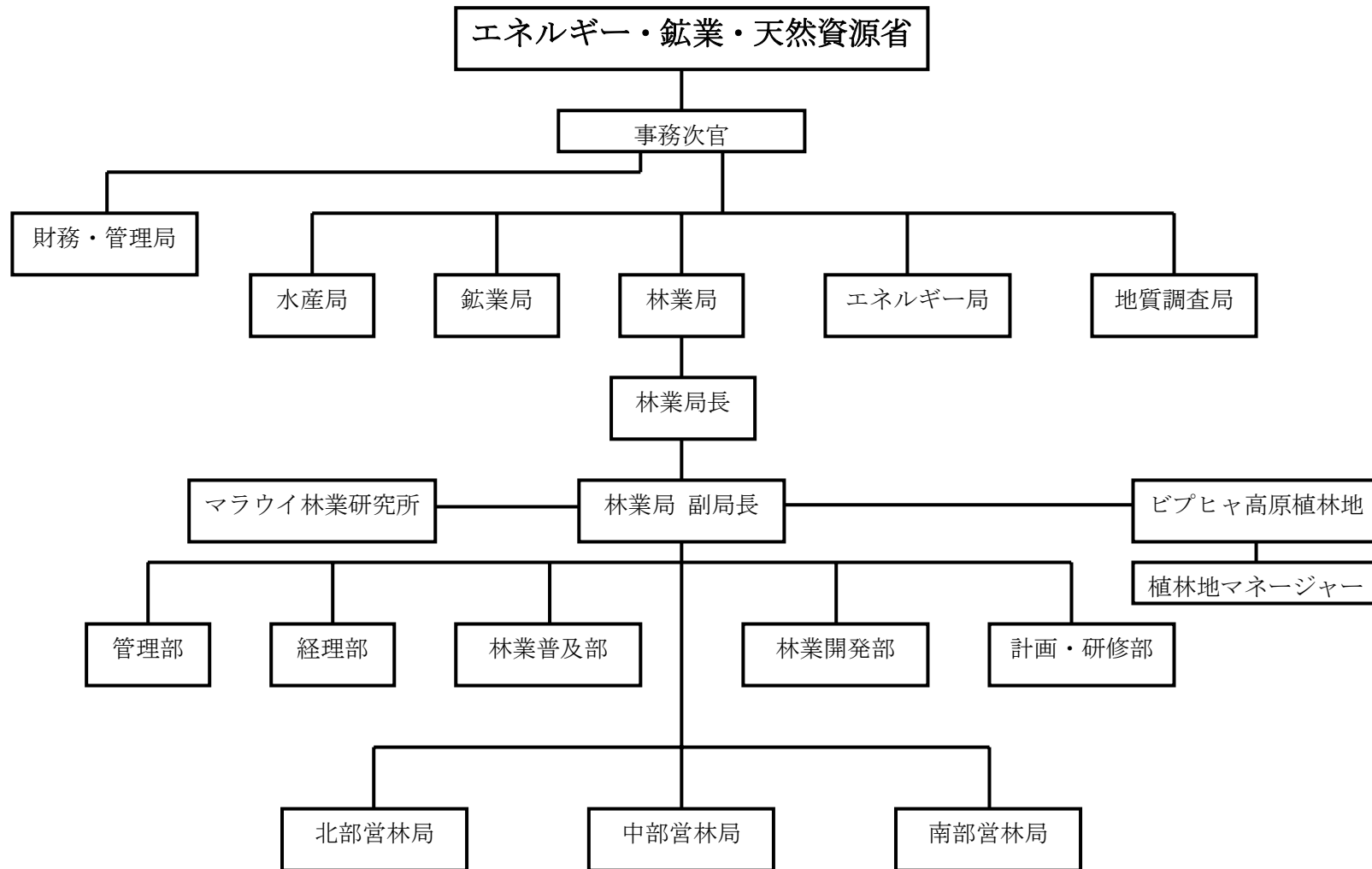


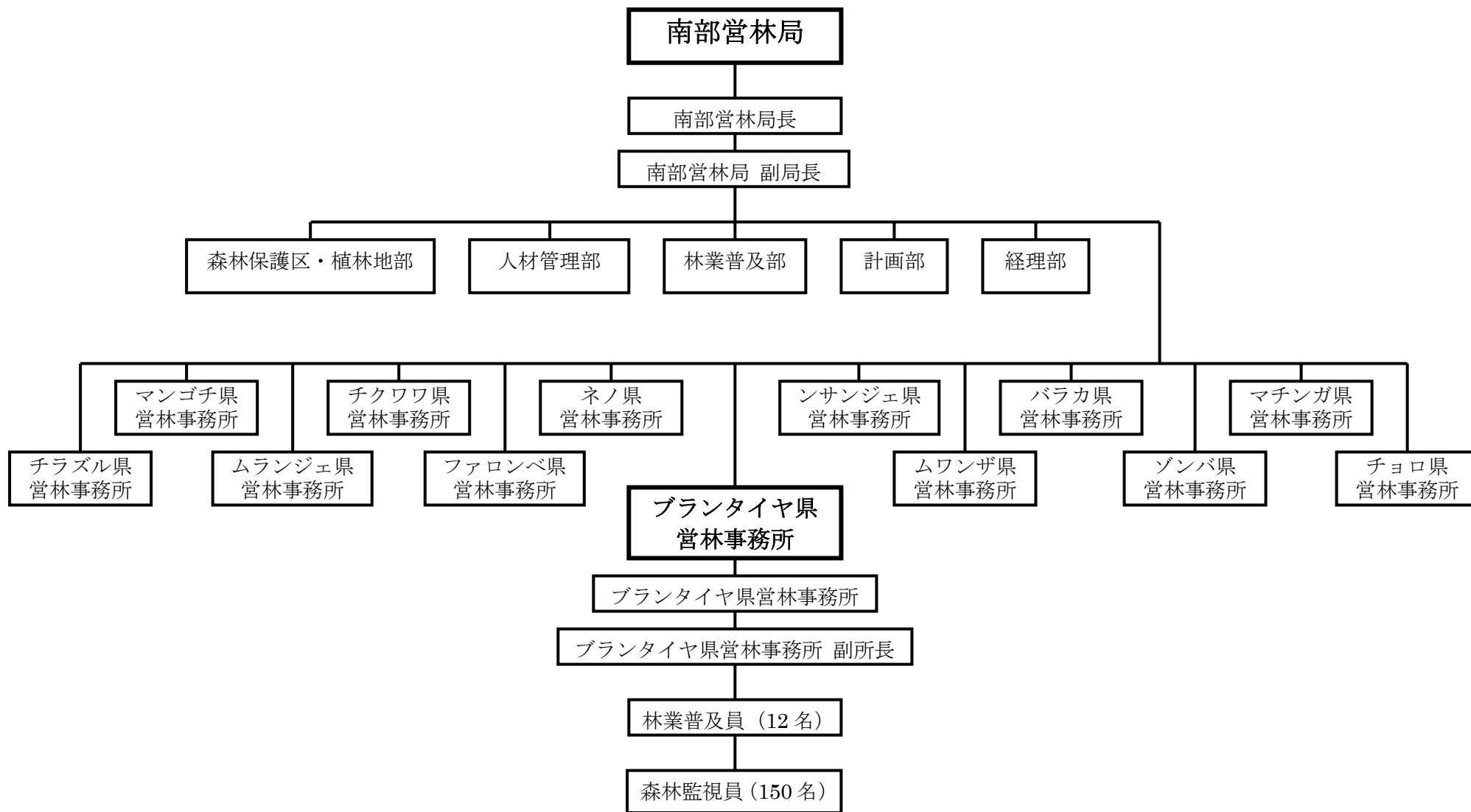
付属資料

2. マラウイ国関連政府機関組織図

エネルギー・鉱業・天然資源省 組織図



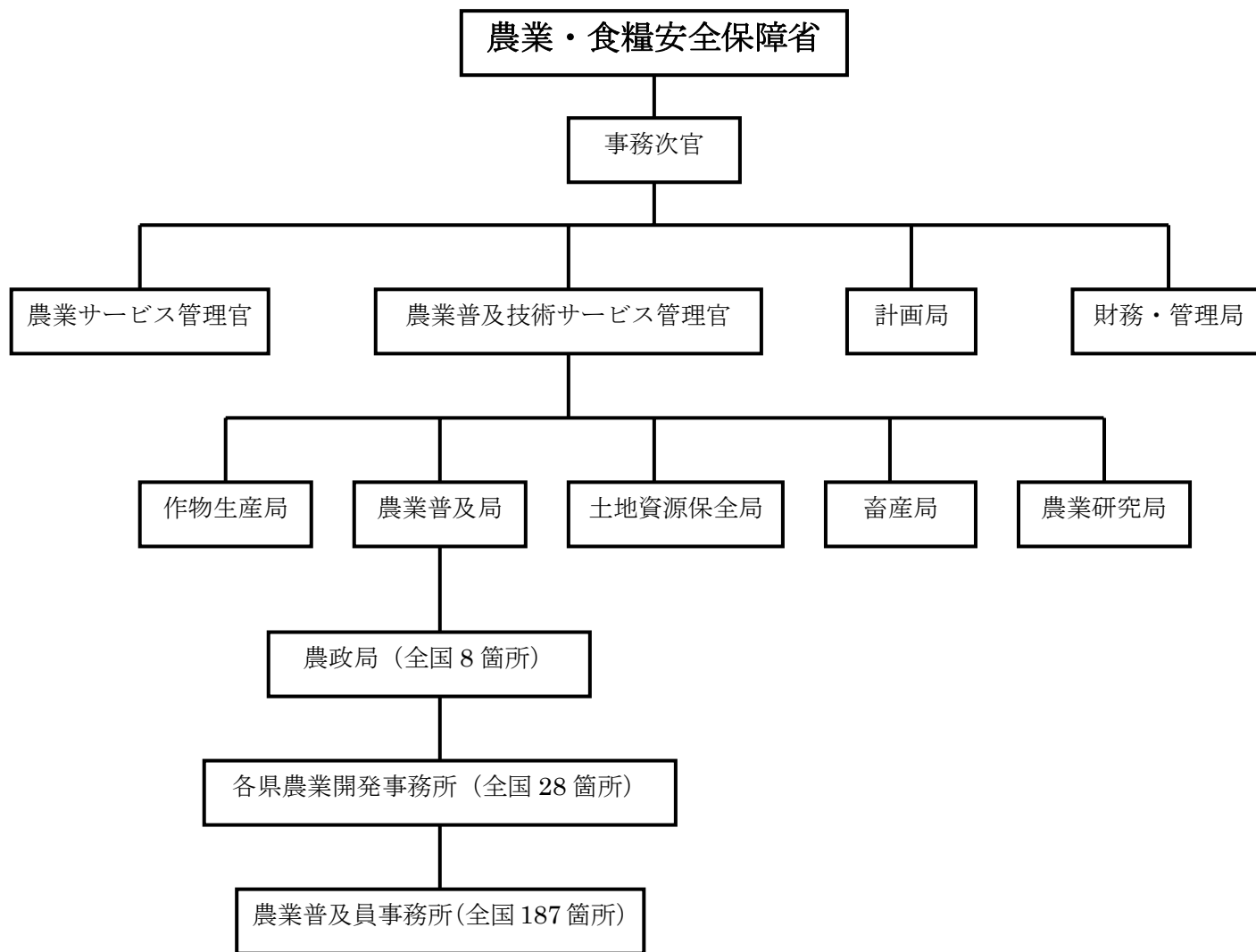
南部営林局・ブランタイヤ営林事務所 組織図



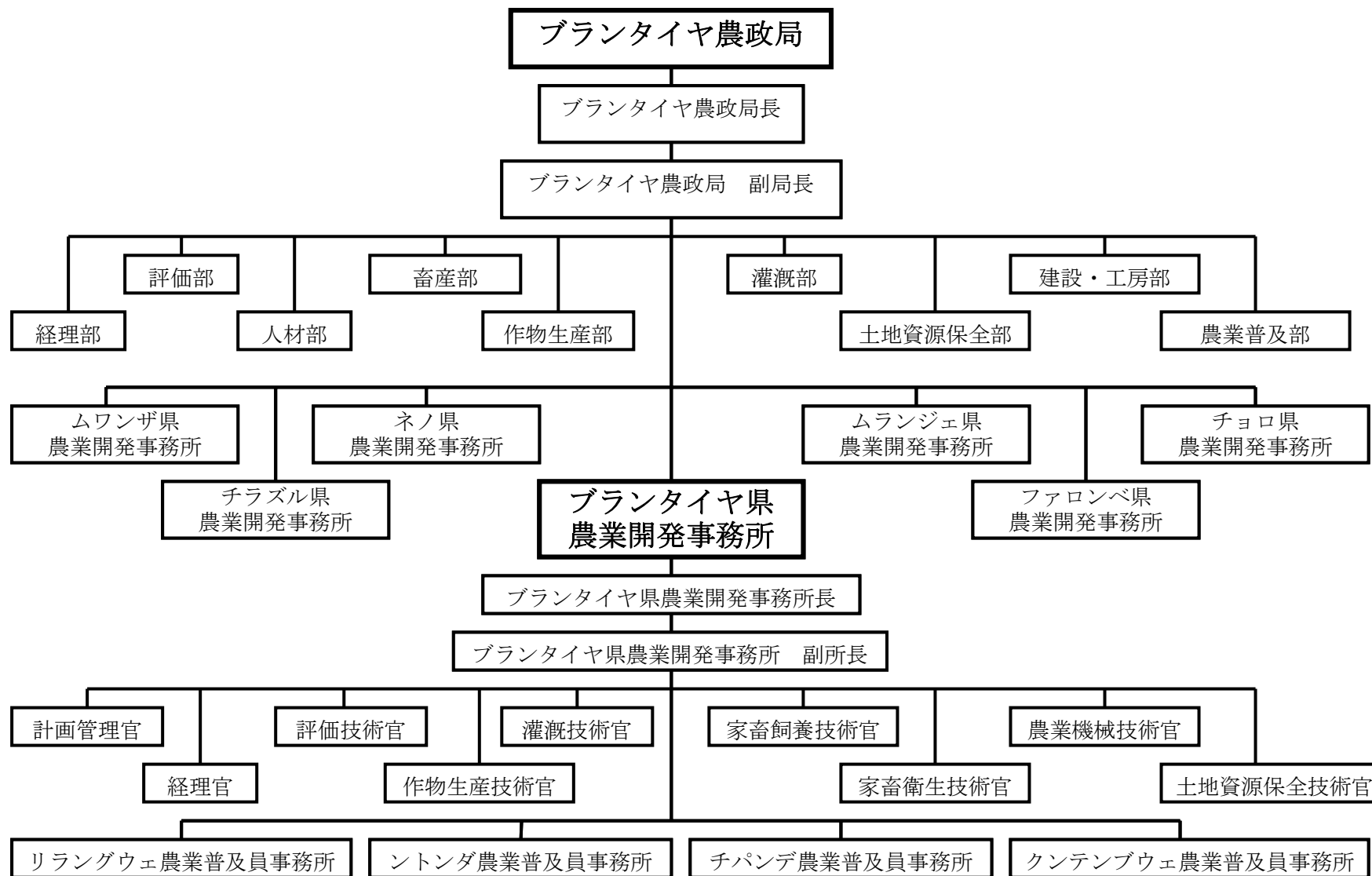
92

出典：南部営林局・ブランタイヤ林業事務所資料（2007年3月現在）

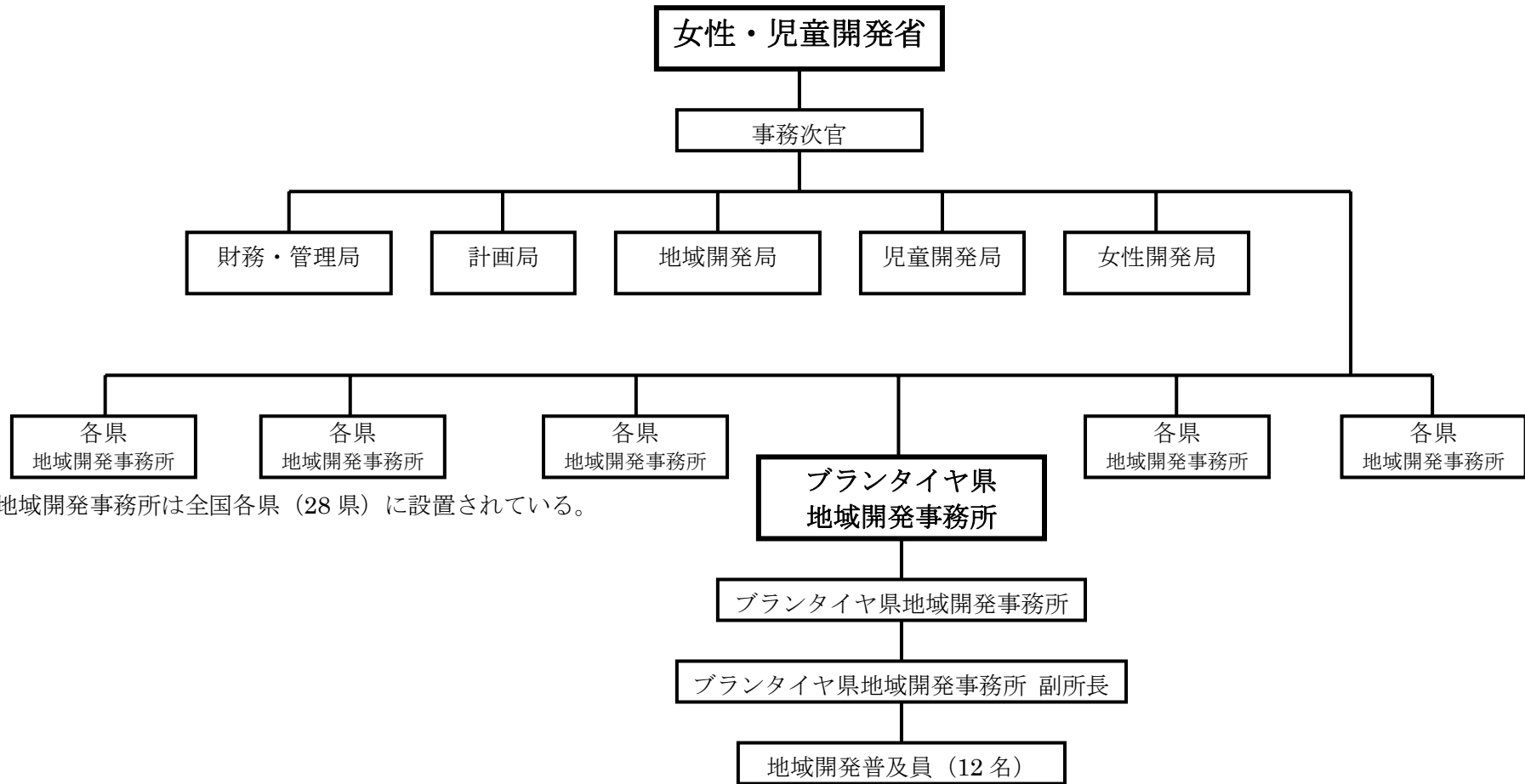
農業・食糧安全保障省 組織図



ブルンタイヤ農政局・ブルンタイヤ県農業開発事務所 組織図



女性・児童開発省、ブランタイヤ県地域開発事務所 組織図



※ 地域開発事務所は全国各県（28 県）に設置されている。

付属資料

3. マラウイ国新聞記事 『Malawi News』紙 (2007年2月9日付)
「Finding alternative energy sources」



Over dependence on charcoal and firewood causes deforestation (Inset) People selling charcoal



Finding alternative energy sources

BY DEBORAH NYANGULU

MALAWI is known as the Warm Heart of Africa not only for the friendliness of its people, but also for the natural beauty, which endows the country.

But unfortunately, Malawi is slowly losing its warm heartedness due to environmental degradation.

One of the major causes of this degradation is the wanton cutting down of trees for baking charcoal and firewood.

The National Energy Policy of 2003 laments Malawi's over dependence on charcoal and firewood, which accounts for nearly 93 percent of the country's aggregate energy demand.

Modern energy sources such as electricity, petroleum products, coal and other renewable energy sources account for the remaining 7 percent, distributed, respectively, as follows: 2.3 percent, 3.5 percent, 1.0 percent and 0.2 percent.

The policy further says that household firewood and charcoal consumption, currently estimated at 7.5 million tonnes per annum, exceeds sustainable supply by 3.7 million tonnes, leading to an annual destruction of 50,000 to 75,000 hectares of natural forests.

The Department of Forestry also notes that in the past 25 years, forests reserves have declined from 47 percent to 28 percent of which 21 percent are in protected reserves.

Such deforestation has negative impact on the environment. For instance deforestation damages catchment areas leading to siltation

and seasonal dry-up of streams.

The subsequent siltation of Lake Malawi and the Shire River, for instance, interferes with the hydropower generation.

In addition, sedimentation in lakes and rivers has caused a loss in fish bio-diversity and production.

Furthermore, flash floods, in addition to threatening lives of people each year, wreck havoc on the country's roads and bridge infrastructure.

These are just some of the negative effects that deforestation has on the environment and as such it need not be emphasized further that it is imperative that Malawi immediately finds accessible and affordable alternative energy sources to charcoal and firewood.

It is for this reason that the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Natural Resources has decided to make the Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources Programme (PAESP) as its flagship project in the 2006 - 2007 fiscal year.

Minister of Mines, Energy and Natural Resources Henry Chimunthu Banda admits that it is a fact that the quest for alternative energy sources to charcoal and firewood is more critical in a country like Malawi.

"Energy development and utilization particularly from wood is a major culprit of environmental degradation and central to global climate change debates," says Banda.

"It is thus, imperative that we give the environment its due consideration through increased use of alternative energy sources to charcoal and firewood," he adds.

According to the 2006 PAESP

project document compiled by the Department of Energy Affairs (DEA), the overall objective of PAESP is to significantly increase the country's reliance on non traditional fuels for cooking and heating thereby improving the state of the country's environment.

On the other hand its immediate objective is to promote the utilization of various market ready viable alternative energy sources to substitute firewood and charcoal as preferred fuels for cooking and heating in order to reduce deforestation in the long run.

The PAESP has, therefore, identified several alternative energy sources that can be considered as possible replacements of charcoal and firewood.

The first of these alternatives is the gas based fuel, biogas. Biogas technology is based on the principle of biodegradation of organic materials in anaerobic conditions by bacteria. Biogas is an odourless, colourless and combustible mixture of gases of which methane is the major component.

PAESP project document says that biogas was introduced in Malawi in 1990 and presently there are about 20 to 30 small size biogas digesters although a majority of them are not fully functional.

A UNIDO study in 1997 showed that Malawi could produce about 317,000 cubic meters of biogas per day, firewood equivalent of 280,000 cubic meters.

Available literatures show that Malawi has adequate raw materials from various bio-waste sources to support a biogas programme. The

PAESP project document also shows that there is adequate knowledge and expertise in local institutions to implement a national biogas technology programme.

However, it notes that there is need to further develop the skills through more training.

Apart from biogas, the project has also identified two biomass based fuels namely biomass briquettes and coal.

Briquetting is one of the technologies that apply the densification process. In the process, a material is compressed to form a product of higher bulk density, low moisture content and uniform size, shape and properties.

Equipment for making briquettes is user friendly and does not require regular and complicated maintenance.

This technology is applicable to rural and peri-urban areas and a Briquette Evaluation Report of 2000 showed that biomass briquettes were reported to be cheaper than firewood and charcoal.

On the other hand Malawi can also popularize coal. Malawi has 1 billion metric tonnes of potential coal resources, of which 22 million tonnes are proven reserves of sub-bituminous to bituminous type.

Coal exploitation commenced in the country in 1985 at Kazwiziwi and later at Mchenga Coal Mine in 1989 in the Livingstone Coal field. Current national production is about 50 percent of the national demand of about 120,000 metric tonnes per annum.

Biomass energy conservation

technologies like a rocket stove are also another viable alternative energy source.

Although the rocket stove uses firewood it is a new stove technology available in the country that can reduce deforestation and control land degradation. It is easy to use and may save up to 60 - 90 percent firewood compared to other stoves.

Other alternatives include ethanol based fuels, electric energy and petroleum based fuels.

However although the country has these available alternative resources they have some shortfalls.

The PAESP project document admits that some of these technologies are not widely publicized, there is inadequate information, are lacking in reliable marketing strategy and might be relatively expensive compared to firewood and charcoal.

It is for these reasons that Banda says his Ministry alone cannot adequately promote these technologies and needs the assistance of other stakeholders, particularly those in the private sector.

Banda says through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement these alternatives can be rolled out and made available the general public at affordable prices.

It is high time that everyone in the country took a part in helping conserving the country's environment by promoting the use of alternative energy sources to charcoal and firewood.

付属資料

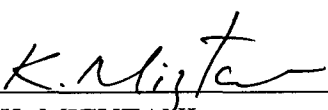
4. R/D

RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS
BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY IN MALAWI
AND
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI
ON
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR THE PROJECT FOR COMMUNITY VITALIZATION AND AFFORESTATION
IN MIDDLE SHIRE

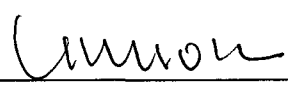
With regard to the Minutes of Meeting between the Preparatory Study Team and the Government of the Republic of Malawi dated on 2 March, 2007, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") through the Resident Representative of JICA Malawi Office had a series of discussions with the Malawian authorities concerned, on the desirable measures to be taken by JICA and the Government of the Republic of Malawi, for the successful implementation of the Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire.

As the result of the discussions, and in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Malawi, signed in Lilongwe on 1 March, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), the JICA Malawi Office and Malawian authorities concerned agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

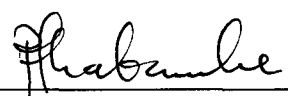
Lilongwe, August, 2007




Mr. K. MIZUTANI
Resident Representative
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Japan



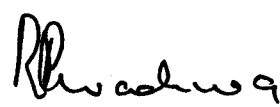
Mr. C.P. MSOSA
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Energy and Mines
The Republic of Malawi



Mr. P. KABAMBE
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
The Republic of Malawi



Mrs. O. T. CHIKANKHONI
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Women and Child Development
The Republic of Malawi



Mr. R. MWADIWA
Secretary to the Treasury
Ministry of Finance
The Republic of Malawi



THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

I. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI AND JICA

1. The Government of the Republic of Malawi will implement the Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) in cooperation with JICA.
2. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the framework of the Project which is given in ANNEX I.

II. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY JICA

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan and the provisions of Article III of the Agreement, JICA, as the executing agency for technical cooperation by the Government of Japan, will take, at its own expense, the following measures according to the normal procedures of its technical cooperation scheme.

1. DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

JICA will provide the services of the Japanese experts as listed in ANNEX II. The provision of Article III of the Agreement will be applied to the above-mentioned experts.

2. PROVISION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

JICA will provide such machinery, equipment and other materials (hereinafter referred to as “the Equipment”) necessary for the implementation of the Project as listed in ANNEX III. The provision of Article III of the Agreement will be applied to the Equipment.

3. TRAINING OF MALAWIAN PERSONNEL IN JAPAN

JICA will receive the Malawian personnel connected with the Project for technical training in Japan.

III. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

1. The Government of the Republic of Malawi will take necessary measures to ensure the self-reliance during and after the period of Japanese technical cooperation, through full and active involvement in the Project by all related authorities, beneficiary groups and



institutions.

2. The Government of the Republic of Malawi will ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Malawian nationals as a result of the Japanese technical cooperation will contribute to the economic and social development of the Republic of Malawi.
3. In accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Malawi will grant in the Republic of Malawi privileges, exemptions and benefits to the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above and their families.
4. In accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Malawi will take the measures necessary to receive and use the Equipment provided by JICA under II-2 above and equipment, machinery and materials carried in by the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above.
5. The Government of the Republic of Malawi will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the Malawian personnel from technical training in Japan will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project.
6. In accordance with the provision of Article V of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Malawi will provide the services of Malawian counterpart personnel, administrative personnel and other necessary personnel as listed in ANNEX IV.
7. In accordance with the provision of Article V of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Malawi will provide the buildings and facilities as listed in ANNEX V.
8. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Malawi, the Government of the Republic of Malawi will take necessary measures, at its own expense, to supply machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the Equipment provided by JICA under II-2 above, and/or replace them.
9. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Malawi, the Government of the Republic of Malawi will take necessary measures to meet the running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

1. The Regional Forestry Officer for the Regional Forestry Office (South), as the Project



Director, will bear overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project.

2. The Deputy District Forestry Officer for the Blantyre District Forestry Office, as the Project Manager, will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project.
3. The Japanese Chief Advisor will provide necessary recommendations and advice to the Project Director and the Project Manager on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
4. The Japanese experts will give necessary technical guidance and advice to Malawian counterpart personnel on technical matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
5. For the effective and successful implementation of technical cooperation for the Project, a Joint Coordinating Committee will be established, whose functions and composition are described in ANNEX VI.

V. JOINT EVALUATION

Evaluation of the Project will be conducted jointly by the Malawian authorities concerned and JICA, at the middle and during the last six months of the cooperation term in order to examine progress and the level of achievement.

VI. CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS

In accordance with the provision of Article VI of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Malawi undertakes to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in technical cooperation for the Project resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in the Republic of Malawi except for those arising from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

There will be mutual consultation between the Government of the Republic of Malawi and JICA on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this Attached Document.



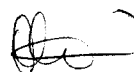
VIII. MESURES TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF AND SUPPORT FOR THE PROJECT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project among the people of the Republic of Malawi, the Government of the Republic of Malawi will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of the Republic of Malawi.

IX. DURATION OF COOPERATION

The duration of the technical cooperation for the Project under this Attached Document will be five(5) years from the date of dispatch of the first expert.

- ANNEX I FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT
- ANNEX II LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS
- ANNEX III LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
- ANNEX IV LIST OF MAMAWIAN COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL
- ANNEX V LIST OF BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
- ANNEX VI JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE



FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

1. Project Title

Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire

2. Overall Goal

Villagers in the target villages practice sustainable forest management through the improvement of livelihoods.

3. Project Purpose

Productive activities including tree growing are implemented with consideration of forest conservation and rehabilitation in the target villages.

4. Outputs

- (1) The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing.
- (2) Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities including tree growing.
- (3) Capacity of the project members is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing.

5. Activities

- (1-1) To survey bio-physical and socio-economic conditions in the target area.
- (1-2) To select target villages based upon the above survey results.
- (1-3) To conduct detailed survey in the target villages.
 - (1-3-1) To collect information on potential productive activities for the target villages.
 - (1-3-2) To collect baseline data, and survey problems/constraints and needs for trainings of the target villagers.
- (1-4) To prepare the trainings.
 - (1-4-1) To identify and analyze locally available resources (including human and financial resources) around the target villages for the trainings.
 - (1-4-2) To analyze and examine the information collected in the above activity, and identify appropriate training modules for each target village.
 - (1-4-3) To examine the training contents regarding various productive activities and elaborate the training programs.
- (1-5) To conduct trainings for productive activities.
- (1-6) To monitor the activity progress and revise activities and training programs when necessary.

- (2-1) To co-ordinate the supply of necessary minimal resources for productive activities to which villagers show their initiatives and commitments.
- (2-2) To provide the target villagers with information about resource providing organizations for productive activities including tree growing.
- (3-1) To conduct on-the-job trainings (OJT) through the above activities.
- (3-2) To prepare guidelines for the enhancement of villagers' initiatives on productive activities including tree growing.
- (3-3) To provide and monitor supports for productive activities including tree growing based upon the guidelines.

Note: If both sides recognize the necessity, the framework of the Project could be changed by exchanging Minutes of Meeting, upon approval of the Joint Coordinating Committee.



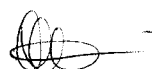
LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

Long-term experts and short-term experts will be dispatched as needed to implement the Project in the following fields;

1. Long-term experts
 - (1) Chief Adviser
 - (2) Forest Resource Management
 - (3) Rural Development
 - (4) Coordinator

2. Short-term experts
 - (1) Other necessary fields

Note: Chief Adviser and/or Coordinator may serve concurrently as one of the sectoral experts.

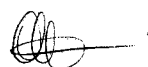
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LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1. Machinery, equipment, tools and other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project will be provided by the JICA within the budget allocated for the Project. Main items of machinery and equipment to be provided are as follows:

- (1) Vehicle(s)
- (2) Motorbike(s)
- (3) Office Equipment
- (4) Training Equipment
- (5) Other necessary equipment

Note: Items, specification and quantity of the above-mentioned equipment will be decided through mutual consultations within the allocated budget of the Japanese fiscal year.



LIST OF MALAWIAN COUNTERPART, ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL
AND OTHER NECESSARY PERSONNEL

1. Counterpart Personnel
 - (1) Project Director
 - (2) Project Manager
 - (3) Other Staff

2. Administrative Personnel
 - (1) Secretary(s)
 - (2) Driver(s)

3. Other necessary personnel
 - (1) Project Implementation Unit members



LIST OF BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1. Safe office space with furniture for the project team, parking space for project vehicles and space to store project equipment.
2. Exclusive telephone line and supply of commodities such as electricity and water.
3. Other facilities mutually agreed upon as necessary.



JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

1. Functions

For the supervision and coordination among relevant stakeholders for smooth implementation of the Project, both sides agreed upon the need for establishment of a Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as “the JCC”). The JCC meeting will be held once a year and whenever the necessity arises. The functions of the JCC are as follows;

- (1) To approve an annual work plan of the project, based on the Plan of Operations within the framework of the Record of Discussions;
- (2) To monitor and review the overall progress of the Project operations carried out under the above-mentioned annual work plan; and
- (3) To exchange views and ideas on major issues that may arise during the implementation of the project, and to recommend corrective measures.

2. Members of the JCC

The JCC will be composed of the chairperson, the members and observers. The rules and guidelines for the management of the JCC will be determined at the initial stage of the Project.

(1) Chairperson

Director of Forestry, the Ministry of Energy and Mines

(2) Other members

Director of Land Resources Conservation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Director of Community Development, the Ministry of Women and Child Development

Director of Debt and Aid Management, the Ministry of Finance

Project Director

Project Manager

Japanese Chief Advisor

Resident Representative of the JICA Malawi Office

(3) Observers

Malawian Counterparts

Japanese experts

Official(s) of Embassy of Japan may attend the JCC meeting as observer(s).

Note: New members can be added to the JCC and other participants are allowed to attend meetings, upon agreement of the JCC.

Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project title: The Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire
Target area: TA Kuntaja and TA Kapeni, Blantyre District
Direct beneficiaries: Local people in the target villages and the officers in relevant government organizations
Indirect beneficiaries: Local people in the watershed of Middle and Lower Shire and the citizens in Blantyre City

Duration: Nov. 2007 - Nov. 2012 (5 years)
Version number: Version 1
Date of preparation: 17 Jul, 2007

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Important Assumptions	
Overall Goal Villagers in the target villages practice sustainable forest management through the improvement of livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balance between growth and harvesting volume of woody resources (_ or more) Percentage of households of which the livelihood is improved (_ % or more) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of transect survey and interview The livelihoods survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawian economy does not become worse to a critical level The government policy of Malawi does not change drastically 	
Project Purpose Productive activities including tree growing are implemented with consideration of forest conservation and rehabilitation in the target villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of practitioners of the productive activities to the training participants (_ % or more) Increase in the number of trees planted compared to the baseline data in the villages targeted during the first three years (_ % or more) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of baseline survey The data of the terminal evaluation study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most trained people in the target villages does not move to elsewhere 	
Output <i>Output 1</i> The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing. <i>Output 2</i> Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities including tree growing. <i>Output 3</i> Capacity of the project members is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participants in the trainings (_ persons) Number of the trainings conducted in each target village (at least _ times) Percentage of people, who actually have accessed the resources, to the training participants (_ % or more) Percentage of people, who feel empowered, to the training participants (_ % or more) Percentage of the training courses planned and implemented without involvement of Japanese experts (_ % in the final year of the Project) Percentage of the Project counterparts who satisfactorily understand the guidelines (_ %) Percentage of the training participants satisfied with the Project approach (_ % or more) Satisfaction of the target villagers about approach of the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview and questionnaire to participants Project reports Interview and questionnaire to participants Project reports Project Reports Interview to the counterpart The survey data in the terminal evaluation study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government officers (such as counterparts) are continuously engaged in the project activities during the project period 	
Activities	Inputs by the Malawian Side	Inputs by the Japanese Side		
1.1 To survey bio-physical and socio-economic conditions in the target area.	1) Personnel * Project Director * Project Manager * Heads of Section (Participatory Development, Extension service, Administration) * Extensionists (4) * Administrative and supporting staff (6) * Other necessary personnel 2) Land, Building and Facilities * Safe project office space with furniture * Safe parking space for the project vehicles * Safe space to store project equipment * Exclusive telephone line and supply of commodities such as electricity and water * Other facilities mutually agreed upon as necessary 3) Secured budget * Necessary budget for the smooth implementation of the project	1) Personnel * Chief advisor * Project co-ordinator * Forest resource management * Rural development * Other experts in specific fields Note: Chief advisor and/or coordinator may serve concurrently as one of the sectoral experts 2) Provision of the Equipment * Vehicle(s) * Motorbike(s) * Office Equipment * Training Equipment * Other necessary equipment		
1.2 To select target villages based upon the above survey results.				
1.3 To conduct detailed survey in the target villages.				
1.3.1 To collect information on potential productive activities for the target villages.				
1.3.2 To collect baseline data, and survey problems/constraints and needs for trainings of the target villagers.				
1.4 To prepare the trainings.				
1.4.1 To identify and analyze locally available resources (including human and financial resources) around the target villages for the trainings.				
1.4.2 To analyze and examine the information collected in the above activity, and identify appropriate training modules for each target village.				
1.4.3 To examine the training contents regarding various productive activities and elaborate the training programs				
1.5 To conduct trainings for productive activities.				
1.6 To monitor the activity progress and revise activities and training programs when necessary.				
2.1 To co-ordinate the supply of necessary minimal resources for productive activities to which villagers show their initiatives and commitments.		3) Training of counterpart Personnel	Pre-Condition	
2.2 To provide the target villagers with information about resource providing organizations for productive activities including tree growing.		4) Necessary project activity cost		
3.1 To conduct on-the-job trainings (OJT) through the above activities				
3.2 To prepare guidelines for the enhancement of villagers initiatives on productive activities including tree growing				
3.3 To provide and monitor supports for productive activities including tree growing based upon the guidelines.				

* Target for the indicators will be set by the project team and approved by JCC at the initial stage of the project

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Plan of Operation (PO)

Project title: The Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire

Target area: Middle Shire area

Direct beneficiaries: Local people in the target villages and the officers in relevant government organizations

Indirect beneficiaries: Local people in the watershed of Middle and Lower Shire and the citizens in Blantyre city

Duration: Nov. 2007 - Nov. 2012 (5 years)

Version number: Version 1

Date of preparation: 17 July, 2007

Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5					
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q		
1 The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing.	1.1 To survey bio-physical and socio-economic conditions in the target area.	■																					
	1.2 To select target villages based upon the above survey results.	■																					
	1.3 To conduct detailed survey in the target villages.																						
	1.3.1 To collect information on potential productive activities for the target villages.		■		■			■				■				■				■			
	1.3.2 To collect baseline data, and survey problems/constraints and needs for trainings of the target villagers.		■		■			■				■				■				■			
	1.4 To prepare the trainings.																						
	1.4.1 To identify and analyze locally available resources (including human and financial resources) around the target villages for the trainings.		■		■			■				■				■				■			
	1.4.2 To analyze and examine the information collected in the above activity, and identify appropriate training modules for each target village.			■		■				■			■			■				■			
	1.4.3 To examine the training contents regarding various productive activities and elaborate the training programs.			■		■				■			■			■				■			
	1.5 To conduct trainings for productive activities.																						
1.6 To monitor the activity progress and revise activities and training programs when necessary.																							
2 Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities including tree growing.	2.1 To co-ordinate the supply of necessary minimal resources for productive activities to which villagers show their initiatives and commitments.																						
	2.2 To provide the target villagers with information about resource providing organizations for productive activities including tree growing.																						
3 Capacity of the project members is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing.	3.1 To conduct on-the-job trainings (OJT) through the above activities.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	3.2 To prepare guidelines for the enhancement of villagers initiatives on productive activities including tree growing.	■																					
	3.3 To provide and monitor supports for productive activities including tree growing based upon the guidelines.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

Legends

- Activities that must take place at a given time
- ▨ Occasional activities
- Activities that will be continued over the given time, but in low intensity

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 [Handwritten signatures and initials]