

APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW SURVEY

List of Interviewees

No.	Name	Location / Camp	District	Position
1	Dr. Zyambo	Livestock Services Cooperative Society	Lusaka	Former Director, DVLDD
2	Dr. D. Minyoi	Lusaka	Lusaka	President, Veterinary Association of Zambia
3	Dr. D. Mimba	Smallholder Livestock Investment Project (SLIP – IFAD)	Lusaka	SLIP Coordinator and past VAZ President
4	Mr. P. G. Phiri	Livestock Services Cooperative Society	Lusaka	Retired Chief Technician School of Veterinary Medicine
5	Dr. L. Munsimbwe	Choma	Choma	Provincial Vet Officer
6	Dr. Jackson Soko	Choma	Choma	District Vet Officer
7	Dr. P. Nyimba	Monze	Monze	District Vet Officer
8	Dr. W. Tembo	Kalomo	Kalomo	District Vet Officer
9	Dr. S. J. Phiri	Livingstone	Kazungula	District Vet Officer
10	Dr. E. Ndalama	Sinazongwe	Sinazongwe	District Vet Officer
11	Peter Nkausu	Kasiya	Livingstone	Farmer
12	Sinzala	Kasiya	Livingstone	Farmer
13	Mrs. Judith Mataka	Mambova	Kazungula	Farmer
14	Fredrick Sikasola	Kazuni	Kazungula	Farmer
15	Simon Silwiindi	Kalibonene/Siakasenke	Monze	Farmer
16	Billy Mweetwa	Sipatunyana	Kalomo	VA
17	Ackim Malupande	No. 3	Kalomo	VA
18	Godwin Nawa	Mukwera	Kalomo	VA
19	Clepperton Mweemba	Zimba	Kalomo	VA
20	Anne Maliti	Kalomo	Kalomo	Lab. Technician
21	Maybin Chikampa	Central	Kalomo	VA
22	Collins Nchemba	Mkamdazovu	Kalomo	VA
23	George Mulonga	Zimba	Kalomo	VA
24	Miss. Musa Muyapekwa	Dimbwe	Kalomo	VA
25	Tapera Muchaneta	Kabanga	Kalomo	VA

No.	Name	Location / Camp	District	Position
26	Able Phiri	Macha	Choma	VA
27	Paul Chikasha	Simaubi	Choma	VA
28	Bestwell Munema	Gamera	Choma	VA
29	Muyangali N'gandu	Namoonza	Choma	VA
30	Teddy Mwenya	Mapanza	Choma	VA
31	Cletus Luapula	Muntanga	Choma	VA
32	F. C. Ndlovu	Ceptra	Choma	VA
33	Wilfred Sibooli	Siamalosi	Choma	VA
34	Martin Mapala	Nbabala	Choma	VA
35	Keston Mezeki	Pemba	Choma	VA
36	Ackson Mwasenga	Kasiya	Choma	VA
37	S. Mwalweni	Choma	Choma	VA
38	R. Mulima	Mangúnza	Choma	VA
39	R. Nkole	Choma	Choma	VA
40	P. H. Chisompa	Monze	Monze	VA
41	I.K. Moonde	Njola	Monze	VA
42	J. Mwambazi	Monze	Monze	VA
43	M. L. Matongo	Siakasenke	Monze	VA
44	N. Mbomena	Bbombo	Monze	VA
45	M. Moonga	Monze	Monze	VA
46	V. Mtonga	Monze	Monze	VA
47	B. Moonde	Livingstone	Kazungula	Livestock Officer
48	L. Songiso	Livingstone	Livingstone	VA
49	A. H. Hamankolo	Kazungula	Kazungula	VA
50	Macarthy Mudenda	Sesheke	Sesheke	Tsetse Control Biologist
51	Mudenda Morris	Central	Sesheke	VA
52	Prosper Bwalya	Sesheke	Sesheke	Livestock Officer
53	Chuma Nguramene	Sesheke	Sesheke	VA
54	Maxon Hamulinda	Masese	Sesheke	VA
55	Davy Siamfumba	Mwandi	Sesheke	VA
56	Mulako Munalula	Mwandi	Sesheke	Livestock Officer
57	Chipango	Maamba	Sinazongwe	VA
58	Simpito	B/Malima	Sinazongwe	VA
59	Michelo	Central	Sinazongwe	VA

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY QUESTIONNAIRE AND LEVELS OF INTERVIEWS

The evaluation was carried out at four levels, which include the following:-

National Level

A comprehensive literature review was conducted of the background information leading to the conception of AHPDE, mode/nature of joint implementation between DVLD and SVM-UNZA, project monitoring reports, farmer evaluation reports, minutes of the Joint Coordinating Committee and Steering Committee meetings.

With the help of questionnaires and a check list, personal interviews targeting key informants of project staff at JICA offices in Lusaka, SVM-UNZA and DVLD was carried out. Emphasis was placed on the five criteria of evaluation which include relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the Project. The evaluation also sought to assess the sustainability of the project by assessing the Zambian Government's commitment to ensure continued exchange of technical information between all stakeholders and reduction in the high turnover of staff including relocating trained government officers outside the Project area.

Provincial and district levels

At provincial and district levels focussed group discussions and personal interviews with Project personnel were conducted with the following aspects in mind:-

- Number of reports/samples arriving at the district/provincial laboratories
- Percentage of samples submitted to laboratories in scientifically acceptable forms or examinable states
- Availability of diagnostic equipment as well as state of the equipment
- Promptness at which samples or disease reports are attended to
- Percentage of manned districts and camps trained by the Japan-Zambia Cooperation
- Feed back mechanism to camp officers
- Means of communication between district and camps, i.e. mobile phones, vehicles, motorbikes, radio and state of the road network
- Value chain analysis in the whole data collection and information dissemination model
- Record keeping, storage, retrieval and usability

Camp level

A great deal of time was spent at this level to assess Project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and impact. Focussed group discussions were preferred to encourage collective perceptions. The following areas were assessed:-

- Level of competence of staff and technical know-how of data collection for various disease threats
- Level of preparedness for primary disease control implementation
- Response time between farmer reporting and camp officer attending to the farmer
- Time lag between farmer reporting to camp officer and onward transmission to district office
- Feed back mechanism from district, camp officer and finally to farmers/beneficially
- Ability to transform data into usable information to the farmer
- Means of communication between camp and district, i.e. mobile phones, vehicles, motorbikes, radio and state of the road network
- Camp catchment area in terms of square kilometres and livestock population
- Mode of transport at camp officer's disposal
- Record keeping and storage

Beneficiary level

Apart from group focussed interviews with direct beneficiaries, focus was also directed to key informant personal interviews with community opinion leaders. The following aspects were explored:-

- Frequency of routine visits of veterinary service providers to farmers
- Feed back evaluation:
 - Frequency of feedback
 - Methods used in feedback
 - Relevance of feedback to the farmers
- Accessibility of camp officer to the farmer
- Farmer appreciation and satisfaction of quality of veterinary services and production techniques delivered
- Farmers' expectation of kind of veterinary services required

Qualitative and quantitative data was collected through the use of appropriate questionnaires at each of the above stated levels. In-situ observations during field visits were employed. Capacity building and level of dependence on the Project for activities was assessed to determine sustainability post project period.

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**PROJECT TO IMPROVE ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION
THROUGH EXTENSION SERVICES (AHPDE)
MACO/SVM-UNZA/JICA Joint Cooperation**

Background

In January 2006, the Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development (DVLD) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO) and the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Zambia (SVM-UNZA) jointly commenced the implementation of the Project for Improvement of Animal Health and Production Delivery through Extension Services (AHPDE) over a three year period. The AHPDE is a technical cooperation project which is supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as a component of the Japan – Zambia Technical Cooperation, which has been in existence over the past 25 years. The Project to Improve Animal Health and Production Delivery through Extension Services has been in operation in seven (7) districts of Southern Province and one (1) district of Western Province. These districts include Monze, Sinazongwe, Choma, Namwala, Itezhi-Tezhi, Kalomo, Kazungula and Sesheke.

The Project has targeted providers of veterinary services, who include veterinarians, veterinary assistants, livestock and laboratory technicians at district and camp levels. These veterinary providers have been receiving training in various aspects of animal health and production in order to strengthen their delivery capacities. In addition, the veterinary providers have been equipped with appropriate tools in order to improve both the effectiveness and efficiency of the animal health and production delivery system in their areas of operation.

Project Objective

The objective of the Project is to strengthen the support system in the delivery of animal health and production extension services by training veterinary service providers as well as provision of appropriate equipment to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of the delivery system.

Project Expected Outputs

The expected outputs included the following:

- Increased knowledge and improvement of animal health and production techniques by veterinary service providers; and
- Establishment of a model of technical information exchange among stakeholders.

Name *farmer/Official*

.....

Town/Camp/Village

.....

Relevance: usefulness of AHPDE to the beneficiaries in this case the government, the participating farmers and the staff that have been trained

- ✓ Have you undergone training by the Project?
- ✓ Which module have you been trained in?
- ✓ Did the Project introduce new techniques/skills or just refreshed what you already knew?
- ✓ What do you appreciate about what you were taught?
- ✓ What difference has the training made to you/your work?
- ✓ Is the collaboration between UNZA and MACO answering any policy objectives of DVLD?
.....
- ✓ What health attributes has the collaboration between institutions brought?
- ✓ Has the exchange of information between the two institutions had a bearing on DVLD policy?
- ✓ How does the Project's purpose & overall objective fit in with JICA's policy frame work?

Effectiveness: the extent to which the desired outputs have been achieved

- ✓ In order to ensure knowledge assimilation, what methods were used?
- ✓ What animal production techniques have been introduced / enhanced by the project?
- ✓ What number of reports/samples arrive at the district/provincial laboratories compared to before project scenario
- ✓ Percentage of samples submitted to laboratories in scientifically acceptable forms or examinable states
- ✓ Availability of diagnostic equipment as well as state of the equipment
- ✓ Feed back mechanism to camp officers
- ✓ Percentage of manned districts and camps trained by the Japan-Zambia Cooperation
- ✓ Value chain analysis in the whole data collection and information dissemination model
- ✓ What system is used to enhance record keeping, storage, retrieval and usability?
- ✓ Level of preparedness for primary disease control implementation. What tools are available to the veterinary service provider to counter primary disease threats?
- ✓ What type/kind of training was provided by the service provider to the farmer?

Efficiency: how well, and at what cost have the associated outputs and outcomes been achieved

- ✓ What has been the cost of input delivery versus output?
- ✓ Can AHPDE be compared to any JICA project with similar efficiency levels?
- ✓ Promptness at which samples or disease reports are attended to
- ✓ Level of competence of staff and technical know-how of data collection for various disease threats
- ✓ What is the response time between farmer reporting and camp officer attending to the farmer?
- ✓ Time lag between farmer reporting to camp officer and onward transmission to district office
- ✓ Feed back mechanism from district, camp officer and finally to farmers/beneficially
- ✓ Ability to transform data into usable information to the farmer
- ✓ Camp catchment area in terms of square kilometres and livestock population
- ✓ Mode of transport at camp officer's disposal
- ✓ Record keeping and storage
- ✓ Frequency of routine visits of veterinary service providers to farmers
 - Feed back evaluation:
 - Frequency of feedback
 - Methods used in feedback
- ✓ Relevance of feedback to the farmers
- ✓ Accessibility of camp officer to the farmer
- ✓ Has processing of lab samples been made easier by the availability of microscopes and centrifuges?
- ✓ Has there been enhanced communication as a result of installation of radios?

Impact: the extent to which the outcomes have been achieved, the extent to which peoples lives have been changed as result of the project

- ✓ Farmer appreciation and satisfaction of quality of veterinary services and production techniques delivered
- ✓ Have linkages been established between UNZA and MACO field staff?
- ✓ Farmers' expectation of kind of veterinary services required
- ✓ Has the Project addressed any environmental concerns?
- ✓ Is there appreciation by Government officials of the production technologies and training provided by the Project?

Sustainability: what happens when the project comes to end, will there be a continuation of the activities of the project?

- ✓ What has been put in place to ensure continued collaboration between MACO and SVM-UNZA?
- ✓ Can the project activities be easily assimilated into the ordinary MACO activities?

APPENDIX 3: CHECKLIST

FINAL EVALUATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION DELIVERY THROUGH EXTENSION SERVICES (AHPDE) Consultant's Guide

Overall Goal and Programme Design

1. AHPDEs main goal: Is it related to JICA/MACO's Vision & Mission?
2. Methods used to design the program: (Participatory, Consultative, Expert driven?)

Objectives

1. Are strategic/purpose objectives clearly stated?
2. What problems/ constraints were they intended to address/ resolve?
3. Are they consistent with, and supportive of MACO's vision, mission and strategies, and the priorities of the livestock sector?
4. Do they address the real problems of the target groups/beneficiaries? [Use information obtained through interactions with farmers]
5. Are objectives: Specific; Measurable; Achievable; Relevant; and Time bound?

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

1. Are all indicators related to the objectives?
1. What are they?
2. Are indicators: Quantifiable; Quality related; Time bound?

Strategies and Activity Plans

1. Are their clear strategies to achieve the strategic/purpose objectives?
2. What activities have been undertaken? Are they related to the objectives?

Implementation (District, Camp & farm)

1. What project communication equipment is on the ground?
2. What project laboratory equipment is on the ground?
3. Is equipment in good working order?

4. What are the daily, weekly volumes of samples the labs are handling?
5. How is the farmer camp officer interaction (Frequency)?
6. Presence of improved farm structures?
7. Any livestock production techniques practiced at farm level?
8. How many farmers have adopted improved production technologies?
9. Fodder harvesting, weaning age, calf mortality rates, milk production, general body condition?

Assumptions

Were assumptions were made about factors outside the control of the project but which would have an impact on the project? Anything on

- Government policy
- Weather
- Legal/regulatory
- Macro economic factors
- International trends
- Other

Are they regularly monitored?

Monitoring and Evaluation

Is there a system of capturing and recording data on:-

- Performance and other indicators?
- Finance and material input?
- Activities and outputs?
- Are there regular reports?
- Was information storage and data retrieval system put into place?
- How is it working?

APPENDIX 4: EVALUATION GRID

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>1. Relevance with beneficiaries' needs.</p>	<p>Local consultant's report, opinions of Experts and C/P</p>	<p>To confirm as to whether the result of the project increase the knowledge and skills of MACO officials through interviews.</p>	<p>- Training needs assessment led to development of appropriate modules - Modules were easily adapted to field situations by VAs</p>	<p>Before Project, in-service training programmes for field Vet and VA in MACO were almost non-existent. Such training programme frameworks were provided and knowledge of Vet and VA were strengthened/refreshed in the Project area. In addition the training manuals are being used as field reference materials by veterinary service providers</p>
<p>2. Relevance with overall policy.</p>	<p>The latest development strategy of Zambia</p>	<p>To check as to whether the knowledge sharing of technology is important in the development policy or strategy</p>	<p>According to the 5NDP in-service training as well as improved farm technologies are set as priorities</p>	<p>The livestock sub-sector is one of important pillars of development in FNDP. Livestock sub-sector's animal health, livestock production and extension and livestock research are mentioned as important fields in the National Agriculture Policy (NAP). The Project's purpose to strengthen support system of animal health and production techniques in the target area are regarded as of high economic importance in Zambia's agricultural policy. Extension service to farmers and training to the field staff in the animal health and livestock production are equally prioritized in NAP. Linking and enhancing the</p>	

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
	Relevance with JICA's 3. policy for international cooperation	JICA Officer	To confirm as to whether the project purpose and overall goal are relevant with JICA's policy.	The overall goal of the Project falls within JICA's development assistance policy framework	Emergent and small scale farmers are supposed to be the final target of the project. The project purpose is to strengthen the animal health and livestock production techniques. Hence, the project was in tandem with JICA's policy toward agriculture development assistance

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
Effectiveness	1. Achievement of the project purpose	Achievement Grid	To conclude as to whether the expected project purpose is achieved.	<p>Project has led to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better communication between field offices - tremendously increased confidence levels of the field operatives when dealing with both health and production matters - improved sampling techniques leading to better diagnosis - improved surveillance at district level - better and modern diagnostic equipment has been made available close to the field 	<p>Framework of collaboration between UNZA and MACO made the support to disease control and production technique in the target area easier. Training programme and field manuals prepared in the project improved the knowledge and techniques of Vet and VA. Additional techniques taught to the laboratory technician in the districts are utilized as preferred diagnostic methods.</p>

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
	<p>Causes of the improvement of animal health and production techniques.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>Opinions of MACO officials</p>	<p>In order to distinguish the effect of this project from the effect of existing MACO technical information flow, ask officials what causes the improvement of knowledge and skills.</p>	<p>Appreciation for need of sampling by VAs resulting in improved surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complimentary resources from other projects (ASP, WVI and EU , FAO) has accelerated knowledge transfer to the farmers from veterinary service providers - improved collaboration between MACO and UNZA at field level - Ownership: staffing levels improved after project was introduced an indication of ownership 	<p>Vet and VA in district office in MACO have seldom opportunities to refresh and upgrade their knowledge and techniques in animal health and production techniques. The information of new diagnostic methods and production techniques acquired in the project are recognized as necessary information and utilized as field manuals in educating farmers.</p>
	<p>Comparison with officials outside of project area.</p> <p>3</p>	<p>Documents, opinions of relevant</p>	<p>To find some examples of veterinarian in outside of target area and interview them.</p>	<p>Attitude of Vet and VA towards work in target area has positively changed and there is a growing desire to acquire more knowledge and skill in livestock infectious disease and improvement of production techniques. They are consistently requesting for more field trainings and latest information on diagnostic techniques.</p>	

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
	<p>Important assumptions and other external factors which affect the achievement of project purpose.</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Reports, Observation</p>	<p>To check the important assumptions and analyze the influence to the project.</p>	<p>VAs is sometimes constrained by logistical factors e.g. transport, no fuel where transports exist. Adequate budget should be made; priority should be given to districts with few complementary partners</p>	<p>Collaboration between JICA and UNZA School of vet over 20 years made it easier to mobilize resources and quickly answer to the needs of MACO field staff.</p> <p>Trainers understand the importance to continue the structure of technical support.</p> <p>Trainers are able to make appropriate plans considering the technical and knowledge level in the field.</p> <p>Target areas are traditionally livestock-dependent areas and farmers in the area understand the value of livestock and the techniques to increase livestock production.</p> <p>Vet and VA are obliged to be keen to know improved techniques when they give instructions to such farmers.</p> <p>MACO staff have high ownership of the Project activities.</p>

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
Efficiency	1. Input Accomplishment	Accomplishment Grid	To confirm with the Accomplishment Grid	-immediate feed back on sample results has been witnessed-radios less costly to communicate	Equipment and manual induced in the project are efficiently used. Particularly, training manual, microscope and refrigerators are highly used. Regarding human resources, activities of counter-part is excellent. Human resources. Radios introduced for information collection have not been able to use due to frequency, but appropriate frequency improve the communication among camps and district offices.
	2. Output Accomplishment	Accomplishment Grid	To confirm with the Accomplishment Grid	Body of knowledge has been built in terms of human capacity - reference materials made available at field level - some VAs are nearing retirement and had never attended any refresher course	Generally the outputs were achieved. This project was able to utilize the outcome of 20 years of cooperation of JICA and UNZA such as human relation and academic resources.
	3-1. Comparison output with input	Comparison of input with output	To confirm as to whether the accomplished level of output can justify enough of the input. To	The output on improved knowledge and how quick the information is utilized by end user is immeasurable compared to impact	Focused target and necessary input made the adequate output for the input.

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
			measure as to how efficient the input turned into the output.		
	3-2. Comparison with other projects	JICA staff	To confirm as to whether the quantity of input can be justified by comparison with other similar projects.		Compared to other projects, the ownership of Zambian counter parts is very high especially UNZA School of Veterinary medicine. This is as a result of the long technical cooperation relationship between JICA and UNZA. The Zambian counter parts in the PIU were very enthusiastic and active throughout the Project implementation period.
	3-3. Combination with input	Experts, C/P	To interview the opinion whether the inputs are too much or too little and what input.	In as far as meeting the objectives of the Project, the inputs translated very well into outputs.	Combination was composed practically with took account of field needs and decided for input. However there is remaining an issue about utilize the radio system that input under this project.
	3-4. Combination with activities	Experts, C/P	To interview the opinion whether the activities are appropriate and reasonable.	The activities systematically led to achievement of the Project objectives	The layout of the activities was going on well from the on start such as from the needs assessment, planning of training, operating of training and monitoring the project.

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
Impact	<p>Any linkages with other type of cooperation which promote the efficiency.</p> <p>3-5.</p> <p>The changes of environment caused by the project which the relevant feel / think.</p> <p>1.</p>	<p>Experts and JICA staff; previous documents</p> <p>Experts, C/P</p>	<p>To check as to whether any cooperation such as grant or other projects in Zambia enhance the efficiency of the project?</p> <p>Interview with the relevant stakeholders and discuss freely as to what and how the project gave any influence.</p>	<p>Complementary development agents such as W.V.I, FAO, ASP, and SADS made it easier and possible to take materials and knowledge to farmers</p> <p>Project has motivated field staff to work for their professional satisfaction as opposed to fulfilling an obligation or routine duties</p> <p>The University of Zambia School of Veterinary Medicine could focus on the field of livestock development through field staff training especially veterinary assistants who are in the front line at field level. The Ministry of Agriculture recognized the need for field staff to undergo in-service training.</p>	

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
	<p>The impact of veterinary training to outside of target area in target provinces.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>Experts, C/P, other data</p>	<p>Interview with the relevant as to whether the training has any impact to outside of target area in target provinces, especially for the achievement of overall goal.</p>	<p>Other projects e.g. ASP are using same materials and trained field staff are being invited to train farmers outside the Project area</p>	<p>Needs like this training are high because there were several inquiries from target area and even those outside of target area. Veterinary service providers who are based out of target area also feel the necessity for in-service training to refresh their knowledge and techniques on disease control or livestock development due to the information of this project.</p>
	<p>Possibility to accomplish the Overall Goal of the Project.</p> <p>3.</p>	<p>Experts, C/P, other data</p>	<p>Interview with the relevant as to whether the project can accomplish the overall goal and, if not, whether there are any obstacles for it.</p>	<p>Design of the project allowed complementarity with other development agents; using existing MACO VAs</p>	<p>Over goal of this project is Disease control and Livestock extension service will be strengthened. The activities of veterinary service providers in the project target area are improving.</p>

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
	4 Institutional View			<p>Long lasting relationship between UNZA and MACO has been created e.g. Dean now member of some national committees sponsored by MACO to strategize on national disease control approaches.- Recording formats have been introduced e.g. lab records which are user friendly; scheduled times of radio communication have been instituted - VAs now appreciate need for sampling and its accuracy</p>	
	5 Financial View				

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
	6 Technical View			In Sinazongwe now VAs are able to advise farmers against selling pregnant cows due to techniques learnt. This will lead to increase in livestock population	
	7 Capacity/			Farmers have adopted better techniques in livestock mgt practices e.g. village chickens like new castle vaccination - improved housing structures for livestock - fodder storage was observed in L/stone	
Sustainability	1. Institution Collaboration scheme 1-1. between MACO and UNZA.	Experts and C/P	To check the intention to continue the collaboration activities through interview with experts, C/P.	Long lasting relationship between UNZA and MACO e.g. MACO now invites UNZA to their policy making e.g. now Dean is a member of Livestock working Group. - use of existing structures lead	The framework for collaboration had built by this project, however after this project it is suspecting that this collaboration will be continued. But from the result of this project, the necessity of this kind of collaboration between MACO and UNZA School of Vet. was recognized.

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
	MACO and UNZA's 1-2. strategy to promote the training	Experts, C/P	To check the strategy or plan to collaborate with other organization through interview with experts, C/P.		The necessity of this kind of training was recognized, however the strategy to promote is not planed yet.
	2. Finance				
	Financial condition of 2-1. UNZA and MACO	C/P	To consider as to whether they can continue the joint training	MACO to budget for UNZA to train their field staff on predictable basis	It is necessary to prepare for budgeting on the side of MACO as a constructor. It is no need to prepare for special on the UNZA side because they will be done by the request from MACO, however in case of some kind of requirement for examination from the field, UNZA will be covered the cost of them such as reagents and small equipments for examination.

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method	Evaluation	Before Project Status
	2-2. Financial source to promote the training	C/P	To check as to how C/P think about finance in order to continue the training		Due to MACO will be continuously held of this kind of project, they will promote this project as a model case to other donors or they will be hold by themselves reducing the scale of the programme.
	3. Technology			adaptable technology e.g. use of local materials for fodder -preservation of fodder	
	3-1. Possibility to continue the collaboration between two organizations.	Expert and C/P	To check as to whether MACO welcome the knowledge of UNZA to improve the service providing.	ZIA to allow their staff to learn at UNZA and continuous curriculum development	They are expected this collaboration continuously. Now they are building up some of acts on Veterinary and Livestock field by tied up, and the short, middle and long term plans for disease control in Zambia also be planning by their collaboration. On these situation, it is possible to hold like this kind of training under the collaboration between MACO and UNZA.

Criteria		Indicators		Source of Information		Method		Evaluation		Before Project Status	
		<p>Risks against sustainability</p> <p>4.</p>		<p>Experts, C/P</p>		<p>To interview and find out what the most likely risk to obstruct the sustainability of the project would be.</p>				<p>It is suggested there is not so big risk, if the training programme is held under the collaboration between MACO and UNZA. However the training programme will be held and focused on major livestock producing areas, there will be no benefit for areas with low numbers of livestock. So when choosing the target area, it has to be one of the major livestock producing areas.</p>	

APPENDIX 5: SHORT COURSE TRAINING OF TECHNICAL STAFF

No.	Name	Designation	Course	University	Duration
1	Mr. M. N. Chihana	Technician I			Ten months (1992)
2	Mr. H. Sinsungwe	Technician II	Lab. Diagnostic methods in Parasitology	Nippon	Eight months (1992/93)
3	Mr. P. G. Phiri	Technician I		Hokkaido	Nine months (1991/92)
4	Mr. J. Lungu	Assistant Technician	JOVC		Nine months (1991/92)
5	Mr. D. M'ule	Technician II	JOCV	Osaka Prefecture	Five months (1992)
6	Mr. A. Chota	Technician I	Lab. Diagnostic methods in Parasitology		Nine months (1993/94)
7	Mr. S. Chisembe	Chief Technician	Soya nutrients	Azumino Agricultural School	One month (1992)
8	Mr. F. Chitondo	Pharmacy Technician	Pharmacology		Nine months (1993/94)
9	Mr. G. Sikazwe	Technician I	Vet. Physiology and Pharmacology		Nine months (1993/94)
10	Mr. T. F. Mphande		Breeding, hygiene and Management of Large Animals		Five months (1994/95)
11	Mr. C. M. Mubita	Technician I	Vet. Bacteriology		Five months (1994/95)
12	Mr. G. Kawila	Assistant Registrar UNZA-Med	Vet. Pharmacology		Five months (1994/95)
13	Dr. L. N. Zulu	Senior	Vet. Virological		Five months

No.	Name	Designation	Course	University	Duration
		Technician	technology		(1995)
14	Mr. G. Himunzowa	Chief Technician, School of Engineering	Repairing Technology of Electronic Equipment		Five months (1995)
15	Mr. G. S. Nawa	Botswana	Clinical Biochemistry		Seven months (1995/96)
16	Mr. B. Sakala	Technician I	Vet. Physiology		Nine months (1995/96)
17	Mr. E. Mwachindalo	Pharmacy Technician	Vet. Pharmacology		Four months (1995)
18	Mr. L. Ngoma		Histology		Seven months (1996/97)
19	Mr. S. Tingiya		Vet. Clinical Technology		Five months (1992/93)
20	Mr. M. Nyambe	Assistant Technician	Vet. Medicine		Nine months (1994/95)
21	Mr. W. Benkele	Acting Chief Technician			Eleven months (1988/89)
22	Mr. S. Chisembe	Acting Chief Technician	Microbiological and Virological Lab. Techniques		Three months (1988)

**APPENDIX 6: CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE VETERINARY EDUCATION PROJECT,
PHASE I AND II**

Date	Event
July 1981	FAO advised to establish veterinary school in Southern African Region.
August 1982	GRZ officially requested grant aid as well as technical cooperation to Japanese Government for establishment of veterinary school of UNZA.
August 1982	Japan dispatched project finding mission
February 1983	Japan dispatched a team for Basic Design Survey for Construction Project under Grant Aid Programme
May 1983	Japan dispatched a team for Basic Design Confirmation Survey for the Grant Aid
August 1983	Japan and GRZ exchanged Notes (signed mutual agreement) of JPY2.4 million for construction of main facility.
September 1983	The first generation of prospectus veterinary students completed one year prerequisite program and enrolled into veterinary school. The second year student took basic curriculum which is common between Department of Agriculture and Department of Natural Science.
March 1984	The facility construction began
April 1984	JICA dispatched Preliminary Survey Team for a Technical Cooperation of School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA (UNZA Vet School)
July 1984	Japan and GRZ exchanged Notes (signed mutual agreement) of JPY1, 483 million for construction of peripheral facilities as well as procurement of their equipment.
September 1984	The first generation of prospectus veterinary students entered their third year. The students started taking basic veterinary medicine.
January 1985	JICA dispatched an Implementation Survey Team, whose task is a formulation of project coordination as well as implementation plan, signing an R/D. The Five year technical cooperation of UNZA Vet School had started.
August 1985	JICA dispatch the first expert team. They shared rooms of school of mining as well as those of school of natural science.
October 1985	Japanese experts started coaching and practicing basic veterinary clinical medicine to new fourth year students.
March 1986	The construction of school of veterinary building had completed. Hand over ceremony took place.
July 1986	JICA dispatched four JOCV to UNZA Vet School
October 1986	His Excellency of President Kaunda joint official opening ceremony of UNZA Vet School
March 1983	Annex building of UNZA Vet School was constructed by the project budget.
August 1988	13 of the first generation of veterinary student successfully completed the program and graduated.

Date	Event
August 1989	Joint evaluation of the project was implemented. The evaluation team recommended to continuing technical cooperation up to July 1992. (extension of current project = Phase I)
December 1990	GRZ requested the second phase of the technical cooperation.
September 1991	JICA dispatched Preliminary Survey Mission for technical cooperation for second phase.
July 1992	JICA dispatched an Implementation Study Team, whose task is a formulation of project coordination as well as implementation plan, signing an R/D and tentative implementation plan. Phase II cooperative assistance had begun.
January 1994	The veterinary school started Master's program. The first four students enrolled.
November 1994	JICA dispatched mid-term evaluation team: revised tentative implementation plan.
March 1995	JICA finished dispatch of JOCV to UNZA Vet School
October 1996	Construction of infected laboratory animal study facility completed by the project budget
December 1996	Joint evaluation of the project was implemented. It confirmed the successful achievement of the goal within the project term.
April 1997	10 th anniversary symposium of the UNZA Vet School was held
July 1997	Technical Cooperation had completed.

APPENDIX 7: UNZA ACADEMIC STAFF TRAINED IN JAPAN

No.	Name	University in Japan	Current position
1	Dr. A. S. Mweene	Hokkaido University	Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA
2	Prof. M. M. Musonda	Azabu University	Vice Chancellor, Copperbelt University
3	Dr. H. Chitambo	Osaka Prefecture University	Senior lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA
4	Dr. M. Syakalima	Hokkaido University	Senior lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA
5	Dr. B. M. Hangómbe	Osaka University	Lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA
6	Dr. V. C. Zulu	Rakuno University	Senior Lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA
7	Dr. O. Patel	Tokyo University	USA
8	Dr. A. Mulenga	Hokkaido University	Assistant Prof. Texas A & M University, USA
9	Dr. C. Mowa	Hokkaido University	Assistant Prof. Appalachian State University, USA
10	Dr. I. Bhaiyat	Hokkaido University	Associate Prof. St. George's University, Bahamas
11	Dr. W. Witola	Hokkaido University	Post Doc. University of Connecticut Health Centre, USA
12	Dr. K. Muzandu	Hokkaido University	Lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA
13	Dr. K. Makondo	Hokkaido University	Canada
14	Dr. Careen Hankanga	Iwate University	Lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA
15	Dr. M. Malamo	Hokkaido University	Not completed but Lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA
16	Dr. E. Simulundu	Hokkaido University	Still studying
17	Dr. T. Mwanza	Hokkaido University	Late
18	Dr. M. Ngoma	Hokkaido University	Late
19	Dr. Janet Muleya	Yamaguchi University	Late
20	Dr. C. Bishonga	Hokkaido University	Late

APPENDIX 8: SHORT COURSE TRAINING OF ACADEMIC STAFF

No.	Name	Designation	Course	University	Duration
1	Dr. A. S. Mweene	Dean	Zoonosis Control	Hokkaido	One month (2006)
2	Dr. B. Hangómbe	Lecturer I	Zoonosis Control	Hokkaido	One month (2006)
3	Dr. M. Syakalima	Senior Lecturer	Zoonosis Control	Hokkaido	One month (2006)
4	Dr. N. Saasa	Lecturer II	Zoonosis Control	Hokkaido	One month (2007)
5	Dr. Ntombi Mudenda- Nkonde	Lecturer II	Zoonosis Control	Hokkaido	One month (2007)
6	Dr. E. T. Mwase	Senior Lecturer	Entomology	Institute of Animal Health	Thee months (1992)
7	Dr. Janet Muleya	Late lecturer	Small Animal Medicine		Nine months (1992)
8	Prof. A. Nambota	Professor	Vet. Parasitology		Nine months (1993/94)
					Five months (1996)
9	Prof. L. M. Tuchili	Professor	Poultry diseases		Nine months (1993/94)
					Six months (1995)
10	Dr. L. Chiti	House surgeon	Small Animal Surgery and Clinical Management		Six months (1996/97)
11	Dr. B. Namangala	Senior Lecturer/Assistant Dean Post graduate studies	Post Doctorate	Obihiro	Two years

APPENDIX 9: NUMBERS OF GRADUATES FROM THE SCHOOL

Academic year	Male	Female	Total
1987/88	11	2	13
1988/89	13	2	15
1989/90	17	0	17
1990/91	12	2	14
1991/92	15	2	17
1992/93	15	4	19
1993/94	19	3	22
1994/95	17	1	18
1995/96	8	2	10
1996/97	7	5	12
1997/98	-	-	-
1998/99	14	3	17
1999/00	10	2	12
2000/01	-	-	-
2001/02	14	2	16
2002/03	13	8	21
2003/04	N/A	N/A	12
2004/05	N/A	N/A	9
2005/06	N/A	N/A	6
2006/07	N/A	N/A	13
2007/08	15	6	21
Total	185	38	284

APPENDIX 10: ACADEMIC STAFF LEVELS OVER TIME

Year	Zambian	Expatriate	Total
1988	3	30	33
1991	11	19	31
1992	14	21	35
1993	17	16	33
1996	28	9	37
1997	22	1	23
2001	35	1	36
2002	34	2	36
2003	29	2	31
2004	29	2	31
2005	28	1	29
2006	27	1	28
2007	35	1	36
2008	35	1	36

APPENDIX 11: NATIONAL LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BETWEEN 1982 AND 2005

YEAR	BULLS	COWS/HEIFERS	OXEN/STEERS	CALVES	Total Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
1982	56.161	979.040	537.159	379.513	1.951.873	25.524	315.917	147.093
1983	58.449	1.038.121	558.634	393.056	2.048.260	39.264	440.998	168.624
1984	64.712	1.018.898	558.145	394.663	2.036.418	35.972	366.972	166.477
1985	79.382	1.053.057	571.844	371.453	2.075.736	30.468	393.896	156.041
1986	78.163	1.082.663	537.763	399.896	2.098.485	29867	419.153	178.502
1987	56.236	1.091.179	577.744	415.942	2.141.101	29.601	400.998	196.310
1988	58.346	1.090.686	591.576	415.092	2.155.700	31.037	490.239	201.591
1989	61.473	1.105.966	580.886	446.862	2.195.187	34.846	487.721	235.065
1990	62.471	1.103.464	562.621	449.524	2.178.080	36.892	515.051	464.346
1994	81.073	1.294.998	646.409	503.487	2.525.967	72.428	611.713	258.285
1995	66.152	1.167.513	578.983	454.449	2.267.097	63.439	633.213	286.108
2001	78.122	1.129.495	819.083	464.290	2.490.990	-	-	-
2002	100.070	984.812	784.920	646.748	2.516.550	60.947	856.810	276.791
2003	77.401	1.158.653	662.036	477.363	2.375.453	76.799	966.264	268.599
2004	77.285	1.156.933	651.068	456.684	2.341.970	97.605	1.002.376	286.726
2005	92.742	1.388.320	777.459	541.445	2.799.966	117.930	1.762.461	398.637

APPENDIX 12: THIRD COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS

Country	Course				
	Tick Borne (1999)	Zoonosis (2000)	Trans Border (2001)	Poultry (2002)	Wild life Management (2003)
Angola	N/A	0	2	2	3
Botswana	N/A	2	1	3	1
Congo D.R.	N/A	0	0	1	1
Lesotho	N/A	2	2	1	1
Malawi	N/A	1	1	1	0
Mauritius	N/A	1	1	1	1
Mozambique	N/A	1	2	1	3
Swaziland	N/A	1	1	2	1
Tanzania	N/A	2	1	2	1
Zambia	N/A	4	4	4	4
Zimbabwe	N/A	1	2	2	4
Namibia	N/A	1	2	0	0
South Africa	N/A	3	1	0	0
Seychelles	N/A	0	0	0	0
Total	20	19	20	20	20

APPENDIX 13: JOCV MRMBERS WHO HAVE SERVICED AS VETERINARIANS IN ZAMBIA

Number of JOCV members who served as Veterinarians in Zambia

No.	Period		Place	Position
	from	to		
1	1977	1979	Namwala	DVO
2	1978	1980	Mbabala	DVO
3	1978	1980	Lusaka	DVO
4	1979	1981	Mongu	DVO
5	1979	1981	Ndola	DVO
6	1979	1981	Chipata	DVO
7	1979	1981	Lusaka	DVO
8	1980	1982	Mukushi	DVO
9	1980	1982	Lusaka	DVO
10	1981	1983	Ndola	DVO
11	1981	1983	Lusaka	DVO
12	1981	1984	Choma	DVO
13	1982	1984	Chipata	DVO
14	1982	1984	Mazabuka	DVO
15	1983	1985	Lusaka	DVO
16	1983	1985	Choma	DVO
17	1983	1985	Mazabuka	DVO
18	1984	1986	Mazabuka	DVO
19	1984	1986	Chipata	DVO
20	1984	1985	Lusaka	DVO
21	1985	1987	Lusaka	DVO
22	1985	1987	Mazabuka	DVO
23	1986	1990	Choma	DVO
24	1986	1988	Mazabuka	DVO
25	1986	1988	Lusaka	DVO
26	1989	1991	Chipata	DVO
27	1989	1991	Solwezi	DVO
28	1989	1992	Mazabuka	DVO

No.	Period		Place	Position
	from	to		
1	1975	1977	Mazabuka	Labo.Vet
2	1977	1979	Mazabuka	Labo.Vet
3	1984	1986	Lusaka	NRDC(?)
4	1986	1988	Lusaka	UNZA
5	1986	1988	Lusaka	UNZA
6	1986	1988	Lusaka	UNZA
7	1986	1990	Lusaka	UNZA
8	1987	1988	Mazabuka	ZIAH(?)
9	1987	1989	Mazabuka	Vet Clinic
10	1988	1991	Lusaka	UNZA
11	1988	1991	Lusaka	UNZA
12	1988	1991	Lusaka	UNZA
13	1988	1990	Lusaka	UNZA
14	1989	1991	Mazabuka	ZIAH
15	1989	1991	Lusaka	UNZA
16	1989	1991	Mazabuka	Vet Clinic
17	1990	1991	Lusaka	UNZA
18	1990	1992	Mazabuka	ZIAH
19	1990	1992	Lusaka	UNZA
20	1991	1993	Mazabuka	ZIAH
21	1991	1993	Lusaka	UNZA
22	1992	1994	Lusaka	UNZA
23	1992	1994	Lusaka	UNZA
24	1992	1994	Mazabuka	ZIAH(?)
25	1992	1994	Lusaka	UNZA
26	1993	1995	Lusaka	UNZA
27	1993	1995	Mazabuka	ZIAH
28	1995	1997	Mazabuka	NAIS
29	2004	2006	Mongu	Vet Officer

MINUTES OF MEETINGS
BETWEEN
THE JAPANESE FINAL EVALUATION TEAM
AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
ON THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR
THE PROJECT
FOR
IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION DELIVERY THROUGH
EXTENSION SERVICES

The Japanese Final Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), headed by Mr. Minoru MIYASAKA, was organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), from 11th to 20th June, 2008. The purpose of the Team was to confirm the achievements made during the three year's cooperation period, and to make the final evaluation for the Project for Improvement of Animal Health and Production Delivery through Extension Services (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

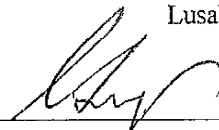
During its stay, both the Team and authorities concerned of the Republic of Zambia (hereinafter referred to as "both sides") had a series of discussions and exchanged views on the Project. Both sides jointly monitored the activities and evaluated the achievements.

As a result of the discussions, both sides agreed upon the matters referred to in the Joint Evaluation Report documents attached hereto.

Lusaka, 20th June, 2008

宮坂 実

Mr. Minoru MIYASAKA
Team Leader
The Japanese Final Evaluation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Japan



Dr. Peter G. SINYANGWE
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Dr. Aaron S. MWEENE
Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine
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Republic of Zambia

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**JOINT EVALUATION REPORT
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR
THE PROJECT
FOR
IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION DELIVERY
THROUGH EXTENSION SERVICES**


**Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
and
Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MACO)
and
School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Zambia (UNZA),
Republic of Zambia**

June 2008

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Joint Evaluation Report
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Acronyms and abbreviations

AHPDE	Animal Health and Production Delivery through Extension Services
CP	Counter Partner
DVLD	Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LC	Local Consultant
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PVO	Provincial Veterinary Officer
SC	Steering Committee
SVM	School of Veterinary Medicine
UNZA	University of Zambia
VA	Veterinary Assistant

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1 . Introduction

1 .1. Summary of the Evaluation Team

The Japanese Final Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”), headed by Mr. Minoru MIYASAKA, was organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”), from 11th June to 20th June, 2008. The purpose of the Team was to confirm the achievements made during the three year’s cooperation period, and to make the final evaluation for the Project.

The Objectives of the joint evaluation are as follows;

- 1) To review the past inputs, activities, and outputs of the Project.
- 2) To analyze the progress and achievements based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and five criteria for evaluation i.e. Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability, and to prepare the Joint Evaluation Report.
- 3) To discuss current constraints and provide recommendations for the Project
- 4) To summarize lessons learned for similar projects in future.

The team also paid special attention to the contribution the School of Veterinary Medicine has made towards livestock development as a result of Japan’s cooperation with UNZA.

The Japanese evaluation team members are as follows;

	Name	Mission	Job title
1	Mr. Minoru Miyasaka	Team Leader	Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Zambia Office
2	Dr. Takashi Umemura	Animal Health	Dean, Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University
3	Ms. Mahomi Masuoka	Evaluation Planning 1	Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Zambia Office
4	Mr. Patrick Chibbamulilo	Evaluation Planning 2	Senior Programme Officer, JICA Zambia Office

The Zambian evaluation team members are as follows;

	Name	Mission	Job title
1	Dr. P. G. Sinyangwe	Director, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development (DVLD), MACO and Project Director	
2	Dr. A. S. Mweene	Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA and Project Manager	

Dr. Renford Gombwa was also part of the team as a local consultant, with his role being that of evaluation analysis.

Other Japanese members who participated in joint evaluation are as follows.

	Name	Job title
1	Mr. Shiro Nabeya	Resident Representative, JICA Zambia Office
2	Dr. Yusuke Tada	JICA Senior Advisor (Animal Health and Livestock Development)
3	Dr. Madoka Kurata	JICA Project Coordinator/ Animal Health

The Zambian members who participated in joint evaluation under MACO were as follows:

	Name	Job title
1	Dr. Benson Mwenya	Chief livestock Products Officer, DVLD, MACO and member of the PIU
2	Mr. Joseph Samunete	Chief Livestock Officer, DVLD, MACO
3	Dr. Gregory Mululuma	Senior Veterinary Officer, DVLD, MACO and member of the PIU
4	Dr. Linous Munsimbwe	Provincial Veterinary Officer, DVLD, Southern Province

The Zambian members who participated in joint evaluation under UNZA were as follows:

	Name	Job title
1	Dr. A.M. Mwanza	Acting Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA and Acting Project Manager
2	Dr. Michelo Syakalima	Senior Lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA and Zambian Project Coordinator
3	Dr. Victor Zulu	Lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA and member of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
4	Dr. Kaampwe Muzandu	Lecturer, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA and member of the PIU

1.2. Background of the Project

The Agriculture Sector in Zambia accounts for 18% to 20% of GDP. The livestock sub-sector accounts for 35% of the aggregate agricultural production. The livestock population comprises of approximately 2.8 million cattle, 80,000 Sheep, 1million goats, 0.48 million pigs. Poultry production is estimated at 16 million broilers per year and about 4 million commercial layers for egg production in the emergent and small-scale sector. In addition, more than 60% of Zambia's population is engaged in agriculture production as small scale farmers. Small scale farmers in rural areas are classified as the poorest group in Fifth National Development Plan, and 80% of them are categorized to live under the poverty datum line. Most of these small scale farmers practice mixed farming including

livestock production. However, the productivity of the livestock sector is very low due to frequent outbreaks of diseases coupled with inappropriate livestock husbandry management practices.

The livestock sector comprises the traditional and commercial entities, with the former having a larger population of animals. According to the Livestock Development Plan (2000), the traditional sector comprises the following proportions of the total animal populations: cattle – 97%, sheep – 64%, and pigs – 90%.

Livestock distribution within the country indicates that Southern, Eastern, Western and Central Provinces account for 89% of the total cattle population while the remaining 11% is distributed across Northern, North-Western, Lusaka and Luapula Provinces. Over 80% of the goat and 89 % of the pig population, respectively, are found in Southern and Eastern Provinces.

The growth of the livestock sub-sector has been below expectation, around 3% per year due to diseases and poor husbandry practices. The Government's capacity to address the situation was limited, as reflected by shortage of field staff and weak extension services.

The Japanese Government has been assisting the Zambian Government in the livestock sector for a considerable period of time. Through the assistance of Japan, the School of Veterinary Medicine at the UNZA was built and capacity of the School was strengthened. The School has the potential to contribute significantly to livestock development at field level. Therefore, collaboration between the School of Veterinary Medicine at UNZA and Ministry of Agriculture can lead to the improvement of the situation in the livestock sector.

Because of the aforementioned, the Zambian Government requested Japanese Government for support of the Project for Improvement of Animal Health and Production Delivery through Extension Services (AHPDE) under the technical cooperation scheme. The elements of the project are as follows:

Project Overall Goal: Disease control and livestock extension services will be strengthened

Project Purpose: Support systems in the areas of animal health and production techniques are strengthened.

Outputs of the Project:

- 1) Veterinary service providers who undergo training improve their knowledge of animal health and production techniques.
- 2) Model of technical exchange among stakeholders is formulated.

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2. Evaluation Process

2.1. Method of Evaluation

The Joint Evaluation Team conducted surveys in the project area and interviewed counterpart personnel, field staff, farmers and other stakeholders. In addition, the local consultant carried out the evaluation at four levels (at national, provincial, district and camp).

Qualitative and quantitative data was collected through the use of appropriate questionnaires at each of the above stated levels. In-situ observations during field visits were employed. Capacity building and level of dependence on the Project for activities was assessed to determine sustainability post project period.

2.2. Criteria for Evaluation

Both sides reviewed all activities and achievements, and evaluated the Project based on the following five aspects.

(1) Relevance	Relevance of the Project is reviewed by the validity of the Project Purpose and Overall Goal in connection with the government development policy and the needs in Zambia.
(2) Effectiveness	Effectiveness is assessed to what extent the Project has achieved its Project Purpose, clarifying the relationship between the Project Purpose and Outputs.
(3) Efficiency	Efficiency of the Project implementation is analyzed with emphasis on the relationship between Outputs and Inputs in terms of timing, quality and quantity.
(4) Impact	Impact of the Project is assessed in terms of positive/negative, and intended/unintended influence caused by the Project.
(5) Sustainability	Sustainability of the Project is assessed in terms of institutional, financial and technical aspects by examining the extent to which the achievements of the Project will be sustained after the Project is completed.

3. Achievements and Implementation Process

3.1. Inputs

(1) Japanese Side

The Japanese Government dispatched two long-term experts and three short-term experts since the commencement of the Project. Their names and specialties are listed in Annex 2. While the major equipment provided by JICA are listed in Annex 3.

Five Zambian counterparts were trained at various training institutes in Japan in different fields of livestock health and production. Their names and specialties are listed in Annex 4.

The estimated total operational cost supported by the Japanese side until January 2009 is about 642,981,710.15 Zambian Kwacha, equivalent to 24,992,582.10 Japanese Yen. This cost includes the counterparts' training in Japan, the provision of equipment and local costs. The detailed operational expenses are listed in Annex 5.

(2) **Zambian side**

Twenty-six (26) Project counterpart personnel were engaged in Project activities since its inception. The designated counterparts are listed in Annex 6. In addition, the Zambian side provided a project field office and facilities, utility costs and human resource other than the counterparts. The Zambian side partially supported the training expenses, which totals to 168,025,000 Zambian Kwacha as of June 2008. The training expenses also include the expenditure for participants from outside the project area. The detailed expenses are listed in Annex 5.

3.2. Results of Activities

The results of activities are summarized as follows.

Activities	Results
Activities under Output 1:	
1-1. Gather information on the Zambian livestock industry and share problems in the area of animal health and production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Needs Assessment survey was conducted and it identified that the veterinary service providers needed training in the following areas: Disease diagnosis, Disease control, Livestock reproduction, Animal nutrition, Animal production, Livestock business, Public health and Extension.
1-2. Draw up a training curriculum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A total of 8 training modules were developed.UNZA lecturers were exposed to field conditions and are able to tailor their training to suit field requirements
1-3. Provide training to veterinary service providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Two training of trainers workshops were conducted at UNZA School of Veterinary Medicine. Those trained included Provincial Veterinary Officers (PVOs) and District Veterinary Officers (DVOs)Field training in 5 modules was conducted in all the target districts. In the first year courses in Disease diagnosis and Disease control were conducted. In the second year field staff were taught in Livestock reproduction, Animal nutrition and Animal production.Practical surveys on sampling in cattle brucellosis and tuberculosis were conducted in Monze, Namwala and Itzhi-tezhi districts. This was done as a way of research as well as to expose field project staff to research oriented field work.Training for laboratory technicians was held at UNZA, School of Veterinary Medicine.Disease Diagnosis: Laboratory equipment was distributed: 6 compound microscopes in five districts (except Monze) and 8 centrifuges in all the project areas
1-4. Monitor veterinary service provider who have undergone training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring surveys were conducted to assess both farmers and veterinary service providers in all target districts.Radios were installed in 4 camps of 4 districts and one at the field office in Choma. This is in order to improve communication between the camps and the provincial office (field office) as well as monitor field activities.
Activities under Output 2:	
2-1. Hold regular meeting between MACO and School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA as a means of enhancing cooperative ties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Two Steering Committee and one Joint Coordinating Committee meetings between MACO and UNZA were held every year during the project period.PIU meetings were held regularly
2-2. Identify the needs of the selected	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Needs Assessment survey was conducted in target areas

Activities	Results
area.	
2-3. Support provision of instruction in animal health and production techniques that accord with the needs of selected area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manuals developed were distributed through field training and being used as reference materials (both within and outside the project through other development agencies e.g. EU, Agriculture Support Programme, and world Vision International) • PIU members and other resource persons participated in the field trainings in all districts to support the PVO and DVOs in the training activity
2-4. Monitor traditional farmers who have undergone instruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring surveys were conducted to assess both farmers and veterinary service providers in all target districts.
2-5. Compile technical guidance manuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight field manual modules were developed and five are currently at field level being used as reference materials

3.3. Results of Outputs

The results of Outputs are summarized as follows.

Output 1: Veterinary service providers who undergo training improve their knowledge of animal health and production techniques.

Eight (8) training modules were developed in Disease diagnosis, Disease control, Livestock reproduction, Animal nutrition, Animal production, Livestock business, Public health and Extension. About 375 veterinary service providers received training in all the modules. Most of the service providers expressed a lot of confidence in what they were trained in. The providers acknowledged that apart from the trainings refreshing them in disciplines they were taught at college, latest information was exchanged as well. Simple techniques in blood collection, pregnancy diagnosis and feed formulation among others were highly appreciated by most participants. For example, about 30% of all cows passed for slaughter in Sinazongwe were found to be in-calf at the abattoir. After the training in livestock reproduction, only about 5% are found to be in-calf upon slaughter at the abattoir.

Most of the development agents in the Project area have realized that the veterinary service providers have a rich resource of animal health and production information. These development agents have been calling upon the service providers to educate their target groups especially women. The service providers have in almost all the cases used the Project field manuals to empower farmers on other development agent's programmes. This was a common finding in Project areas where World Vision International (WVI), Agricultural Support Programme (ASP) and Support to Agriculture Diversification and Food Security (SADFS) are operating.

The veterinary service providers who have had the chance to teach farmers in their catchment areas in livestock production and nutrition have experienced an increase in small stock production such as goat, pig and village chickens. This has been attributed to sound vaccination schedules, better housing structures and preservation of fodder for dry season feeding. This was evident in Livingstone and Kazungula districts.

It was revealed during the evaluation process that the training modules were user friendly and highly adaptable to local conditions. This helped in quick knowledge assimilation and further transmission to end users.

Most participants appreciated the colour pictures that were inserted in field manuals because they aided in disease identification. Those trained in disease diagnosis and laboratory techniques felt they were now adequately

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empowered to conduct bacteria culture and sensitivity analysis.

However the non use of laboratory equipment in some stations like Livingstone office is of concern.

Output 2: Model of technical information exchange among stakeholders is formulated.

The Project has created a fora on which the School of Veterinary Medicine at UNZA and the Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development, MACO at both headquarters and field levels exchanged technical information. This collaborative arrangement between these two livestock institutions has been extended to other fora outside the Project such as the involvement of School of Veterinary Medicine at UNZA in formulation of a national livestock disease control strategy. Not only has information sharing been enhanced but also jointly planned field training programmes are in the offing. It is now a common feature for the DVLD directorate as well as the Dean's office to consult each other by phone.

Base radios that were installed in some camps in the Project area have enhanced exchange of technical information among field staff.

In addition, linkages have been forged between School of Veterinary Medicine lecturers and researchers at UNZA and MACO field staff. Field staff have been accorded an opportunity to directly consult UNZA lectures and researchers on various aspects of disease control and animal production.

Synergy fostering between the School of Veterinary Medicine and School of Agriculture at UNZA have been created through the production of training manuals. Lecturers from both schools worked together to produce and deliver lectures in the field. This created a symbiotic environment.

Other development agents have found it relatively easy in the Project area to deliver their capacity building programmes because of this collaborative arrangement. For example, some lecturers and researchers have been involved in FAO small livestock programmes in Kazungula and Choma. Because there is already an established network between School of Veterinary Medicine at UNZA and DVLD, these programmes have received support at the field level.

3.4. Implementation Process

The Project has generally been implemented smoothly. It also enjoyed a lot of goodwill at all levels of implementation with the overall outlook being very positive. Receptivity at field level has been almost 100% and ownership extremely high.

At the beginning of the Project, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was constituted which consisted of a well balanced representation of both MACO and UNZA at high and middle levels of responsibility. A work plan was then formulated. The plan was feasible because it took into consideration all the views of major stakeholders. Both

Exhibit personnel and facilities every one or two in the project implementation. In addition, a field consultant was invited and prior to project for

to be notified and set up to ensure to coordinate all field activities and exchange of information in the field. The field office was management was communication and laboratory equipment. UNFA is available off-hours and the animal orientation in the Department of Health.

Field (a) modules were developed. Training based on these modules was conducted and is ongoing to the staff remaining course materials. Joint Coordinating Committee meetings were held once a year to review the past and plan for future. Steering committee meetings were held quarterly to review progress project implementation.

UNFA was involved at all levels of implementation and has contributed to strong ownership of the Project.

The Project utilized the base which was laid through the very strong technical relationship between JICA and School of Veterinary Medicine. This made implementation easier.

1.1. Evaluation by JICA

1.1.1. Introduction

The objective is quite high as that the VMD National Development Plan (NDP) considers livestock training, capacity building and improvement of technology in the agriculture sector as high priorities. Further, the livestock sector is one of the important existing sources of development in UNFA. The National Agricultural Policy (NAP) places importance on animal health, livestock marketing, livestock research and extension services. The VMD and private industries and participation of developers agents in the agriculture sector. The summary of JICA was the scope of Veterinary Medicine at UNFA and UNFA by the Project is a demonstration of working towards the realization of the objectives to include UNFA and NAP.

The Project supports all improving and intensification the delivery of animal health and production services through extension services. This was supported in both the UNFA and NAP. Hence the Project objectives are very relevant to current agricultural policy. In addition the Project's purpose was also well accommodated in current policy of agriculture development.

1.1.2. Objectives

1.1.2.1. Technology transfer

The delivery of animal health and production services were supported during the implementation of the Project. This was well demonstrated after the installation of radio communication equipment, delivery of diagnostic equipment and training of staff in animal health and production.

Operations laboratories in the Project was witnessed as increase in sample submissions and an improvement in quality of services was very significant. Field staff was able to get the results on diagnostic services and communication services. Because they started the service. In this way they have been encouraged to deliver quality services to

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the farmers. Farmers are informed of sample results in time to make intelligent decisions and take appropriate measures. In addition, the district staff are now well informed of disease status in their camps through salient surveillance prompted by better diagnostic equipment.

The collaboration between UNZA and MACO has exposed field staff to latest technical information and sampling techniques. Field staff also have been accorded the opportunity not only to consult their superiors via the MACO reporting channel but also directly to UNZA lectures and researchers for second opinions over technical issues.

4.3. Efficiency

Efficiency was high.

The inputs of the Project are generally good and effectively utilized. The experts dispatched executed their duties as expected and the technical information transfer to the field operatives has been effectively implemented.

A body of knowledge has been built at field level in terms of human capacity and reference manuals made available. The output on improved knowledge and efficiency at which the end user is using this information is immeasurable compared to input.

The ownership by the Zambian counter parts was high. This could be attributed to the efficient utilization of the long standing relationship of UNZA and JICA. Implementing the Project activities through already existing MACO structures also made it easier. At field level the Project wore the face of MACO and distilled the extension messages as DVLD avoiding duplication of roles.

4.4. Impact

There are indications that the Project had a good impact. Farmers, in some areas adopted animal husbandry practices such as improved housing structure for livestock, fodder preservation, adherence to vaccination schedules. The VAs and other veterinary service providers demonstrated increased levels of confidence and competency in their routine duties. The staff are motivated and are organizing extension meetings on their own, a situation which was not the case previously.

The good work attitude has resulted in demand for their services. Consequently, other Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) and other development agents are utilizing them to provide services to farmers. This created an atmosphere of complimentarity which is well appreciated by the Project. Other development agents such as the Agriculture Support Project (ASP), World Vision International (WVI), Support for Agriculture Diversification and Food Security (SADFS) are utilizing field staff trained by the Project to teach their farmers in various aspects of animal health and production. Though the farmers praise their sponsors, the materials and training from the instructors is by the Project.

4.5. Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project activities is relatively high.

Technically, developed training modules and manuals have been appreciated by the users, an indication that they will continue using them. The strengthened human resources are now readily available and sustained in the country. Institutionally, use of existing structures of MACO makes it easier to sustain the project activities. The complementarities with other development agents contributes to sustainability. The collaboration between the key implementing organizations (MACO and UNZA) suggests high sustainability of the project activities. Financially, there are good indications that MACO will continue to provide some budget towards project activities; they did so for some training activities.

5. Recommendations

The Project was successfully implemented according the project design and has achieved the expected output at the beginning. Therefore, the Project will be terminated as scheduled. The final evaluation mission expects that the Project will carry out the following recommendation during the remaining project period and after the termination of the project respectively.

During the remaining project period

1. The Project collaboration between UNZA and MACO, has been remarkably developed. It is expected the Project collaboration will be maintained and promoted during the project period.
2. The PIU should continue the research on the incidence of bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis to support the development of the Project indirectly.
3. A stable communication network with radios should be established and stations should communicate with each other at scheduled times.

After the termination of the Project

1. **Request to MACO**
 - MACO should strengthen the training program to Veterinarians, Veterinary Assistants, Technicians and farmers, in order to increase livestock productivity and decrease poverty among farmers. If the national budget for such activities is not enough, MACO is encouraged to source for funds to carry out these activities.
 - MACO should consider implementing and supporting a training framework for veterinary service providers which will involve UNZA on the basis of the collaboration that has been established. This will help to strengthen the training function in the livestock sector.

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2. **Request to UNZA**

- UNZA should continue the training program to Veterinarians, Veterinary Assistants and Technicians within their annual schedule, and also continue such consulting and training service hereafter based on discussions with MACO.
- UNZA should utilize the human resource network established in the Project in order to strengthen UNZA's field and practical experience.

3. **Request to JICA**

- UNZA has emerged as one of the leading veterinary schools in Southern Africa, mainly through JICA's 25 years of continued support, dating back to 1983. However, educational and research facilities are not adequately equipped thus constraining further expansion of other training programmes. Therefore, JICA should continue utilizing the educational and research ability of Veterinary School at UNZA in implementing future projects.

Lessons Learned

A. Factors which contributed to the successful implementation of the project

1. Zambian side

- UNZA had enough capacity to implement the project as a result of the 25 years support from Japanese Government and Japanese veterinary schools such as Hokkaido University
- More than half of graduates from UNZA are working as veterinary officials in MACO thus making collaboration easier to carry out joint activities between UNZA and MACO.
- The functions of the PIU which consists of UNZA lecturers and MACO officials were clearly defined. The PIU utilized the existing structure and the human resources very effectively. Particularly, the project used the existing veterinary service providers' structure and strengthened the capability of officials. The structure made it possible to implement the Project very effectively and efficiently.
- Zambia local team planned and implemented the project satisfactorily with the JICA office in the absence of a long term expert at the beginning of the Project.

2. JICA side

- JICA collaborated with both sides and planned the project based on deep understanding of constraints on veterinary service delivery by MACO and the existing potential of training and research at UNZA Veterinary School.
- The project was started after appropriate assessment on the intended target and formulated the content of the training course accordingly.

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- Zambia JICA office collaborated well with the local team in the absence of a long term expert at the beginning of the Project.

B. Negative lesson learned

- Equipment should be provided to the laboratories which are manned.

C. Lesson learned for Japan's cooperation afterwards

1. The success of the present project owed much to the educational activity of UNZA Veterinary School.
2. For the past 25 years, Japan supported UNZA Veterinary School by:
 - (i) Constructing Veterinary Schools with grant aid scheme,
 - (ii) Increasing the number of veterinarians as well as university professors after technical cooperation scheme and
 - (iii) Capacity building among lecturers in the Veterinary School to train veterinarians in the sub-region through the third country training scheme.
3. The synergic combination of Japan's inputs and long term cooperation enabled UNZA Veterinary School to obtain the institutional capacity for research and higher education. Japan's cooperation currently tends to pursue quick outcome within short period, however long term strategic cooperation such as UNZA's cooperation may sometimes be necessary for the full success of projects, especially educational project.
4. As shown above, UNZA Veterinary School became one of the leading Veterinary Schools in Southern African region and accepts many students from neighboring countries. Thus Japan should effectively utilize this outcome of 25 years cooperation to;
 - (i) Make a plan to support Zambian agriculture with UNZA, and
 - (ii) Develop the effective and efficient international cooperation.

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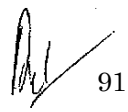
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ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Project Design Matrix
- Annex 2: Dispatch of Experts
- Annex 3: Provision of Equipment
- Annex 4: List of Counterparts
- Annex 5: Operational Expenses
- Annex 6: List of Counterparts
- Annex 7: List of Manuals
- Annex 8: Training Records

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ANNEX 1: PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (PDM)

Name of the project : The improvement of Animal Health and Production Delivery Extension Services

Target Group: Veterinary service providers (Veterinarians, Livestock technicians, and Veterinary Assistants in the selected areas)

Target Areas: Itezi-Tezhi, Namwala, Monze, Choma, Kaloma, Sinazongwe, and Kazungula (Southern State). Sesheke (Western State)

(3 years from 2006.1.16)

Overall Goal	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Disease control and livestock extension services will be strengthened.		In case of the occurrence of animal health and livestock production problems livestock producers can receive the proper technical support.	Report of the occurrence of the animal diseases. Report of the livestock production.	
Project Purpose				
Support systems in the target areas of animal health and production techniques are strengthened.		Producers of animal health and livestock extension services in the target area are undertaken based on the formulated support systems by the Project.	Monitoring report. Questionnaire of stakeholders.	The policy advocating particular attention on animal health and livestock production is not changed.
Outputs				
1. Veterinary service providers who undergo training improve their knowledge of animal health and production techniques. 2. Model of technical exchange among stakeholders is formulated.		1. Service recipients are better satisfied with the provided technical services. 2-1. The number of inquiry and responded cases between the each level of stakeholders are increased. 2-2. Quantity and quality of	1. Monitoring report Questionnaire of stakeholders. 2. Record of Produced and Exchanged Technical Information.	Veterinary and livestock officers and veterinary assistants are assigned and maintained.

	technical information exchanged between the stakeholders are increased.		
<p>Activity</p> <p>1-1. Gather information on the Zambian livestock industry and share problems in the area of animal health and production.</p> <p>1-2. Draw up a training curriculum.</p> <p>1-3. Provide training to veterinary service providers.</p> <p>1-4. Monitor veterinary service provider who have undergone training.</p> <p>2-1. Hold regular meeting between MACO and School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA as a means of enhancing cooperative ties.</p> <p>2-2. Identify the needs of the selected area.</p> <p>2-3. Support provision of instruction in animal health and production techniques that accord with the needs of selected area.</p> <p>2-4. Monitor traditional farmers who have undergone instruction.</p> <p>2-5. Compile technical guidance manuals.</p>	<p>Input by Japan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dispatch of Expert 2. Provision of Equipments 3. Training of counterparts 4. Allocation of operation costs for the Project (include invitation and dispatch of the resource persons in the Regional countries) 	<p>Input by Zambia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assignment of counterpart personnel and administrative staff. 2. Provision of building and other necessity facilities. 3. Allocation of operational costs for the Project. 	<p>Provincial Permanent Secretary, PACO and DACO of the selected areas accept the project.</p> <p>Pre-condition MACO and UNZA jointly accept the Project.</p>

ANNEX 2. DISPATCH OF JICA EXPERTS

	Name	From	To	Expertise	Fiscal Year
3-1. Long-Term Experts					
1	Dr. Hisanori Hashimoto	11/Jan/06	26/Mar/06	Project Coordinator/Animal Health	2005
2	Dr. Madoka Kurarta	11/Oct/06	14/Jan/08	Project Coordinator/Animal Health	2006
3-2. Short-Term Experts					
1	Dr. Yusuke Tada	10/Oct/06	19/Oct/06	Animal Health System	2006
2	Dr. Yusuke Tada	16/Jul/07	25/Jul/07	Project Advisory Mission	2007
3	Dr. Yusuke Tada	9/Aug/08	22/Jun/08	Project Advisory Mission	2008

Annex-3. Provision of Equipment

Year	No.	Equipment	(ZMK) Amount	Qty	Location	Usage	Function	Remarks	Brand/Model No.
2005	1	Monitor for personal computer	1,350,000	1	UNZA Project Office	2	3		Dell 17inch
	2	Printer	650,000	1	UNZA Project Office	1	3		HP 3745
	3	UPS	750,000	2	UNZA Project Office	3	3		AFC Back-UPS CS650
	4	Project Vehicle	112,689,000	1	Lusaka Project coordinator's place	2	3		Mitsubishi Pajero
	5	Car Alarm	902,128	1	Lusaka Project coordinator's place	3	3		Sharp AR5316
	6	Copier	5,829,000	1	Choma Field Office	2	3		Sharp FO-51
	7	Fax	710,000	1	Choma Field Office	2	3		missing
	8	Freezer	3,000,000	1	missing	1	3		missing
Total			125,880,128						

Year	No.	Equipment	(ZMK) Amount	Qty	Location	Usage	Function	Remarks	Brand/Model No.
2006	1	Optical Microscope	2,600,000	5	Project site(Choma,Kalomo,Sinzangwe Namwala,Seshke District Vet Office)	2	3		Olympus CX21
	2	Mini Bus	173,900,000	1	UNZA School of Veterinary Medicine	1	3		Mitsubishi Rosa 30seater
	3	Car Alarm	1,051,064	1	UNZA School of Veterinary Medicine	3	3		HP 2600N
	4	Digital Color Printer	2,297,872	1	UNZA Project Office	3	3		Kenwood TK 90
	5	Radio System	204,136,800	17	Project sites(Choma,Monze,Kazungula,Namwala,Seshke District Vet Office 12VC)	2	3		Sharp AR-5320
	6	Copier	8,247,600	1	UNZA Project Office	3	3		Canon B-840
	7	Fax	1,060,000	1	UNZA Project Office	2	3		HP Compaq DX220 Minitower
	8	Personal Computer	4,470,000	1	Choma Field Office	3	3		HP Compaq 17TFT Monitor Office2003
	9	Centrifuge	153,565,003	8	8Project Districts	2	3		Hettich Universal 320
Total			556,238,339						

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Year	No.	Equipment	(ZMK) Amount	Qty	Location	Usage	Function	Remarks	Brand/Model No.
2007	1	Optical Microscope	5,000,000	1	Project site(tezhi-tezhi DVO)	2	3		Olympus CX21
	2	Optical Microscope	10,560,000	2	Project site(Monze, Kazungula DVO)	2	3		Olympus CX21
	3	Radio System	34,464,400	5	Project site(tezhi-tezhi DVO,4VC)	2	3		Kenwood TK 90
	4	Autoclave (16L)	56,000,000	7	Project Site(Monze,Kalomo,Namwala Sinzangwe,tezhi-tezhi,Kazungula Seshke DVO)	1	3		Motorola CP040, Motorola CM140 YXQ02
	5	Autoclave (50L)	24,000,000	2	Choma Field Office	1	3		Hirayana Hiclave HG-50
	6	Digital Camera	900,000	1	UNZA Project Office	1	3		HP M547
	7	Digital Camera	1,090,000	1	Project site(Sinzangwe DVO)	1	3		HP E337
	8	Digital Camera	2,200,000	2	UNZA Project Office (Choma Field Office)	1	3		Pentax Optio
Total			154,214,400						
Grand Total			836,322,867						

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* Usage Condition 3: Almost every day
 2: Several times a week
 1: As the need arises
 0: Not in use

* Functional Condition 3: Good
 2: Regular maintenance needed
 1: Repair needed
 0: Cannot be repaired

Annex - 4. List of Counterpart Training

	Name	Period		Training Subjects	Training Institution	Post at the moment
1	James SYMOOYA	2007/1/8	2007/2/24	Knowledge Cluster Building for Participatory village Business in Zambia	JICA Obihiro Center	During Training course passed away
2	Gregory .M.MULULUMA	2007/7/29	2007/9/26	Sustainable Livestock Production System	JICA Obihiro Center	Senior Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development,MACO
3	Francis.M.MULENGA	2007/9/13	2007/11/7	Animal Health	Tochigi Pref. North Livestock Hygiene Center	Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development, MACO
4	Victor.C.ZULU	2008/6/22	2008/8/23	New Technology in Veterinary Reproduction	National Livestock Breeding Center	Lecturer/Resercher, Clinical Study Department, School of Veterinary Medicine,UNZA
5	Peter.M.A.CHIWALA	2008/8/12	2008/11/22	Veterinary Technology for Farm Animals	JICA Sapporo International Center	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development, MACO

*Mr. James Symooya and Dr. Gregory Mululuma joined to "Group Type Training Course" which JICA Training Center provides. So, the cost of those training is not included to project cost

Annex 5 Operational Expenses

5-1. Disbursement by Japanese Side

NO	Category	Jan. 2006 to Mar. 2007	Apr. 2007 to Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008 to Jan. 2009 (plan)	Total Disbursement (Tentative)
1	C/P Training in Japan		JPY 2,946,000.00	JPY 5,028,000.00	JPY 7,974,000.00
2	Equipment	ZMK 682,108,467.34	ZMK 154,214,400.00		ZMK 836,322,867.34
3	Local Cost Support	ZMK 396,718,577.00	ZMK 610,473,982.00	ZMK 481,049,343.00	ZMK 481,049,343.00
	Total(in Kwacha)	ZMK 1,078,827,044.34	ZMK 859,567,609.05	ZMK 642,981,710.15	ZMK 642,981,710.15
	Total(x1000 yen)	JPY 33,497,579.73	JPY 26,689,574.26	JPY 19,964,582.10	JPY 80,151,736.09

5-2. Disbursement of each Project Office/Site by Zambian Side

From 2007 Field Training , MACO covered Out of pocket allowance for VA'S

On 2008 May for Lab.Technician training, MACO covered full cost for out of our target area person.

Running Cost of Project Office and Field Office

Annex 6. List of Counterparts

General management		
Name	(Position in MACO)	(Project Position)
Dr. P.G.Synyangwe	Director, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development	Project Director
Dr.M.P.C.Mangani	Depty Director, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Acting Project Director
	(Position in UNZA)	(Project Position)
Dr. A.Nambota	Dean School of Veterinary Medicine	Project Manager
Dr.I.K.Phiri	Dean School of Veterinary Medicine	Project Manager
Dr.A.Mweene	Dean School of Veterinary Medicine	Project Manager
Project Implementation Unit		
Name	(Position in MACO)	(Project Position)
Dr.G.M.Mduluma	Senior Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	PIU
Mr.J.Simnonya	Senior Livestock Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	PIU
Dr.B.Mweenya	Chief Livestock Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	PIU
	(Position in UNZA)	(Project Position)
Dr.M.Syikalima	Senior Recturer, Disease Control Department, School of Veterinary Medicine	Project Coordinator
Dr. V.C.Zulu	Recturer, Clinical Studies Department, School of Veterinary Medicine	PIU
Dr.M. Simuunza	Recturer, Disease Control Department, School of Veterinary Medicine	PIU
Dr.K.Muzandu	Recturer, Biomedical Department, School of Veterinary Medicine	PIU
	(Position in MACO)	(Project Position)
Dr.F.Mulenga	Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Mr.D.E.Daka	Depty Director, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	
Dr.L.Munsimbwe	Provincial Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.N.Banda	Provincial Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.C.Maseka	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.P.Nymba	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.W.Chikampa	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.P.M.A.Chiwala	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.J.Soko	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr..E.Ndalama	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.W.Tembo	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.S.Phiri	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.S.Mumba	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person
Dr.A.Msoni	District Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Developmet	Resource Person

Annex 7. List of Manuals

Publications

- 1 Title : Animal Disease Control
Writer : Dr.A.S.Mweene,Dr.I.K.Phiri, Dr.M.Malamo, Dr.A.Phiri, Dr.C.Chsembele, Dr.C.Mundia

- 2 Title : Animal Disease Diagnosis
Writer : Dr.E.T.Mwase, Dr.B.M.Hang'ombe, Dr.B.Namangala, Dr.K.Muzandu, Dr.N.Mudenda-Nakonde

- 3 Title : Animal Reproduction
Writer : Dr.E.Mwaanga, Dr.V.Zulu, Dr.A.M.Mwanza, Dr.B.Mwenya

- 4 Title : Animal Nutrition
Writer : Dr.K.Choongo, Dr.N.J.Siulapwa, Dr.M.Daura, Dr.F.Haazele

- 5 Title : Livestock Production
Writer : Dr.J.Lungu, Mr.K.Walbita, Mr.O.Chibinga, Ms.M.Musukwa

- 6 Title : Veterinary Public Health
Writer : Dr.J.B.Muma, Dr.A.S.Mweene,
Dr.K.Naluhamba,Dr.M.Munveme,Dr.K.Hankanoa,Dr.R.M.Hang'ombe,Dr.F.Kabemba

- 7 Title : Livestock Buisiness
Writer : Dr.H.Chitambo, Mr.H.Kanamanema, Mr.L.Thole

- 8 Title : Livestock Extension
Writer : Prof.G.Pandey, Dr.N.Machila, Dr.N.Saasa, Dr.L.Munsimbwe

- 9 Title : Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostic Techniques
Writer : Dr.M.Syakalima, Dr.L.Zulu, Mr.C.Mubita, Mr.D.Banda,Mr.M.Masuku

Annex 8-1 Training Records

Training of Trainers

Duration	Contents	Number of participants	No. of Resource
2007/1/8~2007/1/12 (5Days)	Disease Control & Disease Diagnosis	9(2PVO,7DVO)	16
2007/8/20 ~2007/8/31 (10 Days)	Animal Reproduction,Animal Nutrition,Livestock Production	10(2PVO,8DVO)	13
2008/6/23~2008/7/4 (10 Days)	Veterinary Public Health,Livestock Buisness,Livestock Extension	10(2PVO,8DVO)	

Laboratory Techniques Training

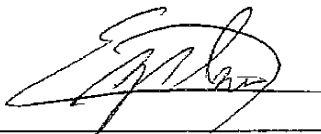
Duration	Contents	Number of participants	No. of Resource	Place
2008/5/19~2008/5/23 (5Days)	Veterinary Laboratory Diadnostic Techniques	22	15	UNZA Shool of Vet Lusaka

RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS
BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
ZAMBIA ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR
THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION
DELIVERY THROUGH EXTENSION SERVICES

In response to the agreement upon the preliminary study on the Project for the Improvement of Animal Health and Production Delivery through Extension Services (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”), Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”) exchanged views and had a series of discussions through JICA Zambia Office with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (hereinafter referred to as “GRZ”) with respect to the details of the technical cooperation program concerning the Project.

As a result of these discussions, JICA and the concerned authorities of the GRZ agreed upon the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

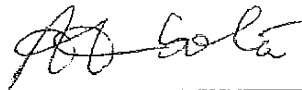
Lusaka, 9th September, 2005



Mr. Eiji Inui
Resident Representative
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Zambia Office



Dr. P. G. Sinyangwe
Director, Department of Veterinary and
Livestock Development,
Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives,
Republic of Zambia



Dr. A. M. Nambota
Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine
University of Zambia
Republic of Zambia

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

I. COOPERATION BETWEEN JICA AND GRZ

1. The Government of the Republic of Zambia will implement the Project for the Improvement of Animal Health and Production Delivery through Extension Services (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") in cooperation with JICA.
2. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Master Plan which is given in Annex I .

II. MEASURES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY JICA

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, JICA will take, at its own expense, the following measures according to the normal procedures under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of Japan.

1. DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

JICA will provide the services of the Japanese experts as listed in Annex II.

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 Equipment will become the property of the GRZ upon being delivered C.I.F. (cost, insurance and freight) to the Zambian authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation.

3. TRAINING OF ZAMBIAN PERSONNEL IN JAPAN

JICA will sponsor the Zambian personnel connected with the Project for technical training in Japan.

III. MEASURES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY ZAMBIAN SIDE

1. The GRZ will take necessary measures to ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project will be sustained 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 GRZ will ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Zambian nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation will contribute to the economic and social development of Zambia.
3. The GRZ will grant in Zambian privileges, exemptions and benefits as listed in Annex III and will grant privileges, exemptions and benefits no less favorable than those granted to experts of third countries or international organizations performing similar missions to the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above and their families.
4. The GRZ will ensure that the Equipment referred to in II-2 above will be utilized effectively for the implementation of the Project in consultation with the Japanese experts referred to in

Annex II.

5. The GRZ will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the Zambian personnel from technical training in Japan will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project.
6. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Zambia, the GRZ will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:
 - (1) Provision of buildings and running expenses of these facilities of School of Veterinary Medicine of University of Zambia, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Provincial-District-Camp Veterinary Offices in the selected area necessary for the implementation of the Project
 - (2) Assignment of necessary number of local counterpart of School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA, MACO, Provincial-District-Camp Veterinary Offices in the selected area with relevant background for each field of Japanese long and short-term experts
 - (3) Allocation of budget necessary for the implementation of the Project
7. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Zambia, the GRZ will take necessary measures to meet:
 - (1) Expenses necessary for transportation within Zambia of the Equipment referred to in II-2 above as well as for the installation, operation and basic maintenance thereof; and
 - (2) Customs duties, internal taxes and any other charges, imposed in Zambia on the Equipment referred to in II-2 above.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

1. Organizations responsible for the Project will be the MACO and UNZA.
2. Organization responsible for implementing the Project will be School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA.
3. The project office will be set up inside School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA.
4. The Project Director shall be Director, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development, MACO, who will oversee the overall running of the Project.
5. The Project Manager shall be Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA, who is responsible respectively for the administration and implementation of the Project. The Project Manager will assign the Project Coordinator.
6. Veterinarians, livestock technicians, and veterinary assistants at the Provincial, District, and Camp levels will be grouped and organized together in the selected areas.
7. The Japanese experts will provide necessary recommendations and advice to the Project Director and the Project Manager on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
8. The Japanese experts will also give necessary technical guidance and advice to the Zambian counterpart personnel on technical matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
9. For the effective and successful implementation of the Project, a Joint Coordinating Committee and a Steering Committee shall be established whose functions and composition are described in

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V. MONITORING AND JOINT EVALUATION

Monitoring of the Project will be conducted by the Project and reported to the JICA and Zambian authorities concerned every six months.

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

VI. CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS

The GRZ 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 Zambia except for those arising from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

There will be mutual consultation between JICA and GRZ on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this Attached Document.

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

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

IX. TERM OF COOPERATION

The duration of the technical cooperation for the Project under this Attached Document will be three (3) years from 15th January, 2006.

Note: In cases where the Master Plan is to be modified due to changes in the Project conditions, both sides should confirm the modifications in the form of the Minutes of Meeting.

ANNEX I	MASTER PLAN
ANNEX II	LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS
ANNEX III	LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
ANNEX IV	PRIVILEGES, EXEMPTIONS AND BENEFITS FOR JAPANESE EXPERTS
ANNEX V	LIST OF ZAMBIAN COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL
ANNEX VI	LIST OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
ANNEX VII	JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND STEERING COMMITTEE

ANNEX I MASTER PLAN

1. Project title

The Improvement of Animal Health and Production Delivery through Extension Services

2. Overall Goal

Disease control and livestock extension services are strengthened.

3. Project Purpose

Support systems in the area of animal health and production techniques are strengthened.

4. Outputs of the Project

1. Veterinary service providers (Veterinarians, Livestock technicians, and Veterinary Assistants in the selected area) who undergo training improve their knowledge of animal health and production techniques.
2. Model of technical exchange among stakeholders is formulated.

5. Activities of the Project

- 1-1. Gather information on the Zambian livestock industry and share problems in the area of animal health and production.
- 1-2. Draw up a training curriculum.
- 1-3. Provide training to veterinary service providers.
- 1-4. Monitor veterinary service providers who have undergone training.
- 2-1. Hold regular meetings between MACO and School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA as a means of enhancing cooperative ties.
- 2-2. Identify the needs of the selected areas.
- 2-3. Support provision of instruction in animal health and production techniques that accord with the needs of the selected areas.
- 2-4. Monitor traditional farmers who have undergone instruction.
- 2-5. Compile technical guidance manuals.

6. Target Groups

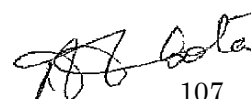
Veterinary service provider. (Veterinarians, Livestock technicians, and Veterinary Assistants in the target area)

7. Target Areas

Kalomo, Monze, Namwala, Ilhezi-thezi, Kazungula, Choma and Sinazongwe in Southern Province, and Sesheke in Western Province.



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ANNEX II. LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS, EQUIPMENTS


<Long-term Experts>

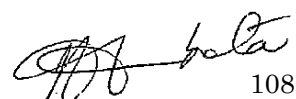
(1) Long-term Expert: Coordinator / Animal Health

<Short-term Expert(s)>

Short-term experts including a Chief Advisor will be dispatched as necessary.



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ANNEX III. LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

- (1) Vehicles (four wheel drive for monitoring survey)
- (2) Office equipments
- (3) Equipments to support project activities

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ANNEX IV. PRIVILEGES, EXEMPTIONS AND BENEFITS FOR EXPERTS

In accordance with the laws and regulations in the Republic of Zambia, the GRZ will grant the following:

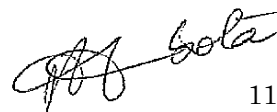
1. Exemption from taxes including income tax, and fiscal charges imposed on or in connection with salaries and any allowances remitted to them from overseas for the Experts.
2. Exemptions from taxes including custom duties, and fiscal charges imposed on personal household effects of the Experts and their families, including one motor vehicle per Expert and per family of the Expert.
3. To exempt the Experts and their families who do not import motor vehicles into the Republic of Zambia but purchase locally from taxes including value added tax, and fiscal charges in respect of the local purchase of one motor vehicle per Expert and per family of the Expert.
4. Provision of the convenience for receiving medical care and facilities for the Experts and their families.
5. To issue entry and exit visas for the Experts and their families.
6. To issue identification cards to the Experts and their families to secure the cooperation of all Government organizations necessary for the performance of the duties of the Experts.
7. Exemptions from taxes including custom duties, and fiscal charges for import and export of machinery and equipment utilized by the Experts in connection with the Project activities.
8. Exemptions from taxes including value added tax, and fiscal charges in respect of the local purchase of the machinery and equipment referred to in 7, above.



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ANNEX V. LIST OF ZAMBIAN COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

1. The Project Director shall be Director, Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development, MACO, currently Dr. P. G. Sinyangwe, who bears overall responsibility for the Project.
2. The Project Manager shall be Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA, currently Dr. A. M. Nambota, who is responsible respectively for the administration and implementation of the Project.
3. The Project Coordinator shall be assigned by the Project Manager, currently Dr. M. Syakalima, who will coordinate In-Country and Regional countries activity

4. Counterpart Personnel:

● Members of the Secretariat- UNZA VET

Dr. K.C. Choongo
Dr. M. Mwase
Dr. V. Zulu
Dr. H. Munang'andu
Dr. H. Chitambo
Dr. I. Phiri
Dr. M. Simuunza

● Members of MACO

Deputy Director of Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development:

Dr. P. Mangani

8 District Veterinary Officers (DVO)

Provincial Veterinary Officers (PVO)

Dr. L. Munsiambwe (Southern Province)

Dr. A. Songolo (Western Province)

Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) Dr. F.M. Mulenga

Private Sector Development Unit (PSDU): Dr. G. Mululuma

Chief Animal Production Officer (CAPO): Mr. D.E. Daka

5. Other personnel mutually agreed upon as necessary

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ANNEX VI. LIST OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

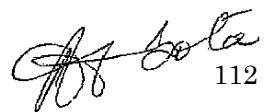
1. Land, buildings and facilities necessary for the implementation of the project
2. Rooms or space necessary for installation and storage of the Equipment
3. Office space and the necessary facilities for the Japanese Chief Advisor and Coordinator (a) UNZA - School of Veterinary Medicine
4. Office space and necessary facilities for the Japanese Experts and the Zambian counterpart personnel (a) UNZA - School of Veterinary Medicine
5. Other necessary land, buildings and facilities mutually agreed upon.

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ANNEX VII-1. JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Joint Coordinating Committee shall meet at least once a year.

1. Functions

- (1) To formulate the Annual Work Plan of the Project
- (2) To review the overall progress and annual expenditure of the Project.
- (3) To review and exchange views on major issues arising from or in connection with the Project.

2. Chairperson: Project Director

3. Co-chairperson : Project Manager

Resident Representative of the JICA Zambia Office

4. Membership

(1) Zambian side:

- a) Secretary: Project Coordinator
- b) UNZA representatives: Four Heads of Department including two Assistant Deans
- c) Deputy Director of Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development
- d) Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO), MACO
- e) Chief Veterinary Research Officer (CVRO), MACO
- f) Chief Animal Production Officer (CAPO), MACO
- g) Provincial Agricultural Coordinator (PACO), MACO

(2) Japanese side:

- a) Japanese Experts
- b) Staff of the JICA Zambia Office
- c) Personnel concerned to be dispatched by JICA

Notes:

- 1) Officials of the Embassy of Japan may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee meetings as observers.
- 2) Persons who are invited by the Chairperson may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee meeting.

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ANNEX VI-2. STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee shall meet quarterly and whenever necessary.

1. Functions

- (1) To develop and improve detailed project activities
- (2) To monitor, coordinate and evaluate project activities
- (3) To summarize the proceedings of project activities and report to the Joint Coordination Committee

2. Chairperson: Project Manager

3. Membership

(1) Zambian side:

- a) Project Coordinator (Secretary of the Committee)
- b) MACO representatives
 - National Agriculture and Livestock Epidemiologic Information Centre (NALEIC)
 - Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)
 - Private Sector Development Unit (PSDU)
 - Provincial Veterinary Officers (PVO), District Veterinary Officers (DVO)
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

c) UNZA representatives


- Two assistant Deans
- Research Coordinator
- Former Dean
- Epidemiologist
- Financial Officer

(2) Japanese side:

- a) Long-term expert (Coordinator / Animal Health)
- b) Other Experts

Note:

- 1) Persons who are invited by the Chairperson may attend the Steering Committee meeting.




MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR
THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION
DELIVERY EXTENSION SERVICES

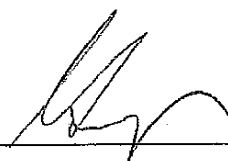
Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") exchanged views and had a series of discussions with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (hereinafter referred to as "GRZ") with respect to desirable measures to be taken by JICA and the Government of GRZ for successful implementation of the above-mentioned Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

As a result of the discussions, both sides agreed upon the matters in the document attached hereto. This Document is related to the Record of Discussions on the Project, signed on the same date.

Lusaka, 9th September, 2005



Mr. Eiji Inui
Resident Representative
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Zambia Office



Dr. P. G. Sinyangwe
Director, Department of Veterinary and
Livestock Development,
Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives,
Republic of Zambia



Dr. A. M. Nambota
Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine
University of Zambia
Republic of Zambia

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

I. PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX

The Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") was elaborated through discussions by JICA and the authorities concerned of GRZ. Both sides agreed to recognize PDM as an implementation tool for project management, and the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the Project. The PDM will be utilized by both sides throughout the implementation of the Project. The PDM is shown in Annex I.

The PDM will be subject to change within the framework of the Record of Discussions when necessity arises in the course of implementation of the Project by mutual consent.

II. TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Tentative Schedule of Implementation (hereinafter referred to as "TSI") has been formulated according to the Record of Discussions, on condition that the necessary budget will be allocated for the implementation of the Project by both sides. The schedule is subject to change within the scope of the Record of Discussions when necessity arises in the course of implementation of the Project. The TSI is shown in Annex II.

ANNEX I PDM

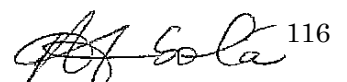
ANNEX II TSI

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ANNEX I PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX (PDM)

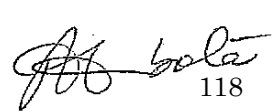
Name of the Project: The Improvement of Animal Health and Production Delivery Extension Services
 Target Area: Sesheke District in Western Province, and Kazungula, Kalomo, Monze, Choma, Namwala, Iteshitezhi and Sinazongwe District in Southern Province
 Target Groups: Veterinary service providers (*) in the selected area
 Project Period: 2005 to 2008 (3 years) Prepared: July, 2005

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions (Externalities)
Overall Goals	Disease control and livestock extension services will be strengthened.	In case of the occurrence of animal health and livestock production problems livestock producers can receive the proper technical support	Report of the occurrence of the animal diseases. Report of the livestock production.	
Project Purpose	Support systems in the area of animal health and production techniques are strengthened.	Procedures of animal health and livestock extension services in the target area are undertaken based on the formulated support systems by the Project	Monitoring report. Questionnaire of stakeholders.	The policy advocating particular attention on Animal Health and livestock production is not changed
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary service providers who undergo training improve their knowledge of animal health and production techniques. Model of technical exchange among stakeholders is formulated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Service recipients are better satisfied with the provided technical Services. The number of inquiry and responded cases between the each level of stakeholders are increased. Quantity and quality of technical information exchanged between the stakeholders are increased. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring report. Questionnaire of stakeholders. Record of Produced and Exchanged Technical Information 	Veterinary and livestock officers and Veterinary Assistants are assigned and maintained.
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gather information on the Zambian livestock industry and share problems in the area of animal health and production. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up a training curriculum. Provide training to veterinary service providers. Monitor veterinary service provider who have undergone training. Hold regular meetings between MACO and School <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hold regular meetings between MACO and School 	Inputs Japanese Side <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dispatch of Expert Provision of Equipments Training of counterparts Allocation of operational costs for the Project (include invitation and dispatch of the resource persons in 	Zambian side <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assignment of counterpart personnel and administrative staff Provision of building and other necessity Facilities Allocation of operational 	Provincial Permanent Secretary, PACO and DACO of the selected area accept the Project. Pre-condition MACO and UNZA jointly

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions (Externalities)
	<p>of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA as a means of enhancing cooperative ties.</p> <p>2-2. Identify the needs of the selected area.</p> <p>2-3. Support provision of instruction in animal health and production techniques that accord with the needs of the selected area.</p> <p>2-4. Monitor traditional farmers who have undergone instruction.</p> <p>2-5. Compile technical guidance manuals.</p>	<p>the Regional countries)</p>	<p>costs for the Project</p>	<p>accept the Project.</p>

NOTE: (*)Veterinary service providers include Veterinarians, Livestock technicians, and Veterinary Assistants


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ANNEX II Qualitative Standards of Implementation

	I	II	III	IV
1. Introduction				
2. Objectives				
3. Description of the Project				
4. Description of the Project				
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