



SHIMULIMULI COMPANY LIMITED
In Collaboration with
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA (OUT)



Reference No: SCL/OUT/TCDP/2026/02

SCL / OUT FINAL RESEARCH REPORT BLUEPRINT

1. COVER PAGE (Institutional Identity)

The cover page shall be prepared in a formal academic format and must include the following elements:

- At the top center of the page
 - ✓ Place the official institutional logos of Shimulimuli Company Limited and The Open University of Tanzania.
- The main title of the report
 - ✓ Shall be written in capital letters
 - ✓ Using Arial font size 24, bold, and centered
- Directly below the title
 - ✓ Include the subtitle
 - ✓ A Comprehensive Technical Study for the TCDP 2026 Archive Cycle
- The researcher's details
 - ✓ Full Name: [Student Name]
 - ✓ Registration Number: [OUT Student ID]
 - ✓ Program: [e.g., Journalism and Tourism]
- The location details
 - ✓ Village, District, Region
 - ✓ GPS Coordinates: Latitude and Longitude
- The submission date
 - ✓ Format: Date of Submission: [DD/MM/YYYY]

2. PREFACE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

2.1 Preface

The preface shall consist of approximately 200 words. It must clearly explain the rationale for selecting the specific cultural asset or technology for documentation under the 2026 TCDP cycle. The statement should highlight the cultural, historical, and academic importance of the subject and explain its relevance to preservation and research.

2.2 Table of Contents

The table of contents shall be automatically generated. It must accurately list all sections of the report, beginning from the executive summary or preface and ending with the conclusion and appendices.

3. SECTION 01. NUTRITIONAL HERITAGE (ALCHEMY AND SURVIVAL)

This section focuses on the transformation of biological resources into cultural sustenance.

3.1 Bio-Origin and Taxonomy

The cultural asset must be identified using its local or tribal name, Swahili name, and scientific classification where applicable.

A pedological note must be included, describing the soil composition of the origin site such as volcanic, sandy, or clay soil. A photographic record of the source environment must also be attached.

An ecological symbiosis analysis must be provided, describing other plant or animal species found within the same environment and explaining their ecological relationship.

3.2 Processing and Transformation

A detailed description of the preparation process must be provided.

The kinetic analysis should describe the exact physical movements involved in preparation, including direction, rhythm, and technique.

Thermal control must document the type of fuel used, particularly wood species, and explain how the smoke or heat influences the final product.

If fermentation is involved, a fermentation log must be included, indicating duration, type of container used such as clay or wood, and ambient environmental conditions.

3.3 Social and Ritual Constraints

This subsection must describe the cultural and social rules governing consumption and preparation.

It should identify the demographic groups permitted to consume the product, such as elders, children, or specific social groups.

Harvesting or preparation timelines must be mapped according to seasonal or lunar cycles where applicable.

Any cultural prohibitions or taboos associated with preparation or consumption must be clearly documented.

4. SECTION 02. BOTANICAL FORENSICS (PHARMACOPEIA AND HEALING)

This section focuses on traditional medicinal knowledge and its validation.

4.1 Forensic Identification

High resolution photographic documentation must be included, showing leaves, bark, and roots of the plant or medicinal source.

A sensory profile must be recorded based on the healer's knowledge, including smell, taste, texture, and other identifying characteristics.

Collection ethics must be documented, including any rituals, prayers, or specific timing associated with harvesting.

4.2 Pharmaceutical Methodology

The extraction method must be clearly described, indicating whether the preparation involves boiling, soaking, or cold maceration.

Precise quantitative measurements must be recorded, including ratios of plant material to water or other solvents.

Storage and stability information must be provided, indicating shelf life and preservation methods such as drying, bottling, or other traditional techniques.

4.3 Clinical Safety

This subsection must describe dosage frequency and observable indicators of healing or toxicity.

Any dietary, behavioral, or social restrictions during treatment must be clearly documented.

An oral explanation from the healer regarding the spiritual or cultural interpretation of disease should also be included.

5. SECTION 03. SYSTEMATIC ENGINEERING (INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY)

This section focuses on the logic, design, and physical principles of traditional tools.

5.1 Material Engineering

A complete inventory of all materials used in construction must be provided, including wood types, animal products, resins, or other natural resources.

A structural analysis must explain why each material was selected, considering durability, flexibility, and resistance to environmental conditions.

The construction process must be documented step by step, clearly identifying the primary structural anchor or foundation of the design.

5.2 Operational Dynamics

A motion analysis must describe how the tool is used in practice, including observation of user posture and operation techniques.

A force analysis must explain the physical principles involved, such as leverage, gravity, or rotational force.

Maintenance procedures and repair practices must be documented, including any traditional or ritual methods used to restore functionality.

6. SECTION 04. CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSMISSION

This section examines cultural meaning and the continuity of knowledge across generations.

6.1 Cultural Value

The symbolic meaning of the cultural asset must be clearly explained in relation to identity, spirituality, or social structure.

Its ceremonial or ritual role must be described, including any festivals, rites of passage, or communal practices.

Community perception should be analyzed, including how different generations interpret or value the tradition.

6.2 Knowledge Transmission

The methods through which knowledge is passed from one generation to another must be documented, including oral teaching, apprenticeship, or observation.

Key custodians of knowledge such as elders, healers, or craftsmen must be identified.

A generational analysis should be included to determine whether the knowledge is being preserved or gradually lost.

6.3 Cultural Integrity

This subsection must assess whether the practice has remained authentic over time or undergone significant changes.

The influence of modernization, religion, or globalization must be evaluated.

Any risks of distortion, misinterpretation, or cultural erosion must be clearly stated.

7. SECTION 05. ECONOMIC AND SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

5.1 Economic Value

This section must explain whether the cultural practice generates income or contributes to local livelihoods.

It should identify the market presence of the product or practice at local, regional, or national levels.

A value chain analysis must be included, identifying producers, processors, and distributors.

5.2 Sustainability Assessment

An assessment must be conducted on the availability of raw materials and natural resources used in the practice.

The environmental impact of the activity must be evaluated, including any positive or negative effects.

Traditional conservation or regeneration practices must also be documented.

5.3 Threat Analysis

Key factors contributing to the decline or survival of the practice must be identified, including urbanization, climate change, or cultural shifts.

An assessment must be made regarding the risk of knowledge loss and the number of remaining practitioners.

An urgency level must be assigned as low, medium, or high based on the level of risk.

8. SECTION 06. CONCLUSION AND ARCHIVAL SUMMARY

This section must provide a clear and concise summary of the entire research.

It should highlight the key findings and explain the uniqueness of the documented cultural asset.

The importance of preserving this knowledge must be clearly stated.

A final threat assessment must be included, followed by practical recommendations for preservation. These may include digital documentation, educational programs, and policy or community-based interventions.

9. APPENDIX (MANDATORY SUPPORTING EVIDENCE)

A. Oral History Transcript

This must include a full transcription of interviews conducted with cultural practitioners. Both the original language and English translation must be provided.

B. Field Notes

Scanned handwritten notes collected during fieldwork must be attached.

C. Visual Documentation

All images must be in JPEG format and properly labeled with captions such as Figure 1 followed by a clear description of the image.

10. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

All documents must be formatted in Times New Roman font, size 12, with line spacing of 1.15. All images must be original and captured in the field.

11. VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Before submission, confirm that all images are correctly embedded in JPEG format, all sections are complete, and all required media files have been uploaded to the official SCL system.

12. SUBMISSION

The final report must be submitted via email to: project@shimulimulicompanyltd.co.tz