.1 RECEIVED and DISCUSSED Annual Results Report from Sub-programme on developing capacity to address Challenges of Commercial pressure over Land for large-scale Investment in Agriculture, Energy, and Minerals Exploitation.

8.2 Land Conflicts in Rural Tanzania: Lessons from Villages with Commercial Farming – Mr. Hussein Kayera (PhD Candidate)

8.2.1 INFORMED that the main objective is to examine land conflicts in rural areas where large portions of land have been acquired for investment in commercial farming so as to come up with tools and methods that will be used to mitigate rural land conflicts associated with commercial farming.

8.2.2 The presentation NOTED that there is concern on increasing land conflicts associated with increased investment in commercial farming that negatively affects the livelihood of rural people and disrupt production plans of established commercial farms. Despite the negative consequences of rural land conflicts associated with commercial farming, there is little information on the factors that bring about and sustain such conflicts.

8.3 Discussion

8.3.1 ADVISED to select a particular district/village and map all land conflicts which emerged due to commercial farming.

8.3.2 REQUESTED to provide information on the farmers conflicts in Tanzania.

8.3.3 RESPONDED that the study focused on land conflicts between investors and local people and not farmers vs pastoralists.

8.3.4 INQUIRED whether there is any information regarding the size of investments and number of conflicts in Tanzania.

8.3.5 RESPONDED that he has not read enough literature to acquire more information on the matter.

8.3.6 ADVISED to show a mechanism that will be used to handle these conflicts.

8.3.7 INQUIRED whether the study considered regulations that guide investment on commercial farming/policies and recommendations which require transfer of people in other areas to give way for investors.

8.3.8 RESPONDED that the focus is on the current system where it works and failed.
8.4 Assessing smallholders’ ability to cope with challenges of large scale land acquisitions in Tanzania – Mr. Martin Mpandikizi (PhD Candidate)

8.4.1 INFORMED that the objective of the study is to identify the way and extent large scale agricultural investments have affected rural livelihood. Modeling for tailor made capacity building and devising techniques of addressing challenges caused by this commercial pressure over land.

8.4.2 The presentation INFORMED that large scale land acquisition negatively impact on smallholders’ livelihoods on food insecurity, decreased investment in land and physical displacement.

8.5 Discussion

8.5.1 NOTED a mismatch between the title of the study and the study objectives. ADVISED to check and correct accordingly.

8.5.2 NOTED that there is no clear connection between the five (5) research objectives and the two (2) research questions. ADVISED to revise them accordingly.

8.5.3 ADVISED to combine research objective 1 and 2. Research objective 3 be shifted to research objective 4; and research objective 4 be shifted to 3.

8.5.4 ASKED to state the reasons for choosing monograph instead of a paper.

8.5.5 RESPONDED that most of the PhD studies at ARU were conducted in monograph which inspired him to use the same.

8.5.6 INFORMED that what is required is to produce a monograph which has a quality for publication of a paper.

ITEM NO.9 OF THE AGENDA: 2273: RESEARCH SUPPORTING COMPONENTS AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMME.

MINUTE 9

9.0 INFORMED that the main objective of this programme is to improve the research support environment and community outreach at ARU by 2020. REPORTED that during the reporting year the support programme developed PhD crosscutting courses, operationalized 10 minor research projects that are in progress, development of QA tools in progress and 20 staff trained on QA. Started with procurement of equipment for the LAU-RIT office and studies for restructuring LAU into RIT ongoing.

RECEIVED and DISCUSSED annual report of the research supporting components and community outreach programme.

9.1 Discussion

9.1.2 ASKED the reasons for changing the name from LAU to RIT.

9.1.3 RESPONDED that initially the focus of LAU was to oversee issues related to land matters but the current research cooperation programme seeks to improve the research
support environment and community outreach at ARU as a whole. Hence the restructuring of LAU to RIT will bring in other academic units offering land-related courses at ARU to share their research results and participate in outreach activities.

9.1.4 ADVISED to use the outreach programme as a platform for sharing research results by various actors from the private sector, researchers, PhD students’ and supervisors.

ITEM NO.10 OF THE AGENDA: GENERAL DISCUSSION

MINUTE 10

10.0 NOTED that there are minimum courses for PhD students to attend at KTH, SLU and ARU. Students were informed that they would not travel to Sweden in the second year of programme implementation. WONDERED how they would complete their courses at KTH and SLU.

10.1 RESPONDED that the Swedish supervisors (from KTH and SLU) will visit Tanzania and offer the courses at ARU.

10.1.2 OBSERVED that the double degree PhD training has a lot of demands in terms of courses, examinations while students are also expected to perform many ARU activities. This threatens the probability of accomplishing the training programme on time.

10.1.3 RESPONDED that the double degree courses have been prescribed by the TCU, which is a regulatory authority over and above the University jurisdictional powers. However, the system in Sweden provides room for change.

10.1.4 INFORMED that supervisors should not discuss with their students independently regarding time for attending courses in Sweden in order to avoid interference with other programs. INSTEAD there will be a collective forum under the University programme coordinator.

10.1.5 INQUIRED whether PhD candidates will conduct their viva voce in both Sweden and at ARU or there will be only one.

10.1.6 RESPONDED that the defense will be held once after fulfilling conditions of both participating Universities i.e. ARU and the respective Swedish university.

10.1.7 ASKED what will happen if a supervisor was not available.

10.1.8 RESPONDED that each student has been assigned two supervisors, therefore the remaining supervisor will continue with the supervision.

10.1.9 INSISTED that supervisors must ensure they completed supervision of their students' within 4 years. Students were also advised to work extra hours in order to finish their studies on time.

10.1.11 INQUIRED how many papers are required for a student to complete his/her course for those doing with articles/papers.

10.1.12 RESPONDED that it is stipulated in the curriculum.

10.1.13 ADVISED Ardhi university to put in place the necessary infrastructure which will enable students to complete their courses on time.
ITEM NO.11 OF THE AGENDA: ANY OTHER BUSINESS AND CLOSING OF THE MEETING

MINUTE 11

11.0 Dr. Inger CONGRATULATED all for the active participation. INFORMED that she would send back comments on the Annual Report by early December 2016. ADVISED to include more explanations on the results; likewise students should add more details in the the report. A brief summary of students’ research projects should be included in the generic description of the subprogrammes and kept throughout the cooperation period.

11.1 REQUESTED that the reporting would describe results in a way that it could be used for posting on websites and social media.

11.2 INFORMED that in 2017 there will be celebration of 40 years of research cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania, it will be of paramount importance that ARU collects results from the cooperation that can be used for publications in view of and at the planned event.

There being no other business, the Moderator CLOSED the meeting at 16:30 hrs.

Mr. A. Moshi
Recorder

Prof. G. Kassenga
Chairperson, ARU

Dr. Lundgren I
Embassy of Sweden

Confirmed in the Meeting held on...........................................

Prof. Kassenga G.
Chairperson, ARU

19/1/2017
19/1/2017
19/07/2017

Date
Date
Date