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- 9． THE FINAL EVALUATION OF PHASE I OF THE PAVIDIA PROJECT  
IN ZAMBIA FINAL REPORT October 2006



## 主要面談者一覧

1. 農業・協同組合省（Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives : MACO）
 

Mr. J. J. Shawa	Acting Director, Department of Policy and Planning, MACO
Dr. R. Kamona	Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture, MACO
Mr. S. Mungalaba	Provincial Agricultural Coordinator, Lusaka Province-MACO
Mr. B. Noombo	Extension Methodologist, Chongwe District-MACO
Mr. L. Sikaona	Japan Desk Officer, Department of Policy and Planning, MACO
  
2. プロジェクトC／P
 

Mr. M Sekereti	Action Senior Agricultural Officer, Chongwe
Mr. Chizuyuka	Farm Manager, Cooperative College
Dr. K Masuhwa	Principal Farm Management Officer
Mr. B Noombo	Subject Matter Specialist (Extension), Chongwe
  
3. プロジェクト専門家
 

高橋 順二	プロジェクト専門家（チーフ・アドバイザー）
金澤 弘幸	プロジェクト専門家（村落開発）
松田 明	プロジェクト専門家（持続的農業）
三好 崇弘	プロジェクト専門家（参加型住民活動促進）
川瀬 淳一	プロジェクト専門家（業務調整/研修モデレーター）
  
4. 在ザンビア大使館
 

宮下 正明	特命全権大使
古賀 達朗	一等書記官
平田 裕一	二等書記官
  
5. JICA ザンビア事務所
 

乾 英二	所長
舩岡 真穂実	所員
Mr. Patrick Chibbamulilo	現地職員



MINUTES OF MEETING ON THE FINAL EVALUATION REPORT  
FOR THE PROJECT FOR THE PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT  
IN ISOLATED AREAS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Japanese Final Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Makoto KITANAKA, visited the Republic of Zambia (hereinafter referred to as "Zambia") from October 14 to 21, 2006, for the purpose of finalizing the Final Evaluation of the Project for the Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas, Phase I in the Republic of Zambia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") as well as discussing the issues related to the Project, including Phase II of the Project.

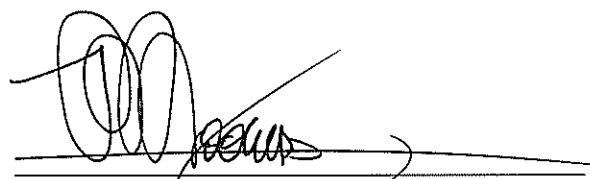
The Final Evaluation of the Project was conducted by the Participatory Evaluation Team, formed by representative stakeholders of the Project. During the Japanese Team's stay in Zambia, the Japanese Team joined the Participatory Evaluation Team to work together in evaluation of the Project. They carried out field surveys, exchanging views and holding a series of discussions with stakeholders of the Project, in order to agree on the desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for successful implementation and future of the Project.

As a result of the evaluation, the Japanese Team and the authorities concerned of the Government of Zambia agreed to report to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the document attached hereto and the Final Evaluation Report attached hereto.

Lusaka, October 20, 2006



Mr. Makoto KITANAKA  
Team Leader,  
Japanese Final Evaluation Team,  
Japan International Cooperation Agency,  
Japan



Mr. Richard M. CHIZYUKA  
Permanent Secretary (Agriculture),  
Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives,  
Government of the Republic of Zambia

Attached Document

## **I. The Final Evaluation Report**

1. The Participatory Evaluation Team presented the Final Evaluation Report to the Joint Coordinating Committee.
2. The Joint Coordinating Committee received the Final Evaluation Report and took note of the recommendations by the Participatory Evaluation Team.
3. The Joint Coordinating Committee requested the personnel concerned with the Project to take necessary measures for the smooth implementation of the Project remaining Phase I period and Phase II .

## **II. Major Points of Discussions and Agreement**

1. The Joint Coordinating Committee and the Japanese Team exchanged views for the future operation of the Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (PaViDIA) and confirmed the necessary measures to be taken by both JICA and MACO as follows;

### **1-1. Capacity Development through more involvement of Zambian counterparts.**

This section's recommendations should be commenced immediately in Phase I.

1-1-1 Training of the PaViDIA trainer(s) at national and provincial levels to train PaViDIA district team and extension officers

1-1-2 Training of the POR staff to plan, execute and evaluate the Micro Project as well as overall project administration

1-1-3 More involvement of Zambian counterparts from planning stage of the Project activities.

1-1-4 Allocation of more time of Zambian counterparts into the Project activities

1-1-5 Harmonization of training (in Japan and third countries) with the Project activities.

### **1-2 Integration of PaViDIA into institutional and financial structure of Zambian government**

1-2-1 Integration of the structure, function and institutional position of POR into MACO

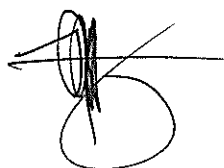
1-2-2 Allocation of counterpart funding from Zambian side for Phase II

1-2-3 Sourcing of funds for PaViDIA Micro Projects

1-2-4 Establishment of national expansion strategies of PaViDIA, aligned with MACO policy

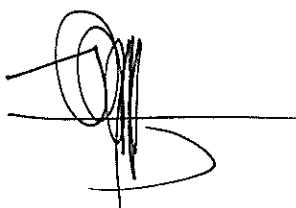
### **1-3 Improvement of PaViDIA approach in Phase II**

1-3-1 Emphasizing the importance of monitoring in participatory development




- 1-3-2 More clarification of roles of PaViDIA teams at district, provincial and national levels, in the PaViDIA implementation guideline
- 1-3-3 More integration of sustainable agriculture practices into Micro Project
- 1-3-4 Analysis of aspects of gender and extreme poverty
- 1-3-5 Enrichment of the PaViDIA approach, including research on new trials, such as farmer-to-farmer training, involvement of NGOs and collaboration with other donors, modification of the developed approach, etc
- 1-4 Other aspects
  - 1-4-1 Continuous monitoring of the demonstration farm at Cooperative College
  - 1-4-2 Continuous monitoring of Micro Projects and on-farm demonstrations in Chongwe district
- 2. Both parties agreed to commence planning of the Phase II of the Project. A tentative design of the Phase II of the Project was agreed as shown in the Draft PDM for Phase II.
- 3. The commencement of Phase II of the Project will be discussed and the Record of Discussion will be signed by both JICA and MACO by February 2007.

Attachment: The Final Evaluation Report  
Draft PDM for Phase II  
Attendants list of the Joint Coordinating Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'S' or 'B' shape with a horizontal line extending to the right.A handwritten number '3' enclosed within a circle, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

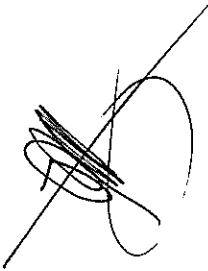
Project title: The project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (Phase II)

Implementation period: 2 years (June 2007- May 2009) for Phase II, preceded by 5 years of Phase I (June 2002-May2007)

Target areas: Isolated areas Target group: MACO, PACO & DACO staff, Villagers and other development partners in Project areas

Draft version : 7 Date: 20 October, 2006

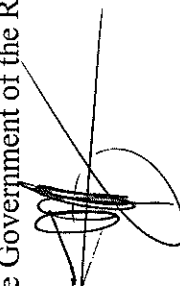
付属資料 4

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>Super Goal</b> Poverty in isolated areas in Zambia is reduced.	Increased income and wealth creation in Micro Project implementing villages	Post Project Survey	
<b>Overall Goal</b> The model for participatory village development in isolated areas established by the project is realized and replicated in other areas for poverty reduction.	1. No. of Micro Projects implemented in target areas	MACO Annual Report Post Project Survey	
<b>Project Purpose</b> A practical model for participatory village development in isolated areas is established.	1. Inclusion of model approach into MACO policy 2. No. of Micro Projects in replicated areas	Government Agricultural Policy Statement Project Annual Report	• No drastic change of policy
<b>Outputs</b> 1. Establishment of PaViDIA expansion strategy 2. Primary budget source for PaViDIA is secured 3. Staff in expansion Areas is trained for implementation of PaViDIA. 4. PaViDIA Operation Room (POR) is strengthened. 5. Sustainable agricultural practices are integrated into micro project components 6. Manuals which were developed during Phase I project are improved.	1-1. Existence of proposed strategy 2-1. Budget for Micro Projects obtained 2-2. PaViDIA activities stated within Zambian Government's budget line 3-1. Existence of at least 3 trainers in each Province 3-2. Micro Projects for the training implemented in Provinces 4-1. Existence of at least 5 trainers in POR 4-2. Functions of POR carried out by Zambian Government 5-1. No. of sustainable agricultural practices implemented in micro projects 6-1. Existence of monitoring reports 6-2. Existence of improved manuals	MACO Annual Report Project Annual Report 	• Government commitment to village development in isolated areas continues



	such as “PaViDIA Field Manual”, “Monitoring & Evaluation Manual”, “PaViDIA Implementation Guideline” and “Sustainable Agriculture Practices Field Manual”.	
<b>Activities</b> 1-1. Prepare PaViDIA expansion strategy 2-1. Source funds for PaViDIA Micro Projects 2-2. Budgeting for PaViDIA activities annually in Zambian Government budget line 3-1. Implement Micro Project for training 3-2. Training of trainers 4-1. Strengthen POR 4-2. Publicize project activities 5-1. Promote sustainable agricultural practices in micro project activities 5-2. Extend and monitor the sustainable agricultural practices in on-farm demonstrations 5-3. Maintain the demonstration site in cooperative college 6-1. Monitor Micro projects and sustainable agriculture in project areas 6-2. Improve manuals	<b>Input</b> Japanese side 1. Human Inputs Long-term experts Short-term experts 2. Material Inputs 3. Financial Inputs 4. Others Counterparts training in Japan and third country  Zambian side 1. Human Inputs Counterparts 2. Material Inputs Offices Running cost 3. Others Budgetary allocation for local costs	<b>Preconditions</b> • Funds for Micro Projects implementation are available

The definition of “practical model” is totality of vision, strategy, budgeting and implementation mechanism by which PaViDIA could be materialized by the Government of the Republic of Zambia.



## Joint Coordinating Committee Attendants List

付属資料 5

### Zambia Side

Mr. J. J. Shawa	Acting Director, Department of Policy and Planning, MACO
Dr. R. Kamona	Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture, MACO
Mr. S. Mungalaba	Provincial Agricultural Coordinator, Lusaka Province-MACO
Mr. B. Noombo	Extension Methodologist, Chongwe District-MACO
Mr. M. Sekeleti	Programme Officer, PaViDIA
Mr. L. Sikaona	Japan Desk Officer, Department of Policy and Planning, MACO

### Japan Side

Mr. M. Kitanaka	Group Director Rural Development, Group III (Arid and Semi-arid Farming Area), JICA HQ (Japanese Final Evaluation Team)
Prof. S. Kodamaya	Professor Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University (Japanese Final Evaluation Team)
Mr. Y. Mori	Administration Team Rural Development Department, JICA HQ (Japanese Final Evaluation Team)
Mr. K. Sakai	Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Zambia Office
Ms. M. Masuoka	Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Zambia Office
Mr. P. Chibbamulilo	Programme Officer, JICA Zambia Office
Dr. J. Takahashi	Chief Advisor, PaViDIA
Mr. H. Kanazawa	Village Development Advisor, PaViDIA
Mr. A. Matsuda	Sustainable Agriculture Advisor, PaViDIA
Mr. J. Kawase	Coordinator, PaViDIA
Mr. T. Miyoshi	Participatory Community Activities Facilitation Advisor, PaViDIA

# PDM

プロジェクト名： 孤立地域参加型村落開発計画 (PaViDIA)

プロジェクト期間： 5 年間 (フェーズⅠ：2002 年 6 月 -2007 年 5 月) + 2 年間 (フェーズⅡ：2007 年 6 月 -2009 年 5 月)

対象地域： チョングエ郡 + その他の孤立地域 対象グループ： 対象地域における農民

Version : No. 2

日付：2004 年 12 月 7 日

プロジェクトの要約		指 標	入手手段	外部条件
スーパーゴール ザンビアの孤立地域の貧困が軽減される。		2015 年まで 孤立地域における貧困ライン以下の人口割合	UN 報告書 CSO 報告書	
上位目標 プロジェクトで確立された、孤立地域の貧困削減を目的とした参加型村落開発モデルが他の地域で実現・展開される。		1 実施されたマイクロプロジェクトの数 2 マイクロプロジェクト実施農村における、農業収入の増加	MACO 年間報告書 プロジェクト事後調査	
プロジェクト目標 (フェーズⅡ：2009 年まで) 孤立地域の参加型村落開発の実用モデル*が確立される。		2009 年 5 月まで ザンビア国政府によって実施されるマイクロプロジェクトの数	プロジェクト年間報告書	孤立地域におけるザンビア政府の村落開発支援が継続する。
プロジェクト目標 (フェーズⅠ：2007 年まで) PaViDIA のための主要な実施メカニズムが確立される。		2007 年 5 月まで POR (PaViDIA Operation Room) によって実施されるマイクロプロジェクトの数	MACO 年間報告書 プロジェクト年間報告書	
成 果 1 プロジェクト管理機関が確立される。  2 持続的農業技術パッケージ (マニュアルおよびモデル農民) が確立される。  3 普及員研修プログラムが確立される。  4 PaViDIA 実施ガイドラインが確立される。		2005 年まで 1-1 MACO を通じた、POR への活動資金 1-2 プロジェクト管理事務所に人材の配属 2006 年まで 2-1 マニュアル (Ver.1) の完成 2-2 マニュアル (Ver.1) における持続的農業技術の数 2007 年まで 2-3 持続的農業の実施を通じて、農業収入が増加した農民の数 2-4 プロジェクトパッケージから持続的農業技術を採用した農民の数 3-1 コミュニティ・フアンドによって支援された村落主導のプロジェクトの数 3-2 持続的農業指向型マイクロプロジェクトを実施する村落の数 3-3 マイクロプロジェクトを継続する村落の数  4-1 PaViDIA 実施ガイドラインの完成	MACO 年間報告書 プロジェクト年間報告書	

活 動	投 入	ザンビア国側	1. プロジェクト実施のための資金が利用可能である。 2. プロジェクト地域において、大被害となるような洪水あるいは干ばつが発生しない。 3. プロジェクト関係職員が業務を継続する。
<p>1-1 POR (PaViDIA Operation Room) を確立し、強化する。</p> <p>1-2 マイクロプロジェクト用の資金を探し、予算を取り付ける。</p> <p>1-3 プロジェクト活動についての広報を行う。</p> <p>2-1 モデル農民および提案された農業技術を調査する。</p> <p>2-2 モデル農民の土地において、オンファーム持続的農業を実施する。</p> <p>2-3 農協大学において、持続的農業の展示をおこなう。</p> <p>2-4 持続的農業技術に関するマニュアルを取りまとめる。</p> <p>3-1 普及員研修プログラムを修正する。</p> <p>3-2 マイクロプロジェクトを実施する。</p> <p>3-3 普及員研修教材を作成する。</p> <p>4-1 実施ガイドラインのドラフトを作成する。</p> <p>4-2 予備テストを実施する。</p> <p>4-3 実施ガイドラインを完成する。</p>	<p>日本国側</p> <p>1. 人材</p> <p>長期専門家</p> <p>短期専門家</p> <p>2. 機材</p> <p>コンピューター機器</p> <p>プロジェクター</p> <p>コピー機</p> <p>視聴覚機器</p> <p>展示用機材 (足踏みポンプ、ドリル、ピット)</p> <p>4WD 車</p> <p>バス</p> <p>自転車</p> <p>自動二輪</p> <p>3. その他</p> <p>本邦あるいは第三国におけるカウンターパート研修</p> <p>マイクロプロジェクト予算</p> <p>燃料</p> <p>展示のための費用</p>	<p>ザンビア国側</p> <p>1. 人材</p> <p>PACO (シニアフィードサービス調整官)</p> <p>DACO (シニア農業官、専門技術員、プロジェクト普及員、キャンプ普及員)</p> <p>マウンテンマクル中央農業試験所 (農業研究所長)</p> <p>農協大学 (校長、ファームマネージャー)</p> <p>MACO 本部 (現況以上の時間を費やす)</p> <p>POR (PaViDIA Operation Room) の専属職員</p> <p>2. 機材</p> <p>事務所</p> <p>(MACO 本部、PACO、農協大学)</p> <p>自動二輪</p> <p>POR (PaViDIA Operation Room)</p> <p>事務機材</p> <p>(机 + 椅子、電話、ファックスなど)</p> <p>運営費 (電熱・水道費、電話料金など)</p> <p>燃料</p> <p>文房具</p> <p>4WD 車</p> <p>自動二輪</p> <p>3. その他</p> <p>ローカルコスト</p> <p>出張手当て</p>	<p>前提条件</p> <p>1. 郡およびキャンプにおける農業普及員の水準が維持される。</p> <p>2. 対象地域の治安が維持される。</p>

\*「実用モデル」の現段階における定義 (案) は、「ザンビア政府によって PaViDIA が具体化されるために必要な、ヴィジョン、戦略、予算、および実施メカニズムを一体化したもの」を指す。

注) フェーズ I のプロジェクト目標は、2007 年 5 月の達成予定となっており、上記の活動および成果はフェーズ I のみのものである。また、フェーズ II のプロジェクト目標は、2009 年 5 月に達成される予定となっているが、その活動および成果は 2006 年 12 月 (予定) に実施されるフェーズ I 終了時評価の際に設定する。

日本語訳の注) 本 PDM は英文で記載された PDM を日本語に翻訳したものである。英文による PDM をもって R/D が締結されていることから、日本語訳 PDM と英文 PDM に差異や解釈の差がある場合には、英文 PDM を本文として対応する。

## ANNEX1: PDM

Project title: The Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas

Implementation period : 5 years (June 2002-May 2007) for Phase I, followed by 2 years for Phase II (June 2007-May 2009)

Target Area: Chongwe district + other isolated areas      Target Group: The villagers in the target areas      Version: 2      Date: 07 December, 2004

Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>Super Goal</b> Poverty in isolated areas in Zambia is reduced.		<u>By 2015</u> % of under poverty line in isolated areas	UN Report CSO Report	
<b>Overall Goal of the Project</b> The model for participatory village development in isolated areas established by the Project is realized and replicated in other areas for poverty reduction.		1 No. of micro project implemented. 2 Increased agricultural income in micro project implemented villages	MACO Annual Report Post Project survey	
<b>Project Purpose for Phase II (up to year 2009)</b> A practical model* for participatory village development in isolated areas is established.		<u>By May 2009</u> No. of micro project implemented by GRZ	Project Annual Report	Government commitment to support village development in isolated areas continues.
<b>Project Purpose for Phase I (up to 2007)</b> Essential Implementation mechanism for PaViDIA is established.		<u>By May 2007</u> No. of micro project implemented by PaViDIA Operation Room	MACO Annual Report Project Annual Report	
<b>Outputs</b> 1 Project Management Organization is established  2 Sustainable Agriculture technology package (a manual and model farmers) is established  3 Facilitator training programme is established.		<u>By 2005</u> 1-1 Funds allocated by MACO (Finance) for POR 1-2 Allocation of human resources ( staff-hours) in project management office <u>By 2006</u> 2-1 Existence of a manual (version 1) 2-2 No. of sustainable agricultural technology in the manual (version 1) <u>By 2007</u> 2-3 No. of farmers with increased agriculture income resulting from implementing on farm sustainable agriculture practices 2-4 No. of farmers adopting sustainable agriculture technology from the project package. 3-1 No. of villages implemented village initiated project supported by community funds. 3-2 No. of villages implementing sustainable agriculture oriented micro-projects. 3-3 No. of villages sustaining implemented micro-projects. 4-1 Existence of described document of PaViDIA implementation guideline	MACO Annual Report Project Annual Report	
4 PaViDIA implementation guideline is established				

Activities	INPUT	1. Resource funds for implementation are available. 2. Devastating flood or drought dose not happen in the project area. 3. Staff continues working for the project.
<p>1-1 Establish and strengthen PaViDIA Operation Room</p> <p>1-2 Search and source funds for micro-projects</p> <p>1-3 Publicize project activities</p> <p>2-1 Survey model farmers and recommended agric. Techniques</p> <p>2-2 Conduct on farm sustainable agriculture practices at model farmer's fields</p> <p>2-3 Demonstrate sustainable agriculture practices at Cooperative collage</p> <p>2-4 Compile a manual on sustainable agriculture technology</p> <p>3-1 Modify facilitator training programme</p> <p>3-2 Implement micro projects</p> <p>3-3 Produce facilitator training materials</p> <p>4-1 Develop a draft version of the implementation guideline</p> <p>4-2 Conduct pre test</p> <p>4-3 Finalize the implementation guideline</p>	<p>Japanese side</p> <p>1. Human Inputs</p> <p>Long-term experts</p> <p>Short-term experts</p> <p>2. Material Inputs</p> <p>Computer equipment</p> <p>Projector</p> <p>Copy machines</p> <p>Visual equipment</p> <p>Equipment for Demo (Treadle pump, Drip kit)</p> <p>4-wheel Drive Vehicles</p> <p>Bus</p> <p>Transport Bicycle</p> <p>Transport Motorcycle</p> <p>3. Others</p> <p>C/P Training in Japan and third country</p> <p>Budgetary allocation for micro-projects</p> <p>Fuel lubricants</p> <p>Inputs for demonstration</p> <p>Zambian Side</p> <p>1. Human Inputs</p> <p>PACO, SFSCO</p> <p>DACO(SAO,SMS,BEO,CEO)</p> <p>MMCRS(CARO)</p> <p>Cooperative Collage (Principal, Farm manager)</p> <p>MACO HQ (Committed more time)</p> <p>Full time staff for PaViDIA Operation Room</p> <p>2. Material Inputs</p> <p>Offices</p> <p>(MACO HQ, PACO, Cooperative Collage),</p> <p>GRZ Transport motorcycle</p> <p>PaViDIA Operation Room</p> <p>Office equipments</p> <p>(Desk + chair, telephone, fax)</p> <p>Running costs (Utility, telephone)</p> <p>Fuels</p> <p>Stationary</p> <p>Transport (GRZ) 4WD ; Motorcycle</p> <p>3. Others</p> <p>Budgetary allocation for local costs</p> <p>GRZ Allowance</p>	<p>(Pre-conditions)</p> <p>1. Agricultural extension staffing levels at district and camp levels remain unchanged.</p> <p>2. Law and order in the targeted area is maintained.</p>

\*The tentative definition of “the practical model” is a totality of vision, strategy, budgeting, and implementation mechanism by which PaViDIA could be materialized by Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ).

## ANNEX1: PDM (ver.3 draft 5)

Project title: The Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas

Implementation period : 5 years (June 2002-May 2007) for Phase I, followed by 2 years for Phase II (June 2007-May 2009)

Target Area: Chongwe district + other isolated areas Target Group: The villagers in the target areas Version: 3

Date: 14 Feb., 2006

Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>Super Goal</b> Poverty in isolated areas in Zambia is reduced.		<u>By 2015</u> % of under poverty line in isolated areas	UN Report CSO Report	
<b>Overall Goal of the Project</b> The model for participatory village development in isolated areas established by the Project is realized and replicated in other areas for poverty reduction.		1 No. of micro project implemented. . 2 Increased agricultural income in Micro Project implemented villages	MACO Annual Report Post Project survey	
<b>Project Purpose for Phase II (up to year 2009)</b> A practical model* for participatory village development in isolated areas is established.		<u>By May 2009</u> (To be planned before the commencement of Phase II)	Project Annual Report	Government commitment to support village development in isolated areas continues.
<b>Project Purpose for Phase I (up to 2007)</b> Essential implementation mechanism for PaViDIA is established.		<u>By May 2007</u> 1. Compilation of texts/manuals and training program 2. Existence of three model villages implementing Micro Projects and four demonstration fields of Sustainable Agriculture 3. Existence of four trained trainers 4. Clarified functions of POR and other relevant agencies	MACO Annual Report Project Annual Report	
<b>Outputs</b> 1 Project Management Organization is established  2 Sustainable Agriculture technology package (a manual and model farmers) is established  3 PaViDIA raining programme is established.  4 Monitoring and risk management methods are established  5. PaViDIA implementation guideline is established		1-1 Funds allocated by MACO (Finance) for POR 1-2 Allocation of human resources ( staff-hours) in project management office 2-1 Existence of a manual (version 1) 2-2 No. of farmers with increased agriculture income resulting from implementing on farm sustainable agriculture practices 2-3 No. of Micro Project villages adopting sustainable agriculture technology from the project package 3-1. Existence of a manual and qualified trainers 3-2. No. of villages implementing Micro Projects. 4-1. Existence of documents and manuals of monitoring and risk management 4-2. No. of villages continuing implementing micro-projects. 5-1 Existence of described document of PaViDIA implementation guideline	MACO Annual Report Project Annual Report	

Activities	INPUT	Zambian Side	1. Resource funds for implementation are available. 2. Devastating flood or drought dose not happen in the project area. 3. Staff continues working for the project.
1-1 Establish and strengthen PaViDIA Operation Room 1-2 Search and source funds for Micro Projects 1-3 Publicize project activities 2-1 Survey model farmers and recommended agric. Techniques 2-2 Conduct on farm sustainable agriculture practices at model farmer's fields 2-3 Demonstrate sustainable agriculture practices at Cooperative collage 2-4 Compile a manual on sustainable agriculture technology 3-1 Modify facilitator training programme 3-2 Implement micro projects 3-3 Produce facilitator training materials 4-1. Improvement activities through monitoring 4-2. Establish a monitoring system 4-3. Conduct monitoring researches 4-4. Manuals for monitoring and risk management 5-1 Develop a draft version of the implementation guideline 5-2 Conduct pre test 5-3 Finalize the implementation guideline	Japanese side 1. Human Inputs Long-term experts Short-term experts 2. Material Inputs Computer equipment Projector Copy machines Visual equipment Equipment for Demo (Treadle pump, Drip kit) 4-wheel Drive Vehicles Bus Transport Bicycle Transport Motorcycle 3. Others C/P Training in Japan and third country Budgetary allocation for Micro Projects Fuel lubricants Inputs for demonstration	1. Human Inputs PACO, SFSCO DACO(SAO,SMS,BEO,CEO) MMCRS(CARO) Cooperative Collage (Principal, Farm manager) MACO HQ (Committed more time) Full time staff for PaViDIA Operation Room 2. Material Inputs Offices (MACO HQ, PACO, Cooperative Collage), GRZ Transport motorcycle PaViDIA Operation Room Office equipments (Desk + chair, telephone, fax) Running costs (Utility, telephone) Fuels Stationary Transport (GRZ) 4WD ; Motorcycle 3. Others Budgetary allocation for local costs GRZ Allowance	(Pre-conditions) 1. Agricultural extension staffing levels at district and camp levels remain unchanged. 2. Law and order in the targeted area is maintained.

\*The tentative definition of “the practical model” is a totality of vision, strategy, budgeting, and implementation mechanism by which PaViDIA could be materialized by Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ).



## PDM (ver.3 draft 2)

プロジェクト名：孤立地域参加型村落開発計画 (PaViDIA)

プロジェクト期間：5 年間 (フェーズⅠ：2002 年 6 月 - 2007 年 5 月) + 2 年間 (フェーズⅡ：2007 年 6 月 - 2009 年 5 月)

対象地域：チョンゲン郡 + その他の孤立地域

Version : No. 3

日付：2006 年 1 月 27 日

プロジェクトの要約		指 標	入手手段	外部条件
<b>スーパージョー</b> ザンビアの孤立地域の貧困が軽減される。	<b>上位目標</b> プロジェクトで確立された、孤立地域の貧困削減を目的とした参加型村落開発モデルが他の地域で実現・展開される。	<b>2015 年まで</b> 孤立地域における貧困ライン下の人口割合	UN 報告書 CSO 報告書	
		1 ザンビア政府によって実施されたマイクロプロジェクトの数 2 マイクロプロジェクト実施農村における、農業収入の増加	MACO 年間報告書 プロジェクト事後調査	
<b>プロジェクト目標 (フェーズⅡ：2009 年まで)</b> 孤立地域の参加型村落開発の実用モデル*が確立される。		<b>2009 年 5 月まで</b> 以下に示す目標の達成が、ザンビア国政府によって認識される。 (フェーズⅡの開始前に計画される。)	プロジェクト年間報告書	孤立地域におけるザンビア政府の村落開発支援が継続する。
<b>プロジェクト目標 (フェーズⅠ：2007 年まで)</b> PaViDIA のための主要な実施メカニズムが確立される。		<b>2007 年 5 月まで</b> 以下に示す目標の達成が、ザンビア国政府によって認識される。 1. 研修とテクニスト/マニュアル等のまとめ 2. マイクロプロジェクト実施モデル村 3 村と持続的農業の展示農地 4 箇所 3. 研修講師陣 (完全ではない・まだ独立していない) 4. POR 及び関連機関の明確化された役割	MACO 年間報告書 プロジェクト年間報告書	
<b>成 果</b> 1 プロジェクト管理機関が確立される。 2 持続的農業技術パッケージ (マニュアルおよびモデル農民) が確立される。 3 普及員研修プログラムが確立される。 4. モニタリングとリスクマネジメント手法が確立される。 5 PaViDIA 実施ガイドラインが確立される。		1-1 MACO を通じた、POR への活動資金 1-2 プロジェクト管理事務所に人材の配属 2-1 マニュアル (Ver.1) の完成 2-2 持続的農業の実施を通じて、農業収入が増加した農民の数 2-3 プロジェクトパッケージから持続的農業技術を採用したマイクログループ村の数 3-1 研修のテクニストとマニュアル、及び講師 3-2 マイクロプロジェクトを実施する村落の数 4-1. モニタリング及びリスクマネジメントの文書及びマニュアル 4-2 実施されたマイクロプロジェクトを継続発展させる村落の数 5-1 PaViDIA 実施ガイドラインの完成	MACO 年間報告書 プロジェクト年間報告書	

活 動	投 入	ザンビア国側	1. プロジェクト実施のための資金が利用可能である。 2. プロジェクト地域において、大被害となるような洪水あるいは干ばつが発生しない。 3. プロジェクト関係職員が業務を継続する。
<p>1-1 POR (PaViDIA Operation Room) を確立し、強化する。</p> <p>1-2 マイクロプロジェクト用の資金を探し、予算を取り付ける。</p> <p>1-3 プロジェクト活動についての広報を行う。</p> <p>2-1 モデル農民および提案された農業技術を調査する。</p> <p>2-2 モデル農民の土地において、オンファーム持続的農業を実施する。</p> <p>2-3 農協大学において、持続的農業の展示をおこなう。</p> <p>2-4 持続的農業技術に関するマニュアルを取りまとめる。</p> <p>3-1 普及員研修プログラムを修正する。</p> <p>3-2 マイクロプロジェクトを実施する。</p> <p>3-3 普及員研修教材を作成する。</p> <p>4-1 モニタリング活動を通じた改善活動をする。</p> <p>4-2 一つのモニタリングシステムを確立する。</p> <p>4-3 モニタリング調査研究を実施する。</p> <p>4-4 モニタリング及びリスクマネジメントのマニュアルをつくる。</p> <p>5-1 実施ガイドラインのドラフトを作成する。</p> <p>5-2 予備テストを実施する。</p> <p>5-3 実施ガイドラインを完成する。</p>	<p>日本国側</p> <p>1. 人材 長期専門家 短期専門家</p> <p>2. 機材 コンピューター機器 プロジェクター コピー機 視聴覚機器 展示用機材 (足踏みポンプ、ドリル、ピット)</p> <p>3. その他 本邦あるいは第三国におけるカウンターパート研修 マイクロプロジェクト予算 燃料 展示のための費用</p>	<p>ザンビア国側</p> <p>1. 人材 PACO (シニアフィードサービス調整官) DACO (シニア農業官、専門技術員、ブロック普及員、キャンペーン普及員) マウントマクル中央農業試験所 (農業研究所長) 農協大学 (校長、ファームマネージャー) MACO 本部 (現況以上の時間を費やす) POR (PaViDIA Operation Room) の専属職員</p> <p>2. 機材 事務所 (MACO 本部、PACO、農協大学) 自動二輪 POR (PaViDIA Operation Room) 事務機材 (机 + 椅子、電話、ファックスなど) 運営費 (電熱・水道費、電話料金など) 燃料 文房具 4WD 車 自動二輪</p> <p>3. その他 ローカルコスト 出張手当て</p>	<p>前提条件</p> <p>1. 郡およびキャンペーンにおける農業普及員の水準が維持される。</p> <p>2. 対象地域の治安が維持される。</p>

\*「実用モデル」の現段階における定義 (案) は、「ザンビア政府によって PaViDIA が具体化されるために必要な、ヴィジョン、戦略、予算、および実施メカニズムを一体化したもの」を指す。

注) フェーズ I のプロジェクト目標は、2007 年 5 月の達成予定となっており、上記の活動および成果はフェーズ I のみのものである。また、フェーズ II のプロジェクト目標は、2009 年 5 月に達成される予定となっているが、その活動および成果は 2006 年 12 月 (予定) に実施されるフェーズ I 終了時評価の際に設定する。

日本語訳の注) 本 PDM は英文で記載された PDM を日本語に翻訳したものである。英文による PDM をもって R/D が締結されていることから、日本語訳 PDM と英文 PDM に差異や解釈の差がある場合には、英文 PDM を本文として対応する。

## 終了時評価調査団の主な調査項目

調査項目	現状及び問題点	対処方針
妥当性		
ターゲットグループのニーズとの整合性	<p>すべての関係者から本プロジェクトの目的及びアプローチが、ターゲットとしているグループである孤立地域住民のニーズに合致していることが確認された。</p> <p>ほぼすべてのマイクロプロジェクト実施村で、村民によるプロジェクト委員会の活動は継続しており、ニーズの高さを表している。一方で、実施されたマイクロプロジェクトのコンポーネントの一部には、継続的に利用するにいたっていない施設や資機材（ミシンや油絞り機など）がある。</p>	<p>十分な利用にいたっていない施設や資機材についての理由について明確化し、本プロジェクトのニーズとの整合性について検証する。</p>
上位計画との整合性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ ザンビア政府の農業政策や貧困削減戦略書（PRSP）においては、引き続き貧困の根絶及び食糧安全保障と収入向上を目標としており、また計画・実施プロセスにおいては、国民の参加を推奨している。</li> <li>・ 当プロジェクトは、孤立地域の村落での参加型によるマイクロプロジェクト実施による貧困削減のためのモデルを構築するという目的で実施されており、これら上位政策との整合性が高い。</li> <li>・ 一方で、最近の農業省(MACO)の政策の視点はより市場に則した輸出指向型の農業を推進しており、社会開発または絶対貧困者支援としての農業という視点からの推移が見られる。農業政策には「孤立地域の支援」という文言が明記されてはいない。</li> <li>・ MACO の関係者からは、本プロジェクトが MACO 及びザンビア政府の政策に完全に一致するものとしてみられているようであるが、最終的な確認が必要。</li> </ul>	<p>ザンビア政府の今後の政策の方向性を確認し、孤立地域の貧困根絶の支援という視点が農業政策の中で重要となるのか、明確化する。</p>
有効性		

プロジェクト 目標の達成度 合い	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ マニュアルはすでにドラフトレベルで草稿されており、研修講師も基本的なレベルで育っている。</li> <li>・ 研修で展示するモデル村となる村および持続的農業のサイトの候補も育ってきている。</li> <li>・ PaViDIA の管理機関である POR は農業省（MACO）の下に位置づけられており、人材も質量ともに少ないが育ってきている。</li> <li>・ よってフェーズ I としての目標「実施メカニズムの確立」というレベルは達成可能。</li> <li>・ ただしフェーズ II の目標である全国展開戦略や財政も含めた「モデルの確立」というレベルにはさらなる支援活動が必要。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ フェーズ II における具体的なプロジェクトのスコープについて、現地関係者と確認する。</li> <li>・ すでに現地関係者によって作成されているフェーズ II 用の PDM（案）を確認し、改良点があれば、アドバイスする。</li> </ul>
効率性		
成果の達成度	全体として、成果目標の達成はされている。	現地で各成果達成について確認する。
投入の活用度	<p>村レベルで実施されている Micro Projects の中で十分に活用されていない投入が散見されているが、PaViDIA プロジェクトとしての投入はすべて有効に活用されている。Micro Projects の活用度を調べ、Micro Projects による村の開発のモデル的なアプローチを探るのが、本プロジェクトの目的である。よって、Micro Project の投入の活用度は、本プロジェクト自体の効率性の判断材料には値しない。</p> <p>ザンビア側のカウンターパートの人材投入がかならずしも十分でない、という課題がある。</p>	<p>現地で投入財の活用状況について確認する。</p> <p>Micro Project の活用については、現地関係者、特に村民や普及員などの意見交換の中で確認する。</p> <p>ザンビア政府関係者に、JICA の CD の取り組みと、カウンターパートの投入の重要性について説明し、改善について助言する。</p>
インパクト		
プロジェクト が与えたイン パクト	<p>Micro Project を実施した村では、個々のレベルの差はあるが、コミュニティーファンドの設立、施設による時間短縮効果、村としての問題解決力の増強など、様々な正のインパクトがあった。</p> <p>ザンビアのカウンターパートにとっても、個々のレベルの差はあるが、技術移転のインパクトがあった。ただし、投入が少なかったため、十分ではない。</p>	
上位目標への	上位目標は PaViDIA 村落開発モデ	フェーズ II の実施可能性の確

達成度合い	<p>ルがザンビアの他の地域でも実施されるということである。すでにフェーズ I においても、北部州など他地域への展開の萌芽がみられる。フェーズ I のプロジェクト目標はほぼ達成する見込みであり、このままの方向でフェーズ II のプロジェクト目標も達成していけば、上位目標も達成できる可能性が高い。</p> <p>一方で全国展開のための戦略がまだ十分に具体化され、共有されていない。</p> <p>フェーズ II では、より具体的な全国展開のための戦略づくりやそのためのザンビアの人材育成及び組織育成に重点を置く必要がある。</p>	<p>認。</p> <p>仮にフェーズ II が実施されるとなると、ザンビア側の人材投入を含めたコミットが増加することが求められるが、その実現可能性とザンビア側の意思の確認。</p> <p>具体的なフェーズ II のイメージづくりと基礎となる PDM の作成。</p>
自立発展性		
制度的・組織的側面	<p>本プロジェクトで開発された村落開発アプローチは、ザンビア関係者の中で基本的なコンセプトは理解されている。参加型アプローチは既にザンビアでも新しい考え方ではなく、農業省（MACO）でも、本アプローチを実施するための基礎的なキャパシティーは十分にある。講師も、アプローチを根本から修正するにはいたっていないが、概念やプロセスを研修し、部分的な修正を加えるというレベルでは十分に育ってきている</p> <p>POR という PaViDIA を展開するためのオフィスが MACO の下に置かれているため、制度的には自立発展性はある。</p>	<p>仮にフェーズ II が実施された場合の講師の育成について確認。</p> <p>POR の MACO での位置づけについて再度確認。</p>
財政的側面	<p>PaViDIA に基づいて Micro Projects を実施する際には、POR などの実施を側面支援するための組織の予算が必要となるが、その予算を担保するだけの予算措置が現在ではとられていない。</p> <p>現在は、2KR を利用した北部州への展開を始めているが、それ以前にはザンビア側からの資金的なサポートは十分ではなく、POR 運営費やモニタリング活動は日本からの補助に頼っていた。</p> <p>予算が逼迫している中で、ザンビアの予算の実情に合わせたアプローチの部分的な修正が必要。</p>	<p>PaViDIA の予算措置について具体的な方針があるか確認。</p> <p>仮にフェーズ II が実施された場合に、日本側とザンビア側の財政的な負担について、ザンビア側の考え方を聞き、その実現度を確認。</p>
その他		

プロジェクトの運営プロセスについて	プロジェクトにおける日本人専門家及びザンビア人のカウンターパートの間に、プロジェクトのとらえ方や仕事のスタイルのギャップがある。	関係者に対して、相手国カウンターパートの仕事のやり方や関係について、実情や問題点などを確認する。
評価プロセスについて	今回の評価は、関係者の学びの機会を提供し、より改善を重視した参加型で行った。	関係者に対して、参加型評価のアプローチの有効性と問題点について、確認する。

## 協議議事要旨 (1)

日 時：2006 年 10 月 15 日（日）9:00-13:00

場 所：JICA ザンビア事務所

目 的：日本側調査団よりプロジェクト専門家へのインタビュー

出席者：日本側調査団（北中、森、児玉谷）、PaViDIA 専門家（高橋、金澤、松田、三好）  
JICA ザンビア事務所（乾、舩岡、西畑）【敬称略】

内 容：

### 1. 参加者紹介

### 2. 日程確認

### 3. 参加型終了時評価報告書討議及びコメントに対する回答

事前に送付した日本側調査団からのコメント及び質問に対する回答

#### (1) 報告書全体について

評価報告書として各ステークホルダー（農家レベルからマネジメントレベル）の平均点を記載しているが、参加型評価の特徴として上げられている「視点の違い (diversified viewpoints)」を報告書に添付する。追記

#### (2) 妥当性

##### ① MPでの村落に対する投入

- ・ 投入が利用されていない理由（準備段階にあること）追記  
例）若い牛を購入したため牛耕のトレーニングが必要、油搾り機を購入したが原料の油の収穫に至っていないなど、今後活用が予定されている。追記
- ・ プロジェクトにおける MP の位置づけを P5 Background of the Project に「MP での経験を通じて、実用的な参加型村落開発計画に反映させる」の重要性を追記
- ・ 投入が活用しているか否かではなく、MP の実施を通じて農民が学ぶこと、そのプロセスのモニタリングが重要、具体的事例を用いて評価報告書「教訓」に記載  
→MP での学びのプロセスの重要性をザ国政府のマネジメントレベルへ伝える。

##### ② 持続的農業の普及

- ・ 技術が普及するまでには時間を要するが、開発された技術を普及するプロセス (key farmer

を通じて)は構築されている。回答

- ・ 持続的農業に対して農民は必要性を認識している。回答

③ MACO の政策とプロジェクトアプローチとの合致

- ・ National Agricultural Policy には、市場向けと小・中規模農家への支援も記載されている。追記

- ・ 貧困削減に対するアプローチとして、経済開発 (farming as business) と社会開発 (community based) の手法があり、両者は相互補完関係にある。

・

(3) 有効性

特になし

(4) 効率性

① ザ国側からのプロジェクトへの投入

- ・ 中間評価以降、ザ国政府からの投入として POR への人の配置が一部行われているが、普及員への旅費の支給はプロジェクトから行われている。回答

→日本側調査団からザ国への C/P ファンドへの投入について要指摘

② 村落への MP 資金の送金の遅延

- ・ 2004 年度、2005 年度は農業省を通じて郡へ資金を送金したが、2006 年度は直接郡へ送金としたため、改善されている。回答
- ・ MP 資金の精算は普及員が POR へ精算報告書を提出、事前に資金の用途を計画しているので、精算におけるトラブルはない。回答

・

(5) インパクト

① MP 実施後の状況

- ・ 正のインパクトとして Annex P35 にあるとおり、農民自身でサブプロジェクトを実施しているケースがある。追記
- ・ 負のインパクトとして村落の中での争いがある。参加型村落開発を行う上で起こりうることとして教訓・提言に記載

例：ザ国ケースとしては head man を MP に巻き込むことで改善された。

② MP 実施時の vulnerable や gender に対する配慮

- ・ トレーニングマニュアルに MP 実施時には 30%以上女性、70%以上の戸数がワークショップに参加することを義務付けている。回答
- ・ PaViDIA がどの層を対象としているか追記

・

(6) 自立発展性

特になし



#### 4. フェーズ2 PDM (案) 検討

##### (1) ザ国農業省におけるプロジェクトの位置づけ

- ・ POR はプロジェクト終了後に永続的に存在するものではないと認識している。回答
- ・ 孤立地域の貧困削減を所掌する部署はない。回答

→プロジェクト終了後の PaViDIA メカニズムの中心となる部署について、MACO 表敬時に要  
確認

#### 5. JCC のミニッツ検討

##### (1) M/M 案の説明

<案1>

日本側評価調査団 + ザ国側評価調査団 = Joint Evaluation Team

<案2>

Participatory Evaluation Team に日本側評価調査団が参加

→Japanese Team ではなく Japanese Evaluation Team であれば案2で問題ない。

##### (2) 評価報告書のたたき台

- ① 結論：日本側調査団にて案の作成
- ② 提言：高橋リーダー及びC/Pにて案の作成
- ③ 教訓：ワークショップ時に作成

#### 6. その他

##### (1) MP の原資について

- ・ 1戸あたり\$100としているが、現実的なレベルでの検証が必要問題提議  
例) 国家予算規模、プロジェクトコスト、農民の生活費などとの比較が必要コメント
- ・ パイロットとして\$50で実施し検証予定回答
- ・ 本部から農村開発部類似案件（開発調査マリ案件）からの情報提供

以上



## 協議議事要旨 (2)

日 時 : 2006 年 10 月 16 日 (月) 12:00-13:00

場 所 : POR (農協大学内)

目 的 : 日本側調査団から C/P へのインタビュー

出席者 : 日本側調査団 (北中、児玉谷、森)、

C/P Mr. M Sekereti (Action Senior Agricultural Officer, Chongwe)

Mr. Chizuyuka (Farm Manager, Cooperative College)

Dr. K Masuhwa (Principal Farm Management Officer)

Mr. B Noombo (Subject Matter Specialist (Extension), Chongwe)

内 容 :

### 1. 日本人専門家のパフォーマンスに対する評価

- ・ 意思決定をする際に、日本人専門家で決定しているケースがあり、決定の過程について十分に C/P に説明がないことがある。
- ・ 十分なコミュニケーションを取れば改善できる。

#### 意思決定時の C/P の参加

### 2. フェーズ 1 に対する評価

- ・ 農民レベル、マネージメントレベルでのキャパビリティは十分にされている。
- ・ プロジェクトの活動を通じての学び (日本人専門家からデータの管理方法、他地域への視察を通じた技術移転など) がある。
- ・ PaViDIA の手法は画期的なものであった。

### 3. フェーズ 2 に向けてのコメント

- ・ ザ国側のインプットの限界もあるので、ローカル NGO などを巻き込んだ形で PaViDIA を活用 (NGO 向けの研修の実施) してはどうか。
- ・ C/P が活動する上で voluntary base のケースがあり、十分な incentive が欠けている。
- ・ 他ドナーでは給与の補填などの措置がある。給与補填という形でなくても、旅費の支給などの対応をしてほしい。
- ・ 日本側の予算とザ国側の予算をひとつの予算としてそこから活動資金を支出してはどうか。

#### C/P 活動のための incentive

#### 4. 評価報告書に対するコメント

- ・ PaViDIA は政府の政策として貧困削減が掲げられていて、妥当性は高い。
- ・ ただし、ザ国側の予算の限界があり、ザ国側の PaViDIA に対する貢献や参加はないがないため、ドナーからの支援は必要である。
- ・ 限られた予算を効率的に活用するためにも、現在の grant ではなく低利の融資により資金が循環するような枠組みが必要では。(但し、制度作りが別途必要となる。)

#### MP 資金確保及びザ国側のプロジェクト実施体制整備

以上

## 協議議事要旨 (3)

日 時：2006 年 10 月 16 日（月）16:00-17:00

場 所：POR（農協大学内）

目 的：日本側調査団から日本人専門家へのインタビュー及び意見交換

出席者：日本側調査団（北中、児玉谷、森）

日本人専門家（高橋、松田、金澤、三好、川瀬）

内 容：

### 1. 日本人専門家のパフォーマンスに対する評価

- ・ 意思決定において C/P が参加していないことについて、専門家として決定に対する責任の問題もあり、全てを相談できないこともある。[専門家]
- ・ C/P とは月例ミーティングを開催しておりコミュニケーションを取っており、特に専門家で意図的に排除するような意識はない。[専門家]

#### C/P とのコミュニケーション

### 2. C/P に対する評価

- ・ フルタイムで 1 名、パートタイムで 6 名の配置があり、中間評価段階に比べると評価できる。[専門家]
- ・ 活動する上で voluntary base もある中で C/P は協力的である。[専門家]
- ・ しかし、C/P への incentive として voluntary base だけに頼るのではなく旅費の支給などを検討したい。[専門家]

→C/P をプロジェクトの活動に参加させるためにもアフリカの状況を考えると、ある程度の経費の支給は必要である。[調査団]

#### C/P への incentive C/P の確保

### 3. フェーズ 2 に向けてのコメント

- ・ 持続的農業技術をより効果的に活用するため拡大を考えているか。[調査団]

→フェーズ 1 では普及員向けのマニュアルの作成が終了したため、今後は MP のひとつのコンポーネントとして考えている。なお、農協大学内のデモファームは農協大学で管理する形で残すことを検討している。[専門家]

- ・ 妥当性は高いが自立発展性が十分に確保されていないという結果を踏まえて、MP 資金を grant ではなく loan とする議論はあるか。[調査団]

→loan とすることで、支払いができない vulnerable が参加できないことが予想される。

PaViDIA は村全体に対するアプローチであり、開発により抜け落ちる層がでないよう配慮

するため grant の形をとっている。専門家

- ・ 持続的農業技術では、一部農家だけに裨益することがないよう受益者負担の形をとっている。専門家
- ・ ローンや受益者負担の可能性について専門家内での検討を行ったところ、ローンの内容によっては返済されているケースもある。専門家
- ・ フェーズ2で目標が達成され日本側の協力が終わり、自立発展性が確実に確保されてプロジェクトを終了することを想定せずに全国展開のための体制作りのため、追加的なインプット（C/P の確保など）を検討してほしい。調査団
- ・ 農業省内のトップレベルでの本プロジェクトの位置づけ（どの程度重要視されているか）は、表敬時に確認する。調査団

持続的農業技術の MP への活用   PaViDIA 全国展開のためのトライアル

以上

## 協議議事要旨（4）

日 時：2006 年 10 月 18 日（水）10:00-11:30

場 所：MACO

目 的：日本側調査団から C/P へのインタビュー

出席者：日本側調査団（北中、児玉谷、森）

MACO

Mr. J.J. Shawa (Director, Planning and Co-operative Development)

Dr. R. Kamona (Deputy Director, Agriculture)

Mr. I.M. Akayombokwa (Acting Director, Agriculture)

内 容：

1. MACO の政策の中で PaViDIA アプローチの位置づけ
  - ・ 人口の 6 割は農家のため農村開発は貧困削減のための重点項目である。
  - ・ National Agricultural Policy の中では食糧安全保障が掲げられている。
  - ・ 食糧安全保障には国家レベルと世帯レベルがあり、PaViDIA は世帯レベルに対する協力として重要である。
2. MACO での PaViDIA の位置づけ
  - ・ CEO の数も増加し、バイクなどの移動手段が増えてキャパシティは強くなった。
  - ・ 評価は高い。
  - ・ 参加型開発は MACO 内で十分に認識されている。
3. PaViDIA の全国展開について
  - ・ MACO の通常業務として展開することは可能。
  - ・ ターゲットを最貧困層とすると成果を出すのは非常に難しい。
  - ・ 貧しい地域（北部州や西部州）への展開は意義がある。
4. 最貧困層へのアプローチ
  - ・ 限定された農民にフォーカスすることは難しいが、小規模灌漑や畜産のコンポーネントを通じて、最貧困層へも裨益することは可能。
5. POR 実施体制
  - ・ MACO の組織である農協大学を利用していること、また人員を MACO から出していること、PaViDIA は MACO の通常業務として位置づけている。

- ・ そのため、自立発展性は見込める。
- ・ プロジェクトの実施体制は、MACO から人員を引き抜くのではなく、パートタイムとして配置することが適当である。
- ・ フェーズ2の全国展開に向けて、POR を MACO 本省内に移動することを検討している。そのためのスペースの確保も検討している。
- ・ 人員の配置が足りないことについては、本省への POR 移動により対応可能。
- ・

#### 6. MP の評価

- ・ プロセスを通じて農民が学ぶことは非常に重要である。
- ・ 肥料を購入することができない地域では、少ない投入によりアウトプットが得られる持続的農業は有効なアプローチである。
- ・ また、EU などでは農産品の基準（農薬）が厳しくなっていることも今後追い風となると思われる。

#### 7. PaViDIA のアプローチ（社会開発と経済開発の両面）について

- ・ 農業省としては経済開発分野が重点項目となっている。
- ・ MP での社会開発的コンポーネントは経済開発分野の追加補完的役割であれば問題ない。（クリニックの建設など）

#### 8. 地方分権化について

- ・ 地方分権化の中で、予算が地方に配分されれば各地方で独自に実施する可能性もある。

#### 9. フェーズ2に向けて

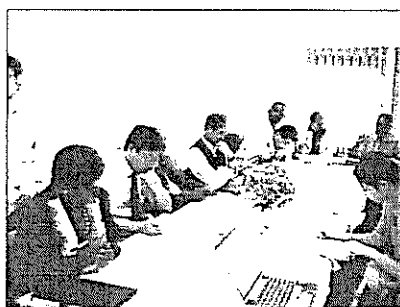
- ・ より多くのトレーナーを訓練すること。
- ・ MP のコンポーネントとして持続的農業技術をより組み込むこと。
- ・ POR を MACO 本省内に移動し強化すること。
- ・ PaViDIA を実施している地域での PaViDIA の NGO への研修。
- ・ PaViDIA を他機関向けに広く売り込んでいきたい。
- ・ Fund を他ドナー（WB など）から確保する努力をしている。

以上



# THE FINAL EVALUATION OF PHASE I OF THE PAVIDIA PROJECT IN ZAMBIA

## FINAL REPORT



PREPARED BY:

PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION TEAM

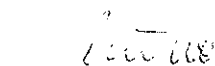
October 2006

Motto: Plan together, Work together and Evaluate together.

We, the Members of the Participatory Evaluation Team, agreed the contents of the final report of the Final Evaluation of PaViDIA Project Phase I.



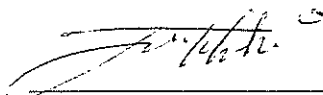
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Dr. R. Kamona (MACO)



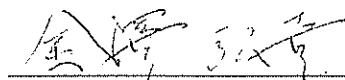
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Dr. J. Takahashi (POR)



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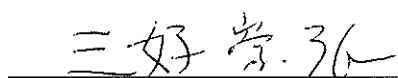
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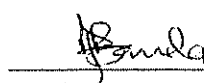
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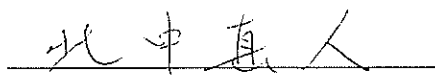
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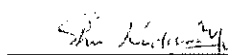
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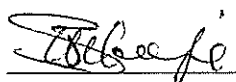
Mr. M. Kitanaka (JICA HQ)



Prof. S. Kodamaya (JICA HQ)



Mr. Y. Mori (JICA HQ)



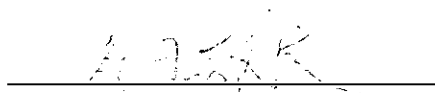
Mr. J. Silubanje (Chairman Kalimansenga)



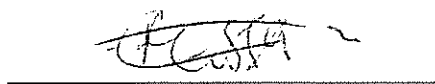
Mr. K. Banda (BEO Chongwe)



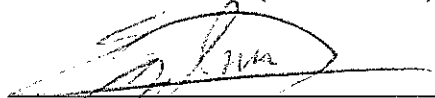
Mr. B. Noombo (Chongwe District)



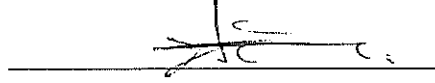
Ms. M. Masuoka (JICA Zambia)



Mr. P. Chibbamulilo (JICA Zambia)



Mr. E. Inui (JICA Zambia)



Mr. C. Chizyuka (Cooperative College)

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (PaViDIA) Project (hereinafter referred as “the Project”) marked its fourth anniversary in May, 2006 in its five-year period of its first phase. In the Record of Discussion of the Project, it was agreed that the Project would be evaluated before deciding to commence with the second phase. In addition, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has a regulation that all its projects are evaluated six months before their termination. Thus, it was planned to conduct the Final Evaluation of the first phase of the Project.

## 1.2 Aims of Evaluation

The evaluation aim is to:

“Ascertain in a participatory manner, the outcomes of the project in terms of the five evaluation criteria in order to provide recommendations for the project and draw lessons for other future projects.” Participatory evaluation here refers to an “evaluation method in which representatives of agencies and stakeholders (including beneficiaries) work together in designing, carrying out and interpreting an evaluation”; as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

The involvement of all the main stakeholders in evaluating the project was due to the following expected benefits:

Benefit of Participatory Evaluation	
1) Diversified viewpoints	By involving different stakeholders, the Project can be evaluated from diversified viewpoints.
2) Learning through process	Participants learn about the strengths and problems of the Project more deeply through process of evaluation.
3) Ownership	Participants have more ownership about the evaluation and respect the results and recommendation.
4) Effective feedback for Improvement	By involving implementers, the recommendations for improvement are understood well and implemented soon.
5) Impact	Participants learn about the views of evaluator and they improve management of other project and programs.
6) Capacity Development	Participants learn about evaluation and they can conduct the evaluation in other projects and programs.

The main stakeholders involved were the beneficiaries, implementers and supervisors of the project, such as villagers, extension officers, local government officers, national government officers, Japanese experts and JICA staff. The implementing organization is the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MACO) under which PaViDIA Operation Room (POR) operates. The POR is established at Cooperative College and plays an important role in the development of village activities. Organizations closely associating with PaViDIA Project are JICA, Cooperative College, Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI-formerly Mt Makulu Central Research Station), Provincial Agricultural Coordinator (PACO) Office and District Agricultural Coordinator (DACO) Office in target areas.

### 1.3 Evaluation Design

The evaluation design ensured that:

- i. All of the main stakeholders such as beneficiaries, implementers, managers and supervisors are involved and constituted an evaluation study team.
- ii. Where the numbers of stakeholders was large, representatives from the group were selected to be the members.
- iii. The evaluation study team was continuously sensitized and facilitated by an evaluation facilitator familiar with the JICA evaluation process.
- iv. With facilitation of the evaluation facilitator, the evaluation study team designed the evaluation study, collected and analyzed the data, drawing recommendations and lessons learned.
- v. Within the evaluation study team, a task force was established with a few active members to conduct field work for the other members.

The project evaluation started in June 2006 and run up to October 2006.

The steps indicated shown in a table below were followed.

Steps	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
i. Evaluation Plan Draft	→					
ii. Workshop for Evaluation Design		→				
iii. Modification of Evaluation Design		→				
iv. Collection of Data by Task Force			→			
v. Progress Report by Task Force				→		
vi. Analyzing by Members					→	
vii. Joint Evaluation Study						→
viii. Joint Evaluation Workshop						→
ix. Closing by signing						→

#### 1.4 Evaluation Team Organizational Set-up

The participatory evaluation study team composed of stakeholders take from the management and supervisory levels of the Project.

i) From the Management level, the team members consist of: the Department of Agriculture Deputy Director-Extension (Dr. Kamona), SAO (Chongwe district, represented by Mr Noombo), CEO (Chongwe district, Mr. Banda), MP Chairman (Mr. Silubanje), Cooperative College Farm Manager (Mr Chizyuka) PaViDIA, Programme Officer (Mr Sekeleti) and Japanese Experts.

ii) From the Supervisors level, the team members consist of the following members: the Director-Policy and Planning (Mr Shawa), a member JICA (Prof. Kodamaya), a Director of JICA-Headquarter (Mr Kitanaka) and a member of staff at JICA- Zambia Office.

All of the evaluation team members participated in the two evaluation workshops namely; the Workshop for Evaluation Design and Evaluation Workshop; and are required to read the inception, progress and evaluation reports; make comments; and participate in surveys if they are available.

For implementation of evaluation, the evaluation team set up two special groups such as “The Task Force” and “Value Leaders” as follows.

- i) The Task Force consists of the Japanese M&E expert (Mr Miyoshi), Programme Officer –MACO (Mr Sikaona) and the Local Consultant (Ms Banda). The Task Force team is to organize and facilitate evaluation workshops, compile reports, collect comments from all evaluation team members and conduct field surveys.
- ii) Value leaders consist of the Project Director (Dr. Kamona), Director of JICA-Headquarter (Mr Kitanaka) and the Chief Advisor (Dr. Takahashi). The Value leaders facilitate the discussion of the evaluation if there is disagreement among the team members.

The organizational structure is shown in Annex I.

## 2 Project

### 2.1 Background of the Project

In 90's, Zambia implemented a structural adjustment program to revive its economy, which is characterized by copper monoculture. However, economic reform did not produce the results in terms of expected employ creation and economic growth. Moreover, several social indicators show that the quality of the livelihood and access to public services has worsened, and that poverty has become more severe. According to poverty indicators, people living below the poverty line account for about 70% of the total population, and about 70% of these people reside in rural areas. Small-scale farmers, who account for 90% of the total agricultural population, are suffering from poverty the most.

The Zambian government has given top priority to poverty alleviation, and has thus formulated a National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) as well as Sector Investment Programs for major sectors including agriculture. In the agricultural sector, the Zambian government emphasized support for small-scale farmers who cannot utilize opportunities created by liberalization.

In this context, in 1999, the Zambian Government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation for isolated area development with emphasis on the participatory development method and sustainable agricultural techniques.

In response to the request, the Government of Japan dispatched Study Teams and as a result, the Record of Discussion on the Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas in the Republic of Zambia was signed on February 25, 2002, between the Zambian authorities and the Project Design Team. The Project commenced on June 1, 2002 and Phase I will terminate on May 31, 2007.

### 2.2 Project Design

The Project is jointly implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

The Project has two Phases. Phase I runs from June 2002 to May 2007. The implementation of Phase II of the project is dependent on the successful implementation of Phase I and will run from June 2007 to May 2009.

Since commencement of the Project, the PDM (Project Design Matrix) has been changed three times. The chronological changes of the PDM were as follows.



Version/ Level	Version 0. (Feb. 2002)	Version 1. (Mar. 2003)	Version 2. (Dec. 2004)	Version 3. (Jan. 2006)
<i>Super Goal</i>	Poverty reduction in isolated areas of Zambia.	Poverty reduction in isolated areas of Zambia.	Poverty reduction in isolated areas of Zambia.	Poverty reduction in isolated areas of Zambia.
<i>Overall Goal</i>	Model approach for village development established by the Project will be realized and activities for poverty reduction will be replicated in other areas.	The model for sustainable participatory village development established in isolated areas established by the Project will be realized and replicated for poverty reduction in other areas.	The model for sustainable participatory village development established in isolated areas established by the Project will be realized and replicated for poverty reduction in other areas.	The model for sustainable participatory village development established in isolated areas established by the Project will be realized and replicated for poverty reduction in other areas.
<i>Project Purpose</i>	To establish a model approach by capacity building of extension officers and farmers in targeted isolated villages for sustainable rural development.	To establish a practical model for sustainable rural development.	(Phase II) A practical model for participatory village development in isolated areas is established	(Phase II) A practical model for participatory village development in isolated areas is established
			(Phase I) Essential implementation mechanism for PaViDIA is established.	(Phase I) Essential implementation mechanism for PaViDIA is established.
<i>Outputs*</i>	(1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> year) 1. Clarification of existing conditions 2. Sustainable agricultural techniques 3. Skillful extension officers 4. Participatory method adopted (6 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> year)) 5. Establishment of PASViD	1. Identification and demonstration of sustainable agricultural practices 2. Establishment of participatory village development method 3. Adoption of the method in MACO's program as a model	1. Project Management Organization 2. Sustainable agriculture technology package 3. Facilitator training programme 4. PaViDIA implementation guideline	1. Project Management Organization 2. Sustainable agriculture technology package 3. Facilitator training programme 4. Monitoring methods 5. PaViDIA implementation guideline

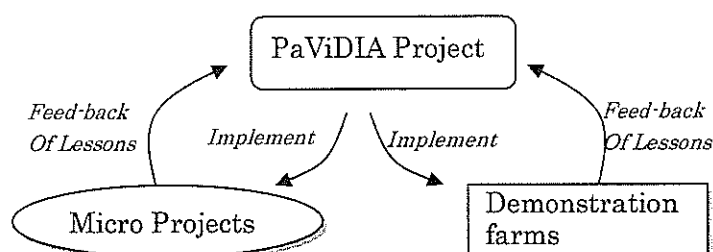
\*Note: Sentences of "Outputs" are simplified to be fitted in the above table.

This evaluation study is conducted based on the latest PDM (version 3). Details of PDM can be referred to in Annex II.

Reasons of change of PDM were explained as follows.

Version Change	Main Changes	Background/ Reason of Change
From 0 to 1	Overall goal was put a word of “sustainable participatory”. The project purpose was simplified by removing a word of “capacity building of extension officers and farmers”. The number of outputs were simplified from 5 to 3 by removing “skillful extension officers” and “Establishment of PASViD”.	“Sustainability” and “Participatory” are keywords for the Project’s approach, so the keywords were input in the sentence of the Overall goal. Expression of “capacity building” disappeared, in order to avoid the misleading the understanding of the Project to do just training of officers and farmers.
From 1 to 2	Project purpose was split into one for Phase I and another for Phase II. Output 1 “Project Management Organization” was introduced. The other outputs were clarified in details.	In the previous PDM, the project purpose for Phase I was not stated and it caused some confusion among stakeholders. After having the project review workshop with stakeholders, the project purpose was clarified in relation with the Project purpose of Phase II. In the meantime, institutional development was found to be necessary, So Output 1 was introduced.
From 2 to 3	Output 4 “Monitoring methods” was introduced.	After receiving one of the recommendations from Mid-term Evaluation to emphasize its monitoring activities, the Project strengthened monitoring activities with a newly assigned Japanese expert.

As stated in the project purpose, the Project (PaViDIA Project) aims to establish a practical model of rural development. In order to achieve the purpose, the Project implements Micro Projects and demonstration farms in the field as a test case. From the experiences of Micro Projects and demonstration farms, the Project draws lessons to strengthen the development approach.



The lessons can be learned not only from successful cases but also failed ones. In the evaluation, the successes and failures of the Micro Project and demonstration farms are evaluated to the extent which the Project learned from the experiences.

## 2.3 Achievement of Project

### INPUTS

In human resource, a total of eight (8) Japanese experts and four (4) experts from other countries were assigned. Meanwhile, more than twenty (20) Zambian counterpart personnel were assigned. For training, more than 15 Zambian counterpart personnel were dispatched to Japan.

Financially, a total of ZMK 4,334,164,701 including Micro Project fund (ZMK 1,669,154,000) were expected to be disbursed from Japanese side by the end of Phase I, while insurance for a mini-bus and allowance for some trainees were provided by Zambian side.

In material resources, most of the necessary material inputs were provided from Japanese side, while other necessary inputs such as office space with electricity were provided from Zambian side. Details can be referred in Annex III.

### ACTIVITIES

Most of the planned activities were conducted as planned, while a few activities needed to be delayed and modified. Details can be referred in Annex IV.

### OUTPUTS

Output No	Indicators	Achievement
<b>1 Project Management Organization is established</b>	1-1 Funds allocated by MACO (Finance) for POR	From the inception of the Project, funds for the project activities were not given to the project, however, MACO provided office spaces, utilities and salary for counterparts. From 2006, MACO provided funds related to micro projects in the Northern Province and also provided some funds to POR.
	1-2 Allocation of human resources ( staff-hours) in project management office	One officer was attached and 6 officers were assigned on secondment basis. Since secondment-based officers have their own jobs, they tend to allocate time between POR and their MACO job.
<b>2 Sustainable Agriculture technology package (a manual and</b>	2-1 Existence of a manual (version 1)	Draft Manual with the following components (1) Introduction, (2) Soil fertility management, (3) Off season crop production, (4) Small scale livestock and (5) Integrated fish farming was compiled and distributed to CEO at PaViDIA training course conducted in February 2006

<b>model farmers) is established</b>	2-2 No. of farmers with increased agricultural income resulting from implementing on-farm sustainable agricultural practices	In Chongwe District, 15 farmers realized income (Average ZMK 883,860) from half a lima (1/4 ha.) in 2004 and 11 farmers realized income (Average ZMK 562,070) in 2005 from half a lima of the irrigated maize cultivation. The input was about ZMK 985,000. In Northern province, 20 farmers realized income (Average ZMK 339,490) from quarter lima (1/8 ha.) of the irrigated maize cultivation in 2005. As the expert's judgment, 4 farmers can be considered as model farmers.
	2-3 No. of Micro Project villages adopting sustainable agriculture technology from the project package.	12 MP villages in Chongwe adopted sustainable agricultural practices such as Off-season crops cultivation (4), Pig production (5) and Goat rearing (3) from the Project package
<b>3 Facilitator training programme is established.</b>	3-1. Training texts and manuals, and qualified trainers	A training manual (PASViD field manual) was produced and utilized in 2 trainings. 3 qualified trainers are available to conduct a range of PaViDIA training. The training program is set with District team training, PASViD training, Follow up training which composed of monitoring and evaluation phases.
	3-2. No. of villages implement Micro Projects	15 villages in 2004 and 14 villages in 2005 have implemented MPs funded by JICA in Chongwe district. In 2006, 2 villages in Chongwe district and 1 village in Kafue district are implementing MPs funded by JICA with half amount of funds, while 14 villages are expected to implement MPs with KR2 counter value fund in Mporokoso and Luwingu districts in Northern province.
<b>4 Monitoring and risk management methods are established</b>	4-1. Documents and manuals of monitoring and risk management	A training manual for monitoring and risk management was produced and applied in training. Several reports regarding to monitoring results such as quarterly monitoring report were produced and circulated among stakeholders.
	4-2. No. of villages continuing implemented micro-projects.	All of the 29 villages continue to implement project activities and have project committees still existing. According to the analysis of latest monitoring, out of 29 villages monitored by the Project, 7 villages were evaluated "very Active" and 7 villages were evaluated "Moderately Active" in terms of utilization of Micro Project. Since

		village development is quite dynamic, it is not certain that all of such active villages will continue to be active even after the end of Project support.
<b>5. PaViDIA implementation guideline is established</b>	5-1 Existence of PaViDIA implementation guideline document	A draft of PaViDIA implementation guidelines was produced, and still needs to be modified before finalization.

### PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose	Indicators	Progress/ Achievement
Essential implementation mechanism for PaViDIA is established.	1. Compilation of texts/manuals and training program	Essential components of manuals for compilation have been produced by each output such as training manuals and guidelines, and they are expected to be compiled and printed in May 2007, before the termination of the Project after necessary modification.
	2. Sample villages implementing Micro Projects and demonstration fields of Sustainable Agriculture	A total of 29 villages have implemented Micro Projects and a total of 22 demonstration farmers have conducted demonstration in Chongwe district. Although the levels of success are various and needed to be monitored, there will be enough number of sample villages and demonstration fields for facilitators' training.
	3. Trained trainers (partial, dependent)	1 fully trained trainer (Mr. Sekeleti) and 2 of on going training trainers (Dr. Masuhwa, Mr. Maketo) are available. They are already capable to conduct a range of PaViDIA training by themselves. At the same time, they are capable to make adjustment on the contents of the training.
	4. Functional POR and other relevant agencies	POR has been operated by cooperation of Japanese experts and Zambian counterparts attached from MACO. POR is functional for management of Micro Projects. Relevant agencies such as Chongwe district office and its field officers have been involved in the operation.

### 3 Evaluation Process

#### 3.1 Evaluation Grid Design

##### Workshop

One day workshop was organized for the prospective participants to be sensitized for the membership of the evaluation team in Zambia. After the sensitization, the evaluation design was made by the evaluation team in “evaluation grid” (a chart to show what and how to evaluate). The leaders and the task force members were selected.



##### Comments and Feedback

After submitting the inception report, the Task Force received comments from the evaluation team members. The comments were respected and analyzed by the leaders together with the task force members, in order to improve the evaluation grid.



#### 3.2 Collection of Data

##### Interview survey

A total of 22 key informants were interviewed in the month of August. The interviewer was Ms. Banda, one of the task force members. Except where key informants decided to be jointly interviewed, most interviews were conducted on an appointed day with individual informants in their own offices. On average, 1 hour 15 minutes interviews were held. The details of the interviews can be referred to in Annex V.



##### Focused group discussion (FGD) survey

A total of 8 Focused Group Discussions were held between the end of July to August, 2006 with varied groups in 5 different project areas. Focused Group Discussions were held with varied (i.e. mixed groups of men, women, committee and non committee, members; women and men only groups in four selected project areas. Similar to interview results, the FGD collected data was input into an evaluation grid in MS-Excel and later summarized.



The details can be referred to in Annex V.

### Other survey (literature survey)

During the evaluation, literature survey was also conducted by referring to available documents such as monitoring data from quarterly monitoring reports of Micro Projects, the report of follow-up baseline survey of Micro Projects, project documents and other papers. Other major sources were “monitoring data of Micro Project” and “follow-up baseline survey of Micro Project villages” Details can be referred to in Annex VI and Annex VII.



## 3.3 Progress Report

### Meeting for Progress Report

Before circulation of the Progress Report, a meeting was held for evaluation team members to share the main findings of the evaluation survey. A total of 13 members participated in the meeting and shared the draft version of the evaluation grid and the results.



### Comments for Progress Report

After circulation of the Progress report, the task force members received comments from the evaluation members. Each comment can be referred in Annex IX. All comments were respected and reflected into the final report by the task force together with the value leaders.



## 3.4 Final Workshop

A workshop was held to make a conclusive evaluation of the Project. Within the Workshop, the evaluation’s conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned were discussed and agreed by the evaluation members.

The final report was completed by signing of all evaluation members.

## 4 Evaluation Grid Results

### 4.1 Definition of Five Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation is done with five criteria as follows.

Relevance: is an assessment of the degree to which the project purpose is or remain pertinent, significant and worthwhile, in relation to the identified priority needs and concerns of a target area; the consistence of the project with the partner country's development plan as well as, consistence with e.g. Japan's foreign assistance policy and JICA's country programs. It is also an evaluation of whether the outputs, project purpose and overall goal are still in compliance with the national priority needs and concerns at the time of evaluation.

Effectiveness: measures the extent to which the project purpose has been achieved or is expected to be achieved in relation to the outputs produced by the project. Effectiveness analysis deals with the direct product of the project. The evaluation questions can be "Has the project purpose been achieved?", "Does the achievement result from outputs?", and "Are selected target groups considered appropriate? ", etc. This evaluation also deals with effectiveness of approaches developed and applied in the Project, such as its participatory approach, sustainable agriculture and monitoring.

Efficiency: is an evaluation of how efficiently the efforts and resources in the project have been converted to the outputs, and whether the same results could have been achieved by other better alternatives or methods. Efficiency analysis basically compares the costs and benefits of the activity. Therefore, questions are asked such as was the cost of inputs justified by the degree of achievement of outputs? Were there any alternatives that would have achieved same level of achievement at a lower cost? What were the factors that contributed to the efficiency of project implementation process? To be efficient, the scarce financial and human resources invested in the project should yield returns that are higher than those obtained in alternative investment opportunities.

Impact: measures the positive and negative change produced, direct or indirect, intended or unintended, as a result of the project upon the target groups and persons possibly affected by the project. In addition, an impact assessment is directed at establishing with certainty whether or not an intervention is producing its intended effect(s) described in "Overall Goal" of the Project.



**Sustainability:** is the perspective whether the positive effects as a result of the project are likely to continue after the external assistance comes to an end. It specifically addresses the extent to which the groups supported will continue to pursue the project's higher objectives such as overall goal.

## 4.2 Results with Evaluation Grid

	Main Question	Sub Question	Method	Results
<b>1. Relevance</b>	1-1 Does PaViDIA meet target needs?	1-1-1 Are villagers in isolated areas implementing micro projects?	Monitoring data. Literature Review	In Chongwe district, a total of 31 Micro Projects were implemented in 31 villages since 2004, of which 2 villages just started this year. All the villages have implemented the planned sub-projects (components) stated in the project plan. All of Micro Projects are still operated and managed by the villagers, and follow-up activities such as monitoring continue together with villagers. Each Micro Project has several sub-projects. According to the latest monitoring, more than half of the sub-projects were classified as used or active by the village committees. Some of the reasons for "non-active" sub-projects included "Animals still on training" and "facilities still under construction", which can be categorized as active. Details can be referred in Annex.
		1-1-2 Do villagers need participatory village development approach?	Interview. Focused Group Discussions	All interviewees said the participatory village development approach was really needed. The main reasons mentioned were that the approach gave more opportunities to the isolated villages to develop themselves, and it would be more effective than top-down approach. Villagers also, mentioned that the approach gave them more opportunities to develop themselves.
		1-1-3 Do villagers need sustainable agricultural	Interview. Focused	All interviewees perceived sustainable agricultural practices as a necessity for villagers due to nutrient depletion of most

		practices?	d Group Discus sions	soils. Practices such as conservation farming, integrated/diversified farming, green manuring and irrigation are promoted. In some villages, agro-forestry for soil fertility and integrated livestock were implemented as a part of Micro Project. Interview with some farmers revealed that the effects of such sustainable technologies were felt by villagers. In the villages conducted Focused Group Discussion, it was said that sustainable agriculture was a relatively new idea that encouraged them to practice conservation tillage, green manuring and crop rotation. Of these, however, only crop rotation has been practiced by majority village farmers so far. The major constraints limiting the adoption of the recommended practices are resources. For instance, villagers who had no water resources could close to their homesteads found it very difficult to engage in the cultivation of irrigated maize. Unless villagers engaged in diversified farming (e.g crop production plus goat rearing or fish farming), agro- forestry practices whose yields tend to be long term was not well perceived by majority village groups that especially depend on seasonal cultivation of field crops such as maize.
1-2	Is MACO still interested in the development of isolated areas?	1-2-1 Is the project goal in line with government policy goal?	Intervi ew. Literat ure review	All interviewees said that the project goal is indeed in line with government policy goal. In particular, the alleviation of poverty in isolated areas is a major goal of the government and constitutes one of the strong pillars of the national agricultural policy whose focus is on food security. The latest "National Agricultural Policy" concluded to continue with supporting small-scale farmers in disadvantaged areas, while MACO's policy now emphasizes on considering farming as a

				business. While the current market-oriented agricultural policy encourages healthy competition among farmers, the Project's goal plays a mutually complementary role to enable the steady growth of Zambia by supporting the small-scale farmers in disadvantaged areas.	
	1-2-2	Is the project meeting the needs of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy?	Focused Group Discussion, Interview, Literature review	PRSP clearly states that rural development in isolated areas as one of the priorities. Majority of the interviewees observed that national poverty reduction is a long term process and said that the project has, to some extent, contributed toward poverty reduction. Some observed that there are signs that poverty may in the long run be reduced. Majority of the villagers stated that the Micro Project has not provided a quick solution to poverty reduction, and it takes long time for reduction of poverty. Discussion with villagers revealed that the vision of poverty reduction for villagers was very lofty (high) such as having a school, having a clinic, accessible to clean water source, sufficient food and income, etc. Since the Project provided the Micro Project which is an opportunity for villagers to gain their capacity to develop, it is true that there is a long way to go for poverty reduction at their expected level. However, it was indicated that there were signs that once the new approach and practices started being used to a larger scale, agricultural production would increase and poverty would be alleviated.	
1-3	Is the project approach relevant to project?	1-3-1	Was Chongwe as a chosen project area suitable?	Focused Group Discussion, Interview, Literature review	The inception report of the Project explained that Chongwe was chosen as target area because of its convenience to visit and study. The report said Chongwe has some isolated areas, even though Chongwe is not actually an

			Interview. Literature review	isolated district. The majority interviewees said Chongwe as a pilot area is a suitable area. It was explained that in the initial stages of any project frequent monitoring is required, and Chongwe is conveniently located.
	1-4 Is PaViDIA relevant to JICA policy, strategies and expectations?	1-4-1 Is the project goal in line with JICA policy?	Interview. Literature review	JICA's current policy for assistance on "human security" emphasizes on the aid benefiting poor people on the ground. TICAD III held in Tokyo in October 2003 in particular, exemplifies the special consideration to be paid to assistance towards Africa. Thus, the Project's goal and approach which targets the people in the rural areas of Zambia is very much in line with the JICA policy. All interviewees, especially from JICA, stressed that assistance for rural development with main focus on poverty alleviation is one such priority area.
<b>2. Effectiveness</b>	2-1 1. Is the essential implementation mechanism for PaViDIA expected to be established?	2-1-1 Are texts, manuals and training programmes expected to be compiled	Literature review	Currently, draft versions of the main documents have already been prepared. They are "The Guideline of PaViDIA Implementation", "PaViDIA Field Manual Part I (Concept and Planning)", "PaViDIA Field Manual Part II (Monitoring & Evaluation)", and "Sustainable Agriculture Field Manual". They were used in several training programs for field officers and continuously modified for improvement. These draft versions will be finalized before the end of Phase I.
		2-1-2 Are three model villages implementing micro projects?	Interview. Monitoring data	Perception of a model village was varied among interviewees but a general image was a village which is prosperous and self-sustaining. The majority interviewees said that it would be possible to have in fact more than three model villages. Villages such as Kalimasenga, Kwale, Mwalongo, Muyoba Lusimbi, Chipindani and others are some of

			the villages with potential to becoming model villages. According to the latest monitoring, among 29 Micro Project villages, 7 are evaluated very "active" and other 7 are "moderately active" in terms of utilization level. In addition, 10 villages have accumulated more than ZMK 3 million as community savings. Therefore, it is very likely more than 3 villages can be selected as model villages.
	2-1-3	Will enough participatory capacity be built in the four trainers?	Interview All interviewees said it would be possible to have four or even more capable trainers in some skills but not fully trained to especially carry out certain activities such as financial management, modification and development of content and manuals. There maybe need also to upgrade the skills of newly recruited staff. Currently, Mr. Sekeleti, Mr. Maketo, Mr. Chizyuka and Dr. Masuhwa have been trained as trainers of PaViDIA.
	2-1-4	Will relevant agencies have enough participatory capacity to follow guidelines?	Interview Opinions were varied about the capacity level of the relevant agencies to utilize the guideline. Some of the interviewees said that the relevant agencies can follow the guidelines because major relevant agencies have some experiences of the similar approaches. Others said that the guideline is still at the stage of development before full utilization.
2-2	Has Micro Project been successful ?	2-2-1 Has the majority micro projects been successful?	Monitoring data. Interview All of the planned Micro Projects were implemented by the villagers and the majority of them have achieved its basic objectives such as construction of facilities. All of the Micro Projects are still operated by the villagers. According to the latest monitoring, more than half of the Micro Projects' sub-projects (components) were used (or active), while others are not used (or inactive)

				<p>due to various reasons such as out of season. All interviewees said that success of micro projects depends on the management skills of those coordinating activities in village. According to the interviewees' opinions, the IGAs such as hammer mills and consumer shops seem to be successful where they have been well utilized. In villages, there was a tendency to think of the IGA components as successful.</p>
		2-2-2	How effective are the current monitoring activities?	<p>Interview. Monitoring data. Questionnaire</p> <p>All interviewees stressed that the current monitoring activities have been quite effective, though a few pointed out that some CEOs are not very active in monitoring. Some interviewees wished that current monitoring activities started right from the beginning of the Project. According to the latest monitoring, Micro Projects conducted in year 2004 and 2005 (monitored constantly) tend to be more active and gain more profits than the pilot micro projects (not-monitored constantly). According to the questionnaire survey, Micro Projects of 2004 have had more capacity development than Pilot Micro Projects. Thus, It would appear that monitoring activities (including visiting) are effective.</p>
2-3	Has sustainable agriculture model been established?	2-3-1	Has there been an increase in agricultural production?	<p>Literature review</p> <p>A total of ZMK 883,860 and ZMK 562,070 were gained as income from half lima on average in 2004 and 2005 respectively by 15 demonstration farmers. The total input was about ZMK 985,000. The highest incomes were ZMK 2.8 million and ZMK 1.6 million, while the lowest were ZMK 210,000 and nothing in 2004 and 2005 respectively. It is attributed mainly to the farmer's capability to utilize what were provided such as irrigation facilities.</p>

		2-3-2	Has there been diffusion of sustainable agriculture techniques?		It was reported that, there are 19 farmers out of demonstration site, and out of these, at least 4 farmers adopted 3 of the recommended practices (i.e. irrigated maize, crop rotation and agro forestry). In Micro Project villages, some villagers mentioned slight increase of the agricultural production, attributed to provision of agro-inputs such as seeds and fertilizer by Micro Project. Because of promotion of the improved livestock by sustainable agriculture, Micro Projects under the Project contain more livestock-related sub-projects as goat, piggery and poultry, more than pilot Micro Projects.	
3. Efficiency	3-1	Has the project been cost efficient	3-1-1	How much funds were spent for the project operation?	Literature review	A total of 4.3 billions ZMK (about 1 million USD) has been expended for operation cost of the Project so far, since the commencement of the Project in May, 2002. From the Zambian side, costs for allowance for some trainees and insurance of mini-bus were provided.
			3-1-2	Were funds allocated appropriately?	Literature review Focused Group Discussions. Interview	Within the total of ZMK 4.3 billions, ZMK 1.7 billions were used for funding 31 Micro Projects in Chongwe. Other significant expenditures are for office supplies, remuneration, allowances, machinery maintenance and equipment. The majority interviewees appreciated the size and structure of budget of the Project as a whole and said that the funds for Micro Project (i.e. US\$100 per household) were adequate. However, most villages received the funds later (September) than was expected as disbursement of funds was not efficiently and timely done due to among other reasons; delays in signing the initial contract at national level between (JICA and MACO); and MACO's procedural requirements. Thus, the implementation of Micro Projects in villages got affected.
			3-1-3	Was there an	Interview	About half of the interviewees said there was

		input you could have done without?	ew	no unnecessary input while others said some inputs could have been done without. There was no particular wasted or unused input in the PaViDIA project. Some of the later group argued that some facilities and equipment provided in Micro project such as ADP, sewing machines, yenga press were not fully utilized. Some pointed out that hammer mills were used as a service that assisted villages save on time, but there was no indication that the saved time was invested in their fields. These problems were investigated by the Project, and it led to the review of the approach. The current renewed approach emphasizes continuous monitoring and facilitation by the district.
	3-1-4	Are there similar other activities producing similar outputs?	Interview	Very few of the interviewees are aware of similar other activities producing similar outputs such as those for PaViDIA project. Notably ASP and ZAMSIF (government funded project through local government) were involved in similar participatory work in Chongwe district; World Vision provides infrastructure e.g. shed, hammer mills; CCF is into provision of agro-inputs, poultry, piggery; and YWCA for hammer mills. However, each one of these organizations has different approach and management styles that made it difficult to compare their activities with the Project activities to know the efficiency of the Project.
	3-1-5	How much input materials are utilized?	Interview	The majority interviewees said that all materials were utilized and in some instances fully utilized. A few interviewees pointed out that a few case of misuse of already purchased inputs (e.g. cattle) and misappropriation of generated incomes after the funds were disbursed in the villages.



		3-1-6	Is the budget for Micro Project adequate?	Interview. Literature review	The budget is 100 USD per households in one village. So far, 1.7 billions ZMK were used for funding 31 Micro Projects in Chongwe. Interviewees gave varied responses. Of these, majority interviewees said the budget size for micro project is appropriate compared to outputs. In villages, most villagers said the Micro Project's budget size (i.e. US \$100 per household) was adequate particularly as villages were able to purchase what they had demanded for and started implementing desired projects.
3-2	Is it necessary to implement more than 20 village MP to meet project purpose?	3-2-1	What could be the least numbers of Micro Project and Demonstrations to meet project purpose?	Focused Group Discussions. Interview. Literature review	More than half of the interviewees agreed to limiting numbers of micro projects and demonstrations to meet the project purpose. The least number of Micro Projects and demonstration farm-sites were suggested in the range between 2 to 3 Micro Projects and 10 demonstration farms. In villages, most villagers agreed that the numbers of villages that benefited from the project were adequate.
3-3	Are project activities timely?	3-3-1	Have resources been supplied on time?	Interview	The majority interviewees said that the supply of resources was delayed due to among other reasons delays in signing the initial contract at national level between (JICA and MACO) that led to the project starting late; even when the funds were finally transferred to the community account it got affected with the closure of the only Bank (i.e. Union) in the area; and the funds themselves were released late in the year (September) due mainly to MACO's procedural requirements.
3-4	Were the resources allocated for the	3-4-1	Has the project got enough resources that it	Interview. Focused	Currently, 5 Japanese long-term experts and 1 Zambian program officer are assigned full-time to POR, while more than 5 Zambian officers in MACO headquarters and more than

	project adequate?	utilized? (i.e. number of experts and vehicles )	Group Discussions Literature review	3 district officers in Chongwe are working as main counter-part on secondment basis. In addition, field officers in Chongwe are assigned as facilitators for Micro Projects and working on secondment basis. All interviewees stated that the Japanese experts were enough. A total of 7 vehicles were allocated to the Project, one of which was allocated to the district.
		3-4-2 Are numbers of GRZ staff and field officers allocated to the project enough?	Interview	Majority interviewees said that the government staff allocated to the project are enough. Most experts have a counterpart to work with. However, due to the requirement that they meet their ministerial mandates, they have not availed themselves much for project activities. All come in on secondment, once or twice per week and this is a problem when it comes to the issue of project ownership and commitment. District staff and CEOs in Chongwe were allocated to the Micro Projects. Human resources were enough, but logistical support from Japanese side was needed to operate the Project.
4. Impact	4-1 What changes have occurred among institutions and people in target areas?	4-1-1 Are villages still participating in project/village activities?	Focused Group Discussions Monitoring	Most interviewed village groups said that majority project beneficiaries still are participating in project/village activities. Some villages have since started new components e.g. irrigated maize. The active members are particularly willing to continue participating but there is need to encourage them attend, especially, training meetings regularly. From the latest monitoring, about half of the sub-projects were used (active) "mostly" or "sometimes" and they were financially active. According to risk analysis survey, overtime, the number of villagers participating in project/village activities is reducing. This problem has been experienced

				by 13 villages out of 29 Micro Project villages, which is about 45% of the total villages.
	4-1-2	Have relationships among villagers changed by Micro Project?	Focused Group Discussions, Interview, Questionnaire	Most villagers said that the villages have continued to enjoy reasonable good relationships and cooperate among themselves. A few villagers, however, reported that there were strained relationships between them and the village committee leaders mainly over management activities of the Micro Projects, such as purchasing. According to the questionnaire survey to the villagers in 5 sample villages in 2004 Micro Project, 77% of respondents observed increase of the cooperation among the villagers, while 64% in the control group (non-Micro Project villages) observed the increase of cooperation. (Cooperation here means a general concept to help each other among villagers.)
	4-1-3	How have people outside the target area benefited?	Focused Group Discussions, Interview	Though a survey was not carried out with people outside project areas, project beneficiaries believed that outside people benefited through the services of hammer mill, consumer shop and animal draft power micro projects. According to majority interviewees, benefits of the project to people outside the target area have accrued in terms of having access to a number of the above-mentioned facilities, including Extension Officer's facilitation and advice accrued from village MP experiences. They have also benefited by accessing safer drinking water from wells and boreholes and are able to copy the promoted sustainable agricultural practices from the project beneficiaries. In addition, The Project conducted an exchanged program with TICO, a Japanese NGO. Through this program, the

			villagers in Kalbwe and Chipenbi also benefited about shop management and livestock management.
4-1-4	Are there new problems that have come as a result of the project?	Focus group discussions, Interviews	According to the majority village groups, there are no new problems that have come as a result of the project. However, some interviewees pointed out a number of problems as a result of the project that happened sporadically. These included: power conflicts between the traditional leadership and the MP committee members; strained relationships among villagers where for instance, some beneficiaries reported their crops and goats having been burnt down and stolen respectively; misappropriation/misuse of mainly the generated incomes; and differences in social-cultural background.
4-1-5	Any social conflicts or misconduct in Micro Project?	Literature review, Focus group discussions, Interviews	According to the risk analysis survey, 7 out of 29 Micro Project villages have experienced significant conflict among them. According to another risk report, 3 villages have had their goods stolen and 3 villages have experienced misappropriation of money after generation of incomes. Majority interviewees indicated misappropriation of funds where IGAs are concerned as being a major source of conflict or misconduct in project areas. This practice worsened relationships at village levels. The villager groups stated that while there generally were no serious conflicts experienced in project areas, there are misunderstandings over money-matters among villagers. In some instances, village members wanted the money shared out to individual households. These risks were investigated by the Project and it was led to the review of the approach. The renewed approach encourages the appropriate

				involvement of the village headperson, who oversees the Micro Project to be well managed.
		4-1-6 What changes in GRZ operational mechanism have occurred as a result of the project?	Interview	Majority interviewees said that the government was able to integrate project activities into their routine activities. For instance, the government totally adopted the project participatory approach; made budgetary arrangements for funding project components; allowed PaViDIA project to operate within MACO structure and mandate of extension officers; provided an operation room for project staff; allocated (5) staff to POR; and through the project, the government has been able for the first time to deal directly with villages in a wealth creation process where villages fully realize are part of the government.
		4-1-7 What skills have been acquired by Zambian counterparts?	Interview	All interviewees said that the Zambian counterparts have acquired various skills at various levels, depending on their commitment to the Project. These include: the facilitation OF participatory methodology (PASViD); computer skills;; project coordination; specialized training in third world countries; community planning and monitoring; and farmer mobilization; running of projects; and sustainable agricultural practices mainly on agro-forestry and other soil improving technologies.
4-2	Has poverty reduced in target areas and among project beneficiari	4-2-1 How many meals do families in target areas have per day?	Focus Group Discussions, Questionnaire	The majority villagers said they are able to have 3 meals per day and used to eat 2 meals a day in the past especially during August-November periods when food was plenty. During the hunger periods 2 or 1 or nothing was taken sometimes stretching to 3 days without a meal in the past. According to the questionnaire survey, 43%, 48% and 9%

es				of the villagers in 5 sample villages have meal(s) thrice, twice and once per day respectively, and there was no significant improvement statistically.
	4-2-2	Has individual/villagers income (life standards) increased?	Focus d Group Discus sions	The majority villagers reported that the life standards of individuals /villagers has improved in that through the project they are now able to budget for their money, plan and cultivate their fields early enough; including the fact that villagers now can have three meals a day, generate income among themselves and spend within the villages. According to the questionnaire survey in 5 sample villages, the proportion of low income group was reduced from 85% to 78% and the number of income sources was increased. The increase in income can be observed in increased percentage of iron-roofed houses from 20% to 35% in the sample villages.
	4-2-3	Has the project positively or negatively affected the villagers' livelihoods?	Focus d Group Discus sions. Intervi ew	All interviewed groups acknowledged that the project has positively affected their livelihoods. The reasons being that the villagers never had any opportunities to do things such as the construction of bridges, schools, clinics etc, and have a hammer mill and other facilities. Villagers stated that if they maintained the current facilities and performed well, their villages would develop. All interviewees also agreed that the project has positively affected the villagers' livelihoods. The reasons also included institutional aspects such as more visits by officers for skills development, entrepreneurship skills, and conflict resolution. Leadership skills have been acquired by committee members; and the project areas have now become centers for businesses activities, security and sense of

				ownership created.	
	4-2-4	Has the project been beneficial to villages in terms of poverty reduction?	Focus d Group Discus sions	All villagers appreciated that the PaViDIA project through Micro Projects has helped but, the majority strongly felt that the project has not yet helped much in terms of poverty reduction at household levels. Meanwhile, they also noted that there are signs that in the long run the project would be beneficial to them.	
	4-2-5	Has the project been beneficial to especially vulnerable people?	Focus d Group Discus sions. Monit oring data. Questi onnair e	For most villagers, the vulnerable people have not benefited much from the project, mainly because most vulnerable do not (or can not) attend meetings where development issues are being discussed. According to risk analysis survey, 12 out of 29 Micro Project villages have experienced the case of "little benefit from Micro Project for vulnerable people". According to the questionnaire survey, 35% of the respondents indicated that there was no change in the gap between rich and poor, but 32% said the gap had reduced and 27% said the gap had increased. There was a sign of improvement since the proportion of low income (and saving) group has slightly reduced, but other "control" villages had the same result. Vulnerable people are varied such as elderly women, orphans, a family with long-term sick, mental problems, and disabled member, etc. Their participation is limited depending on their capacity. Through the experiences, a new approach has been adopted to encourage their participation. Although the approach encourages the villagers to involve such vulnerable people, there is a need to develop other approach to help out those who can not be fully covered by the approach.	
4-3	Will the model of	4-3-1	Is there any clear strategy for	Intervi ew	Majority interviewees said there was no broadly agreed strategy for expansion of the

	PaViDIA be extended to other areas by GRZ?	expansion of the model?		developed approach to other areas of Zambia. A few top management staff in MACO had a strategy, but it was not shared with other stakeholders. A few other interviewees indicated that the strategy needs to be discussed further before it could be applied.
		4-3-2 What budgetary arrangements are in place for such an activity (i.e. expansion)	Interview	Majority interviewees said they were aware of the government's budget arrangements for expansion of the approach to other areas of Zambia. A few others also reported that there are other sources such as KR2 counter-value funds in the government of Zambia and Japan Social Development funds in World Bank.
		4-3-3 Are the methods developed in phase I appropriate and applicable for replication in other areas?	Interview	Half of the interviewees acknowledged that the methods developed in phase I are appropriate and applicable for replication in other. Others said the methods were not ready for they needed to be modified before replication in other areas.
5. Sustainability	5-1 Will MACO continue to support operation of PAVIDIA after JICA support?	5-1-1 Will the project activities have enough resources to continue with the project?	Interview	The majority interviewees said project activities will be continued as a participatory approach and techniques to a large extent, while financial resources and logistical arrangement need to be secured. A few interviewees also said a small portion of Japanese experts' assistance would be needed.
		5-1-2 Will the trained staff be retained and continue to be provided with further skill trainings?	Interview	Almost all interviewees said trained staff will be retained and continue to be provided with further skill trainings for they all belong to MACO.
	5-2 Will POR exist after Phase I	5-2-1 Is POR recognized as a unit of MACO?	Literature review	According to the organogram prepared by the Project, POR was clearly stated within the organization of MACO. Official recognition



project?		interview	is catered for in project document as well as in the MACO letter used to appoint allocated GRZ staff. All interviewees agreed that POR is recognized as a unit of MACO. POR falls under the Department of Agriculture under the Deputy Director - Extension branch. Government officers have been attached to the project.
	5-2-2 How many staff can remain in the project after the project?	Interview	All Interviewees said that all Zambian counterparts should remain, if Japanese experts leave, 3-4 permanent staff will remain or where steady funds are secured have 7 permanent government staff. About the number of Japanese experts in Phase II, interviewees gave various responses, but some of which were that 2-3 or 3-4 Japanese to be retained.
5-3 Will PaViDIA budget be included in MACO?	5-3-1 What will be the sources of fund for PaViDIA budget?	Interview	Majority of interviewees said the government should be the major source of funds for PaViDIA budget, even though currently not many financial resources are available from Zambian side. A few others mentioned JICA, KR2; and also access to the Japanese Social Development Fund in the World Bank.
	5-3-2 Will the budget for POR routine activities including maintenance purposes be funded by GRZ?	Interview	Answers were various among interviewees. Majority interviewees said MACO should contribute towards PaViDIA activities even financially, although it would be difficult when considering current status.
5-4 Will PAVIDIA be integrated in MACO?	5-4-1 Are the components of PAVIDIA being implemented by the structures of MACO?	Interview	Almost all interviewees said components of PaViDIA are being implemented within the structures of MACO (particularly through the CEOs who are the front-liners) and it is expected that this will continue after the project.
	5-4-2 Is MACO contributing	Interview	Majority interviewees said MACO contributes

		towards PaViDIA activities?	ew	towards PaViDIA activities, through attachment of counterparts, provision of office space with electricity and water, conference rooms etc.
5-5	Are Micro-Projects likely to continue after the project?	5-5-1 Are Micro Project villages investing to expand project activities?	Monitoring data, Literature Review, Focus Group Discussion	According to the latest monitoring, about half of the Micro Projects are still used (or active) "mostly" and "sometimes", while the others are not very active or not frequently used. Average saving levels in villages was ZMK 3.0 millions, ZMK 2.2 millions and ZMK 1.4 millions for Micro project of year 2004, year 2005 and pilot respectively. Although there are variations in their saving levels and capacities, a number of the villages can continue Micro Project activities. All villager groups said they would continue to participate in project/village activities.
		5-5-2 Does the district have the capacity to continue monitoring Micro Project activities without external aid?	Interview	Majority interviewees stated that the district has the capacity in terms of human resources, technical skills and an already well established work force (especially CEOs), but it has a shortage of capacity on logistical issues and may need support. Besides, Micro Project villages have started contributions financially to district's monitoring activities, a positive arrangement for monitoring purposes.

## 5 Evaluation Results

### 5.1 Relevance

With regard to the relevance to target groups, it is evaluated as being high since, all planned Micro Projects were appreciated by villagers in Chongwe district and nearly all demonstrations of sustainable agriculture addressed farmers' problems. Chongwe, as the target area, is conveniently located and suitable for undertaking Phase I. The Zambian Government still has a strong will to support rural development with participatory approach. The development strategy of JICA supporting "human security" in rural development and Japan Official Development Assistance's policy prioritizing "poverty reduction through rural development" are in line with the Project's purpose. Therefore, relevance of the project is high.

### 5.2 Effectiveness

Essential components of the necessary documents such as training texts and manuals have already been prepared and used in training programs and fields, so that they were easily followed by relevant agencies. Most of the Micro Project villages are still actively operating project activities. Each Micro Project has several sub-projects and more than half of the Micro Projects' sub-projects were found operational. From this field experience, the IGA-centered and continuous monitoring approach was developed and adopted by the Project. The developed approach is considered effective by stakeholders. Majority of demonstration farmers gained significant income that shows the effectiveness of the promoted techniques. Even though there are a variety of levels of success, current numbers of candidate model villages and candidate model farmers are enough to expect achievement of the targeted level. The capacities of the trainers and the relevant agencies are well fostered, although they need to be supported before full completion of establishment of the model. Thus, it can be said that the implementation mechanism of PaViDIA is to be developed at its essential level before the end of Project Phase I. Since all of these were as a result of the Project, effectiveness of the Project is high.

### 5.3 Efficiency

The size and structure of budgets of the Project were considered as adequate and there was no significant waste of inputs. There were some unused or under-utilized facilities and equipment pointed out in Micro Project villages such as sewing machines. Disbursement of funds for Micro Project was not timely done because of administrative process. It affected the implementation of Micro Projects

in villages. According to project document, assignment of the Japanese experts was adequate, while Zambian counterparts needed more time. The more time made available for Zambian counterparts to work with the experts, the more capacity was developed. While the Zambian side provided significant inputs such as office space and human resource, financial input from the Zambian side was not sufficient as planned. These challenges, however, need to be considered as practical experiences for learning in a pilot-type project. Thus, efficiency of the Project is moderately high.

#### 5.4 Impact

The Project has made positive impact on most of the targeted villages through Micro Projects, although the levels were varied. The positive impact is as follows: community funds made from IGAs, benefits from having hammer mills and consumer shops nearby, accessible areas by bridges and roads, and increased hectareage. Some of the benefits were shared by other villagers outside the targeted villages, too. The institutional capacity of the villagers was also developed through establishment of project committees in some villages. The villagers appreciated that the Micro Project contributed to improved income and livelihoods at village level. The Project made a contribution to poverty reduction in the target area, even though the impacts were sporadic and varied in each village.

Capacity development of Zambian counterparts has been achieved to some extent, but the levels were varied for each individual. The impact of capacity development for PaViDIA operation was significant for those counterparts spending more time working in the Project.

There were some negative impacts in a few villages, e.g. conflicts among villagers wrangling over utilization of funds.

About the achievement of the overall goal, it is possible to expect that the developed approach is extended to other areas in Zambia because of the level of achievement of Project Phase I and the budgetary arrangement such as KR2 counter value fund. Meanwhile, the strategy of replication of the model was not yet concretized.

#### 5.5 Sustainability

The basic concept of the developed approach has been understood by main stakeholders in relevant agencies, who have already been familiar with participatory approaches and who are working closely with Japanese experts. The trained staff including trainers have been fostered well and expected to continue supporting Project activities, although they may need further advice to refine the

approach. PaViDIA Operation Room (POR) is recognized as part of the organization of MACO. Therefore, sustainability of the Project's effects is expected to be secured technically and institutionally.

Financially, however, there are some concerns in sustainability. Although it is expected that some funds for PaViDIA should have come from the Zambian side, there was inadequate funding for PaViDIA due to financial constraints. The operation of POR and the current monitoring system in Chongwe financially relies on Japanese side. Although there is a sign of improvement in the villages in Chongwe which are contributing to funding of monitoring activities, the extent of monitoring will be limited after the Project funding. Financial sustainability of some Project's effects is evaluated as uncertain.

## 6 Conclusions, Recommendations and Lessons Learned

### 6.1 Conclusion

The Participatory Evaluation Team evaluated the Project in line with the five evaluation criteria based on the findings obtained from carrying out field surveys, enhancing views and holding a series of discussions with stakeholders of the Project. The Participatory Evaluation Team concludes that the Project activities have been smoothly implemented, and the capacities of both the counterparts and the villagers that participated in the Project activities have been strengthened.

The followings are some highlights among findings from the evaluation of the Project.

- The poverty reduction is the top priority in National Agricultural Policy of MACO, and PaViDIA is one of the relevant approaches for poverty reduction in terms of sustainable social and economic development of the villages.
- Through the implementation and monitoring of PaViDIA activities supported by Japanese experts and Zambian counterparts, capacity of villagers has been strengthened in terms of sustainable participatory village development.
- To establish the essential implementation mechanism for PaViDIA, the structure and function of POR and capacity of the Zambian counterparts in POR are not fully developed.
- Continuous support is needed from the Government of Zambia to secure the financial sustainability of PaViDIA.

According to the latest version of Project PDM of the first phase, by the end of the Project, the Project purpose will be successfully achieved. Therefore it is concluded that the Project Phase I will be terminated on May 2007 as planned.

## 6.2 Recommendations

The Participatory Evaluation Team recommends that the second phase of the Project should commence based on the achievement of the first phase. The Project purpose for Phase I was to establish the essential implementation mechanism for PaViDIA, and the Project purpose for Phase II is to establish a practical model for participatory village development in isolated areas. In order for the Project to achieve Phase II purpose, the following measures are recommended:

1. Capacity Development through more involvement of Zambian counterparts.
  - 1-1. Training of the PaViDIA trainer(s) at national and provincial levels to train PaViDIA district team and extension officers
  - 1-2. Training of the POR staff to plan, execute and evaluate the Micro Project as well as overall project administration
  - 1-3. More involvement of Zambian counterparts from planning stage of the Project activities.
  - 1-4. Allocation of more time of Zambian counterparts into the Project activities
  - 1-5. Harmonization of training (in Japan and third countries) with the Project activities.
2. Integration of PaViDIA into institutional and financial structure of Zambian government
  - 2-1. Integration of the structure, function and institutional position of POR into MACO
  - 2-2. Allocation of counterpart funding from Zambian side for Phase II
  - 2-3. Sourcing of funds for PaViDIA Micro Projects
  - 2-4. Establishment of national expansion strategies of PaViDIA, aligned with MACO policy
3. Improvement of PaViDIA approach in Phase II
  - 3-1. Emphasizing the importance of monitoring in participatory development
  - 3-2. More clarification of roles of PaViDIA teams at district, provincial and national levels, in the PaViDIA implementation guideline
  - 3-3. More integration of sustainable agriculture practices into Micro Project
  - 3-4. Analysis of aspects of gender and extreme poverty
  - 3-5. Enrichment of the PaViDIA approach, including research on new trials, such as farmer-to-farmer training, involvement of NGOs and collaboration with other donors, modification of the developed approach, etc
4. Other aspects
  - 4-1. Continuous monitoring of the demonstration farm at Cooperative College
  - 4-2. Continuous monitoring of Micro Projects and on-farm demonstrations in Chongwe district

### 6.3 Lessons Learned

Lessons are learned as follows.

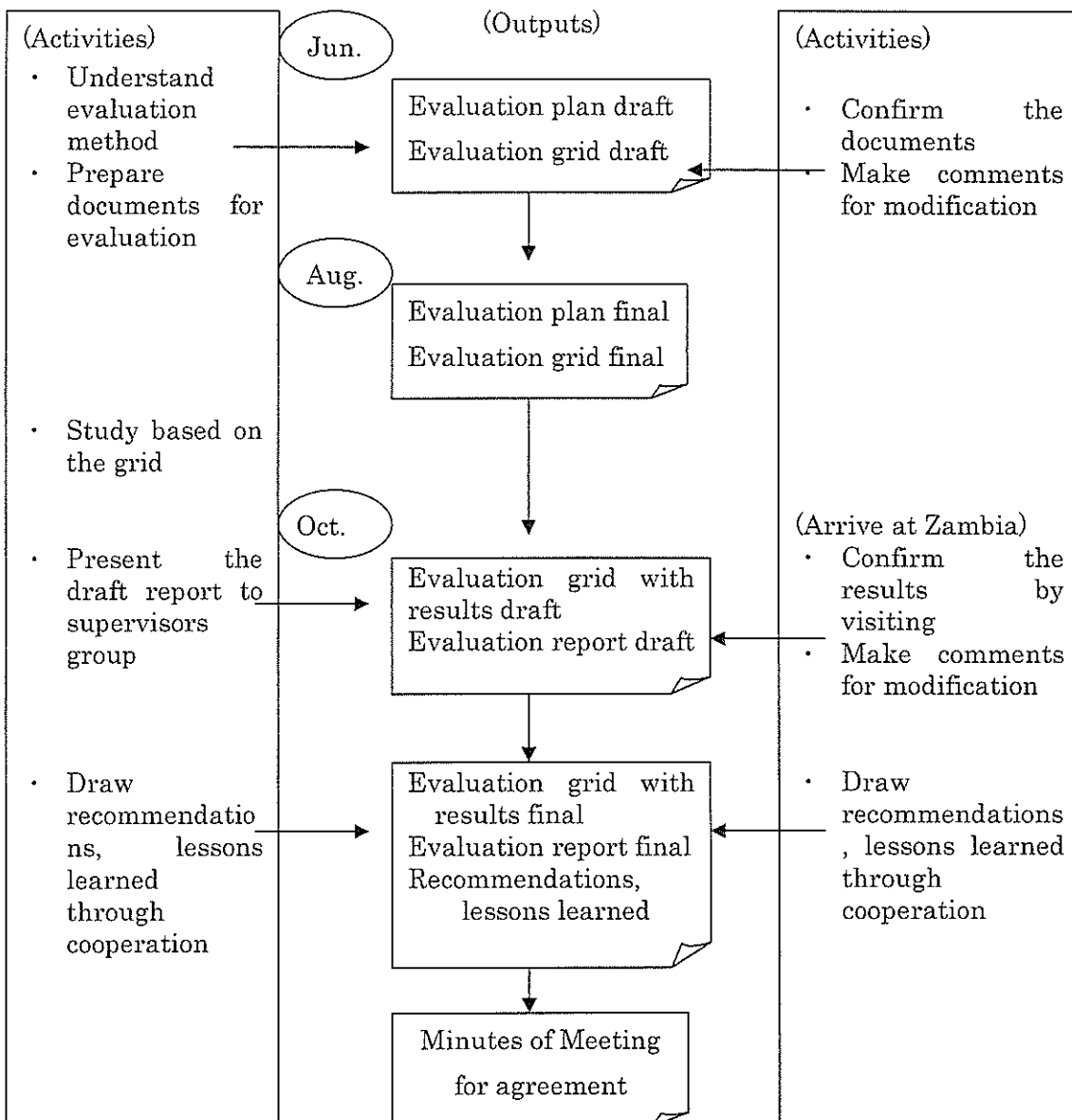
- 1) Participatory approach requires substantial time, if the results have to be achieved.
- 2) Understanding of people's culture, traditional structure including leadership, helps to achieve better results.
- 3) Traditional leaders, if they are not well integrated in project activities, can be a potential source of conflict.
- 4) It is difficult to involve vulnerable members of the community. They require special attention to be paid.
- 5) In project activities, women tend to be more committed than male folks. The project that involves more women is more likely to be successful.
- 6) Project monitoring should be included at the beginning of the project. And both internal and external monitoring especially by development agents such as district officers should be encouraged.
- 7) Staff mobilization for rural district without adequate logistic supports and infrastructure is very difficult to manage.
- 8) Extension officers play cardinal roles in village development. Well resourced extension officers perform better.
- 9) Inability of host government to provide a counterpart fund makes it difficult to meet the project objectives.
- 10) There is no one perfect or straight jacket methodology for rural development. There should be room for adjustment.
- 11) There is a need to learn from other programs using participatory approaches
- 12) Youths have been difficult to involve in project activities.
- 13) It is important for farmers to keep record for better management of projects.
- 14) Training must be given to all relevant officers including farmers in the project.

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## APPENDIX

- 1) Structure of Participatory Evaluation Team
- 2) PDM of PaViDIA Project
- 3) Record of Inputs of the Project
- 4) Achievement of Project Activities
- 5) Summary of Interview results
- 6) Summary of FGD results
- 7) Results of analysis of quarterly monitoring sheet of Micro Project
- 8) Results of follow-up baseline survey
- 9) Comments for the Progress Report
- 10) Brief picture of Implementation Mechanism of PaViDIA



**ANNEX I: Structure of the Participatory Evaluation Team**

## ANNEX II PDM

Project title: The Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas

Implementation period : 5 years (June 2002-May 2007) for Phase I, followed by 2 years for Phase II (June 2007-May 2009)

Date: 14 Feb., 2006

Target Area: Chongwe district + other isolated areas

Target Group: The villagers in the target areas

Version: 3

Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>Super Goal</b> Poverty in isolated areas in Zambia is reduced.		<u>By 2015</u> % of under poverty line in isolated areas		UN Report CSO Report	
<b>Overall Goal of the Project</b> The model for participatory village development in isolated areas established by the Project is realized and replicated in other areas for poverty reduction.		1 No. of micro project implemented 2 Increased agricultural income in Micro Project implemented villages		MACO Annual Report Post Project survey	
<b>Project Purpose for Phase II (up to year 2009)</b> A practical model* for participatory village development in isolated areas is established.		<u>By May 2009</u> (To be planned before the commencement of Phase II)		Project Annual Report	Government commitment to support village development in isolated areas continues.
<b>Project Purpose for Phase I (up to 2007)</b> Essential implementation mechanism for PaViDIA is established.		<u>By May 2007</u> 1. Compilation of texts/manuals and training program 2. Existence of three model villages implementing Micro Projects and four demonstration fields of Sustainable Agriculture 3. Existence of four trained trainers 4. Clarified functions of POR and other relevant agencies		MACO Annual Report Project Annual Report	
<b>Outputs</b> 1 Project Management Organization is established  2 Sustainable Agriculture technology package (a manual and model farmers) is established  3 PaViDIA raining programme is established.  4 Monitoring and risk management methods are established  5. PaViDIA implementation guideline is established		1-1 Funds allocated by MACO (Finance) for POR 1-2 Allocation of human resources ( staff-hours) in project management office 2-1 Existence of a manual (version 1) 2-2 No. of farmers with increased agriculture income resulting from implementing on farm sustainable agriculture practices 2-3 No. of Micro Project villages adopting sustainable agriculture technology from the project package 3-1. Existence of a manual and qualified trainers 3-2. No. of villages implement Micro Projects 4-1. Existence of documents and manuals of monitoring and risk management 4-2. No. of villages continuing implementing micro-projects. 5-1 Existence of described document of PaViDIA implementation guideline		MACO Annual Report Project Annual Report	

Activities	INPUT	Zambian Side	1. Resource funds for implementation are available. 2. Devastating flood or drought dose not happen in the project area. 3. Staff continues working for the project.
1-1. Establish and strengthen PaViDIA Operation Room 1-2 Search and source funds for Micro Projects 1-3 Publicize project activities 2-1 Survey model farmers and recommended agric. Techniques 2-2 Conduct on farm sustainable agriculture practices at model farmer's fields 2-3 Demonstrate sustainable agriculture practices at Cooperative collage 2-4 Compile a manual on sustainable agriculture technology 3-1 Modify facilitator training programme 3-2 Implement micro projects 3-3 Produce facilitator training materials 4-1. Improvement activities through monitoring 4-2. Establish a monitoring system 4-3. Conduct monitoring researches 4-4. Manuals for monitoring and risk management 5-1 Develop a draft version of the implementation guideline 5-2 Conduct pre test 5-3 Finalize the implementation guideline	<b>Japanese side</b> 1. Human Inputs Long –term experts Short-term experts  2. Material Inputs Computer equipment Projector Copy machines Visual equipment Equipment for Demo (Treadle pump, Drip kit) 4-wheel Drive Vehicles Bus Transport Bicycle Transport Motorcycle  3. Others C/P Training in Japan and third country Budgetary allocation for Micro Projects Fuel lubricants Inputs for demonstration	<b>1. Human Inputs</b> PACO, SFSCO DACO(SAO,SMS,BEO,CEO) MMCRS(CARO) Cooperative Collage (Principal, Farm manager) MACO HQ (Committed more time) Full time staff for PaViDIA Operation Room  <b>2. Material Inputs</b> Offices (MACO HQ, PACO, Cooperative Collage). GRZ Transport motorcycle PaViDIA Operation Room Office equipments (Desk + chair, telephone, fax) Running costs (Utility, telephone) Fuels Stationary Transport (GRZ) 4WD : Motorcycle  <b>3. Others</b> Budgetary allocation for local costs GRZ Allowance	1. Resource funds for implementation are available. 2. Devastating flood or drought dose not happen in the project area. 3. Staff continues working for the project.
			(Pre-conditions) 1. Agricultural extension staffing levels at district and camp levels remain unchanged. 2. Law and order in the targeted area is maintained.

\*The tentative definition of “the practical model” is a totality of vision, strategy, budgeting, and implementation mechanism by which PaViDIA could be materialized by Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ).

### ANNEX III: Record of Input ( As of October 2006)

1 JICA Experts dispatched

(Japanese)

Name	Title	Term
Mr. Yasuyuki Kohori	Chief Advisor	25/07/02 – 24/07/04
Dr. Junji Takahashi	Chief Advisor	10/07/04 – 09/07/07
Mr. Jun Hirashima	Coordinator	01/06/02 – 31/05/05
Mr. Junichi Kawase	Coordinator	15/05/05 – 31/05/07
Mr. Hiroyuki Kanazawa	Village Development	01/06/02 – 31/05/07
Mr. Akira Matsuda	Sustainable Agriculture	01/06/02 – 31/05/07
Dr. Togo Tsuji	Soil Fertility Management	13/03/03 – 09/06/03
Dr. Togo Tsuji	Soil Fertility Management	02/10/03 – 20/12/03
Mr. Takahiro Miyoshi	Facilitation of Participatory Workshop	10/10/04 – 22/10/04
Mr. Takahiro Miyoshi	Participatory Village Activities Facilitation	27/05/05 – 31/05/07

(Other countries)

Name	Title	Term
Dr. M. Solaiman	Rural Development	06/03/03 – 18/03/03
Dr. M. Solaiman	Rural Development	30/10/03 – 16/11/03
Mr. David Hilton	Rural Development	30/10/03 – 16/11/03
Dr. Visan Srisuriya	Small Scale Pig Production	10/06/06 – 12/08/06

2 Zambian counterpart personnel assigned

Name	Position	Assigned to PaViDIA
Mr. A. K. Banda	Director, Planning and Co-operatives Development	Jun. 02 – Jul. 03
Mr. D. K. Mendamenda	Director, Planning and Co-operatives Development	Jun. 03 – Dec. 05
Mr. L. J. Mwale	Director, Field Services	Jun. 02 – Dec. 05
Mr. J.J. Shawa	Acting Director, Policy and Planning	Jun. 05 – to date
Mr. I. M. Akayombokwa	Director, Agriculture	Jun. 05 – to date
Dr. R. Kamona	Deputy Director, Agriculture	Jun. 02 – to date
Mr. L. Sikaona	Japan Desk Officer, Planning and Co-operatives Development	Jun. 02 – to date
Mrs. K. B. N. Muvundika	Japan Desk Officer, Planning and Co-operatives Development	Oct. 04 – Dec. 05
Mr. M. Muyunda	SAO, Monitoring and Evaluation, Dept. of Agric.	Jun. 02 – to Apr. 05
Mrs. D. Phiri	Chief Cooperative Officer (ex-Provincial Agricultural Coordinator, Lusaka)	Jun. 02 – Mar. 06
Mrs C. Sikanyika	Principal Agricultural Officer, Lusaka	Jun. 02 – to date

Mr. P. Chiyanika	District Agricultural Coordinator, Chongwe	Jun. 02 – to date
Mr. M. Sekeleti	Senior Agricultural Officer, Chongwe (Program Officer of POR)	Jun. 02 – to date
Mr. J. Lungu	Action Senior Agricultural Officer, Chongwe	Jun. 02 – to date
Mr. M. Mutale	Subject Matter Specialist (Crop Husbandry), Chongwe	Jun. 02 – to date
Mrs. R.M. Zandonda	Subject Matter Specialist (Farm Management), Chongwe	Jun. 02 – to date
Mr. J. Chuunka	Provincial Farm Management Officer, Lusaka	Jun. 02 – to date
Mrs. I. Banda	Provincial Livestock Officer, Lusaka	Jun. 02 – to date
Mr. S. Tembo	Subject Matter Specialist (Land Husbandry), Chongwe	Oct. 02 – to date
Mr. C. Chizyuka	Farm Manager, Cooperative College	Nov. 03 – to date
Mr. M. Mwale	Acting Deputy Director, ZARI	Jun. 02 – to date
Mr. J. Lubumbe	Block Extension Officer, Palabana	Jun. 02 – to date
Mr. K. Banda	Acting Block Extension Officer, Bunda Bunda	Jun. 02 – to date
Dr. K. Masuhwa	Principal Farm Management Officer	Jun. 05 – to date
Mr. A. Daka	Principal Field Crop Officer (Agronomist)	Dec. 05 – to date
Mr. N. Phiri	Economist, Planning and Co-operatives Development	Dec. 05 – to date
Dr. W. Simukali	Chief Livestock Officer	Dec. 05 – to date
Mr. B. Noombo	Subject Matter Specialist (Extension), Chongwe	Jun. 05 – to date
Mr. C. Chola	Acting Senior Agricultural Officer, Luangwa	Jun. 05 – to date
Mrs. M. A. Sitwala	Director, Cooperative Department (Ex-Principal, Cooperative College)	Apr. 05 – Mar. 06
Mrs. J. S. Musiwa	Principal, Cooperative College	Mar. 06 – to date
Mr. K. Kapepula	Vice Principal, Cooperative College	Jun. 05 – to date
Mr. M. Maketo	Head of Department, Cooperative College	May 05 – to date
Mr. S. Mungalaba	Provincial Agricultural Coordinator, Lusaka	Apr. 06 – to date
Mr. L. Liembani	Provincial Agricultural Coordinator, Northern Province	Jan. 06 – to date
Mr. F. K. Mbati	District Agricultural Coordinator, Luwingu	Mar. 06 – to date
Mr. B. Tembo	District Agricultural Coordinator, Mporokoso	Nov. 05 – to date

\* In addition, there were a number of field officers such as Camp / Block Extension Officers involved in the PaViDIA project.

### 3 Personnel dispatched for training

Name	Term	Field	Programme	Institute	Title at the time	Title at the present time
Dr. Richard M. Kamona	29/09/02 – 17/10/02	Village Development	Extension system and Co-operatives in Japan, activities of local government in agriculture	The Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA), Yamagata Prefecture.	Deputy Director	Deputy Director
Mr. Patrick Chiyanika	29/09/02 – 17/10/02	Village Development	Extension system and Co-operatives in Japan, activities of local government in agriculture	IDACA, Yamagata Prefecture.	District Agricultural Coordinator	District Agricultural Coordinator
Mr. Justin	31/01/03	Participatory	Participatory village	The Centre on	Agricultural	Principal

Chuunka	– 21/02/03	Village Development	development method, Project Cycle Management, Participatory evaluation, Co-operatives, etc.	Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)	Supervisor	Agricultural Supervisor, Lusaka District
Mr. Lenganji Sikaona	11/06/03 – 03/08/03	Rural Development Planning	Participatory rural development method, activities of local government in agriculture, etc.	CIRDAP, Yamagata Prefecture, Osaka Prefectural University, National Institute for Agro-Environmental Science (NIAES)	Japan Desk Officer	Japan Desk Officer
Mr. John Lungu	11/06/03 – 03/08/03	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development	Participatory rural development method, activities of local government in agriculture, Small-scale irrigation, green manure crops, etc.	CIRDAP, Yamagata Prefecture, Osaka Prefectural University, NIAES	Acting Senior Agricultural Officer	Acting Senior Agricultural Officer
Mr. Mwamba Mutale	11/06/03 – 03/08/03	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development	Participatory rural development method, activities of local government in agriculture, Small-scale irrigation, green manure crops, etc.	CIRDAP, Yamagata Prefecture, Osaka Prefectural University, NIAES	Subject Matter Specialist	Subject Matter Specialist
Mr. Martin Muyunda	05/06/04 – 28/07/04	Rural Development and Farmers Organizations	Participatory rural development method, activities of local government in agriculture, Small-scale irrigation, etc.	CIRDAP, Gunma Prefecture, Shizen Juku, Osaka Prefectural University	Senior Agricultural Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation	Senior Agricultural Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Mr. Justine Lubumbe	05/06/04 – 28/07/04	Participatory Approach and Entrepreneurship Development	Participatory rural development method, activities of local government in agriculture, Small-scale irrigation, etc.	CIRDAP, Gunma Prefecture, Shizen Juku, Osaka Prefectural University	Acting Block Extension Officer	Camp Extension Officer
Mr. Moses Mwale	06/07/04 – 14/08/04	Sustainable agriculture practice and Soil fertility management	activities of local government in agriculture, Small-scale irrigation, Green manure crops, etc.	Gunma Prefecture, Shizen Juku, Osaka Prefectural University, Kyoto University, Kobe University,	Chief Agricultural Research Officer	Acting Deputy Director-ZARI

				NIAES		
Mrs. Mulemwa A. Sitwala	29/10/04 - 21/12/04	System of Agricultural Extension Service in the context of Cooperative Development	System of agricultural extension service, Information collecting activity support by agricultural organizations, etc.	JICA Obihiro International Center, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, and Agricultural Cooperatives in Tokachi area, Hokkaido	Principal, Cooperative College	Principal, Cooperative College
Mr. Samuel Tembo	05/06/05 - 06/08/05	Sustainable agriculture	Farm management of upland crops	JICA Obihiro International Center	Land Husbandry Officer, Chongwe	Land Husbandry Officer, Chongwe
Mr. Christopher Chizyuka	24/07/05 - 04/11/05	Sustainable agriculture	Low input agricultural management system	JICA Obihiro International Center	Farm manager, Cooperative College	Farm manager, Cooperative College
Mr. Felix Kaluba	07/10/05 - 30/10/05	Participatory Approach	Participatory rural development method, activities of local government in agriculture, etc.	CIRDAP,	Acting Senior Agricultural Officer, Mporokoso	Livestock Officer, Mporokoso
Mr. Charles R. Kabwe	07/10/05 - 30/10/05	Participatory Approach	Participatory rural development method, activities of local government in agriculture, etc.	CIRDAP,	Fisheries Officer, Luwingu	Fisheries Officer, Luwingu
Mr. Abeauty Chitalu	30/10/05 - 17/12/05	System of Agricultural Extension Service in the context of Cooperative Development	System of agricultural extension service, Information collecting activity support by agricultural organizations, etc.	JICA Obihiro International Center, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, and Agricultural cooperatives	Acting District Agricultural Coordinator, Mporokoso	Acting District Agricultural Coordinator, Mporokoso
Mr. Gabriel Paundi	30/10/05 - 17/12/05	System of Agricultural Extension Service in the context of Cooperative Development	System of agricultural extension service, Information collecting activity support by agricultural organizations, etc.	JICA Obihiro International Center, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, and Agricultural Cooperatives	Acting District Agricultural Coordinator, Luwingu	Senior Agricultural Officer, Luwingu
Mr. M. C. Yamanda	30/10/05 - 17/12/05	System of Agricultural Extension Service in the context of Cooperative development	System of agricultural extension service, Information collecting activity support by agricultural organizations, etc.	JICA Obihiro International Center, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, and Agricultural	Acting District Agricultural Coordinator, Kasama	Acting District Agricultural Coordinator, Kasama

				Cooperative		
Dr. Richard Kamona	09/01/06 - 14/01/06	Extension in Rural Development	Role of Extension in Rural Development through lecture, workshop and field visit to Thailand.	Kasesart University, Thailand	Deputy Director	Deputy Director
Mr. Mubiyana Maketo	07/05/06 - 27/05/06	Sustainable Participatory Rural Development	Participatory Rural Development Approach through lecture, workshop and field visit to Malaysia	JICA Malaysia Office, INFRA(Institute for Rural Advancement t)	Head of Department, Cooperative College	Head of Department, Cooperative College
Dr. Kayoya Masuhwa	07/05/06 - 27/05/06	Sustainable Participatory Rural Development	Participatory Rural Development Approach through lecture, workshop and field visit to Malaysia.	JICA Malaysia Office, INFRA (Institute for Rural Advancement)	Principal Farm Management Officer	Principal Farm Management Officer
Mr. Cosmas Chola	09/05/06 - 13/07/06	Extension Service in Cooperatives	Role of Agricultural Cooperatives to be played in activation of rural economy.	IDACA (the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia)	Acting Senior Agricultural Officer, Luangwa	Acting Senior Agricultural Officer, Luangwa
Mr. Kelvin Simukoko	28/05/06 - 19/08/06	Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement in Upland Crops Area	Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement in Upland Crops Area	JICA Obihiro International Center, Hokkaido Regional Development Bureau	Acting Agricultural Senior Technical Officer, Luwingu	Acting Agricultural Senior Technical Officer, Luwingu
Mr. Shadreck Mungalaba	13/02/07 - 15/12/07 (course: Aug. 06 – Dec. 09)	Sustainable Rural Development (Master course)	Effective approaches for sustainable rural development projects in Asia and African countries are proposed through learning and experience.	University of Tukuba, Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences	Provincial Agricultural Coordinator	Provincial Agricultural Coordinator

#### 4 Equipment provided by JICA

Time	Name of equipment	Cost	User	Place	Purpose	Current status
Aug. 2002	4WD Pick-up (Toyota Hilux)	USD17,082	DACO's Office, Chongwe	Chongwe	To facilitate project activities in Chongwe	Runner
Aug. 2002	4WD Wagon (Mitsubishi Pajero)	USD23,900	Project Office, Lusaka	Lusaka	Project transport	Runner
Aug. 2002	4WD Wagon (Mitsubishi Pajero)	USD23,900	Project Office,	Lusaka	Project transport	Runner



Aug. 2002	Motorcycle (Yamaha AG200)	USD2,850	Block Extension Officer	Bundabunda, Chongwe	Project transport	Runner
Aug. 2002	Motorcycle (Yamaha AG200)	USD2,850	Block Extension Officer	Palabana, Chongwe	Project transport	Runner
Aug. 2002	Motorcycle (Yamaha AG200)	USD2,850	Block Extension Officer	Nkomesha, Chongwe	Project transport	Runner
Aug. 2002	Motorcycle (Yamaha AG200)	USD2,850	Block Extension Officer	Chongwe, Chongwe	Project transport	Runner
Aug. 2002	Motorcycle (Yamaha AG200)	USD2,850	Block Extension Officer	Rufunsa, Chongwe	Project transport	Runner
Aug. 2002	Personal computer and accessories (IBM Netvista, HP Laserjet 1200, APC650VA, MS-Office)	USD2,077	Project Office,	Lusaka	Word processing for the Project activities, etc.	Good in condition
Aug. 2002	Personal computer and accessories (IBM Netvista, HP Laserjet 1200, APC650VA, MS-Office)	USD2,077	PACO's Office,	Lusaka	Word processing for the Project activities, etc.	Good in condition
Aug. 2002	Personal computer and accessories (IBM Netvista, HP Laserjet 1200, APC650VA, MS-Office)	USD2,077	PACO's Office,	Lusaka	Word processing for the Project activities, etc.	Good in condition
Aug. 2002	Personal computer and accessories (IBM Netvista, HP Laserjet 1200, APC650VA, MS-Office)	USD2,077	DACO's Office,	Chongwe	Word processing for the Project activities, etc.	Good in condition
Aug. 2002	Photocopier (Canon NP6512)	ZMK4,063,000	Cooperative College	Lusaka	Photocopying documents of the Project	Good in condition
Aug. 2002	Photocopier (Canon NP6512)	ZMK4,063,000	DACO's Office,	Chongwe	Photocopying documents of the Project	Good in condition
Dec. 2003	Mini-bus (Mitsubishi ROSA)	USD41,000	HQ, MACO	Lusaka	Transport for trainees, etc.	Runner
Mar. 2004	4WD Wagon (Nissan Patrol)	USD32,335	Project Office,	Lusaka	Project transport	Runner
Jan.	Internet facilities	ZMK	Project	Lusaka	Provide	Good in

2005	(satellite)	16,615,953	Office,		internet access to POR	condition
Mar. 2005	4WD Pickup (Nissan Hardbody)	USD20,867	Project Office,	Lusaka	Project transport	Runner
Mar. 2005	4WD Wagon (Toyota Land cruiser)	USD32,281	Project Office,	Lusaka	Project transport	Runner
Mar. 2005	Photocopier (Sharp AR-122 E)	ZMK6,542,500	Project Office,	Lusaka	Photocopying	Good condition
Apr. 2005	Personal computer and peripherals (Compaq Presario Tower PC)	ZMK 7,617,012	Project Office,	Lusaka	Word processing	Good condition

#### 5 Seminars in PaViDIA Project

Name of seminar	Date	Duration	Number of participants	Target OR VENUE
PaViDIA Seminar	13/03/03 – 14/03/03	2days	49	Project stakeholders (Officers from HQs, research station, PACO's Office, DACO's Office, BEOs, etc.)
PaViDIA Training Programme for CEOs	03/11/03 – 15/11/03	13days	15	Camp Extension Officers, Chongwe
Field Day	16/03/04 – 17/03/04	2 sessions of 1 day programme	62	Farmers, Chongwe
PaViDIA CEO follow-up training course	07/07/04 – 08/07/04	2days	15	Camp Extension Officers, Chongwe
PaViDIA Team Training	06/06/05 - 10/06/05	5 days	8	District Staff in Northern Province
PaViDIA Follow-up training	29/06/05 - 01/07/05	3 days	14	Camp extension officers, Chongwe
Monitoring Sharing workshop	25/08/05 - 22/08/05	2 days x 2 sessions	110	Village leaders (chairmen and headmen), Camp Extension Officer
PaViDIA Review Workshop	05/10/05	1 day	16	People related to the project
PaViDIA Team Follow-up Training	13/10/05 - 14/10/05	2 days	9	District Staff in Northern Province
Field Day	11/11/05	1 day	23	Camp Extension Officers in Northern Province
PaViDIA CEO Training	14/11/05 - 25/11/05	12 days	23	Camp Extension Officers in Northern Province
PaViDIA Team Training for ZI project	16/01/06 - 20/01/06	5 days	10	District Staff in Western Province
PaViDIA CEO Training for ZI project	02/13/06 - 02/23/06	10 days	15	CEO in Western Province

Field Day at Demonstration Field	02/03/06	1 day	22	Farmers from Kalimansenga village, Chongwe
Field Day at Demonstration Field	10/03/06	1 day	20	NGO members (PLAN)
Field Day at Demonstration Field	20/04/06	1 day	8	NGO members (TICO) and DACO of Chipembi
Field Day at Demonstration Field	10/05/06	1 day	7	NGO members (TICO) and Farmers in Karubwe
PaViDIA Monitoring and Evaluation Training	22/04/06 - 24/04	3 days	27	District staff and Block/Camp Extension Officers, Chongwe
PaViDIA follow-up Training (Monitoring)	12/06/06 - 15/06/06	4 days	16	District staff and Camp Extension Officers, Western Province

6 Local cost provided by JICA

JFY2002: ZMK 245,621,956

JFY2003: ZMK 139,871,136

JFY2004: ZMK 1,247,032,971 (including ZMK 805,378,000 for 15 Micro Projects)

JFY2005: ZMK 1,592,380,625 (including ZMK 815,776,000 for 14 Micro Projects)

JFY2006 to Sept. ZMK 345,002,031

Remaining period ZMK 764,255,982 (Expected)

Total: ZMK 4,334,164,701 (= 1,044,377 USD @ 4,150)

7 Local cost provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives

Year 2003: ZMK 15,650,000 (for allowance for trainees)

Year 2005: Insurance cost for mini-bus

8 Office space, land provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives

One room at headquarters

One room at PACO's Office, Lusaka

One room at DACO's Office, Chongwe

Four rooms at Cooperative College

Land for Sustainable Agricultural Demonstration activities Demonstration field in Cooperative College

# ANNEX IV: Activity Report of PaViDIA Project Phase I

(As in September, 2006)

Output	Planned Activities	Progress/ Achievement of Activities
Output 1. Project Management Organization is established	1-1. Establish and strengthen PaViDIA Operation Room	POR was established at the cooperative collage, however, the position of POR in the Ministry was not clear. Also, the assignment of staff was not satisfactory.
	1-2 Search and source funds for micro-projects	This was the difficult activity since the beginning of the project. However, we were able to get KR2 funds. Now, we are trying to get JSDF World Bank funds. Through these activities the abilities of staff were developed.
	1-3 Publicize project activities	PaViDIA web site was on the internet and contents were uploaded time to time. Brochures and a poster were published. The project activities were broadcasted through JICA's radio programme.
Output2. Sustainable Agriculture technology package (a manual and model farmers) is established	2-1 Survey model farmers and recommended agric. Techniques	Conducted several surveys on model farmers and Agricultural institutions and collected useful information the about soil fertility management practices, Small scale livestock, Small scale irrigation and fish farming.
	2-2 Conduct on farm sustainable agriculture practices at model farmer's fields	Conducted on-farm SAP i.e. irrigated maize cultivation (22 farmers), Crop rotation (9 farmers) and Agroforestry (13 farmers) in Chongwe District. And conducted on-farm SAP i.e. irrigated maize cultivation (20 farmers), communal goat rearing (2 groups) and communal fish farming (2 groups) in Northern province i.e. Luwingu and Mporokoso District. A new on-farm demonstration concerning irrigated maize cultivation using revolving fund system has been implemented on 3 farmers in Chongwe District.
	2-3 Demonstrate sustainable agriculture practices at Cooperative collage	Implemented Demonstration and disseminated information of Soil fertility management practices (Agroforestry, Crop rotation and Green manure crops), Off season crop production (Green maize and vegetable production) and Small scale livestock (Goat rearing, Pig production and poultry)
	2-4 Compile a manual on sustainable agriculture technology	Draft manual was compiled. The manual will be completed after the conducting a pre-test and final editing.
Output 3. Facilitator training programme is established.	3-1 Modify facilitator training programme	The project started with 1 time PASViD training for CEOs in 2004. As the project goes on, the importance of backstopping performance by DACO's office was recognized, hence District team training was established. The PASViD training, however, could not cover the monitoring part effectively within 2 week training. Therefore, Follow-up training which aims at raising of monitoring and evaluation skill of the CEOs including District team was established. At the same time, Sustainable Agriculture field training related to PASViD training was introduced and included to the training program.

	3-2 Implement micro projects	PASViD training was conducted with participants of 15 CEOs of Chongwe district in both 2004 and 2005. Following the training, 15 MP and 14MP were implemented in Chongwe in 2004 and 2005 respectively. District team training (8 participants) followed by PASViD training (23 participants) were conducted for Mporokoso and Luwingu districts from Northern province, and for ZI area CEOs(16 participants) from Western province. 14 MPs are being implemented in the 2 districts in Northern province using KR2 fund, while 2 villages in Chongwe and 1 village in Kafue are implementing MPs as a test case to compare the effectiveness of village development performances with different amount of US\$100 and US\$50/ household for MP in 2006.
	3-3 Produce facilitator training materials	The first version of PASViD manual was produced in 2004. The manual was revised in 2005, modifying the method of village planning workshop. The production of final version is on going. Video making for training use was planned with a help of NAIS. However, its production is delaying due to non availability of officer in charge.
Output 4. Monitoring and risk management methods are established	4-1. Improvement activities through monitoring	29 Micro Project villages commenced in year 2004 and 2005 have been monitored by district quarterly. In each village, committee members together with headmen share the monitoring results and make activity plan for improvement.
	4-2. Establish a monitoring system	In Chongwe district, a monitoring system mobilizing district staff and block extension officers was established and tested. Currently, all budgets for monitoring come from Japanese side, so the monitoring system is not sustainable after the Project support.
	4-3. Conduct monitoring researches	Several surveys and monitoring researches such as preliminary participatory monitoring survey, district's survey of activation of activity plan, survey of motivation of extension officers, GIS/GPS survey, village's management report and risk identification survey were conducted and reported. All of the report will be compiled for one report for Phase II.
	4-4. Manuals for monitoring and risk management	A training manual about monitoring and risk management was produced and applied in follow-up training. The manual will be modified after circulation for comments.
Output 5. PaViDIA implementation guideline is established	5-1 Develop a draft version of the implementation guideline	A draft of guidelines is produced, although production of some annex is still on going.
	5-2 Conduct pre test	The draft is under the pre-test in Mporokoso and Luwingu district, and PACO's office in Northern province. The role of PACO's office is still under consideration.
	5-3 Finalize the implementation guideline	Not yet. To be finalized before the end of phase 1.

## ANNEX V: Summary of Interview Survey

List of Interviewees with Date, Time and Venue

Interviewees	Date	Time	Venue
Mr Miyoshi	1 <sup>st</sup> Aug, 2006	09:30-11:00	POR, Cooperative College
Dr. Masuhwa	1 <sup>st</sup> Aug, 2006	11:05-12:00	POR, Cooperative College
Mr Maketo	1 <sup>st</sup> Aug, 2006	12:10-13:50	POR, Cooperative College
Mr Sekeleti	1 <sup>st</sup> Aug, 2006	14:00-15:00	POR, Cooperative College
Dr Kamona	4 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	09:30-10:30	Mulungushi House
Dr Shawa & Mr Sikaona	4 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	11:00-12:30	Mulungushi House
Mr Matsuda	4 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	14:00-15:30	POR, Cooperative College
Mr Kawase	4 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	15:35-16:40	POR, Cooperative College
Dr Takahashi	16 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	11:10-12:30	POR, Cooperative College
Mr Inui	16 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	14:10-15:10	JICA Zambia Office
Mr Chibbamulilo	16 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	15:30-16:40	JICA Zambia Office
Mr Chavula, Mr Phiri, Mrs Iseki & Mrs Namonje	17 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	10:00-11:45	Farm Institute Chalimbana
Mr Chizyuka	21 <sup>st</sup> Aug, 2006	11:15-12:15	POR, Cooperative College
Mr Noombo & Mr Malipa	22 <sup>nd</sup> Aug, 2006	11:20-12:50	POR, Cooperative College
Mr Kanazawa	22 Aug, 2006	14:00-15:15	POR, Cooperative College
Mr Chiyanka & Mr Lungu	23 <sup>rd</sup> , Aug, 2006	10:20-12:00	Chongwe District Office

Criteria	No.	Questions	SUMMARY of Opinions
Relevance	1.1	Do villagers need participatory village development approach? Give reasons	All of the interviewees said the participatory village development approach was really needed. The main reasons mentioned were that the approach gave more opportunities to the isolated villages to develop themselves, and it would be more effective than top-down approach.
	1.2	Do villagers need sustainable agricultural practices? Give reasons	All interviewees perceive sustainable agriculture practices as a necessity for villagers due to nutrient depletion of most soils. Practices such as conservation farming, integrated/diversified farming, green manure and irrigation are some of the practices being promoted to help villagers sustain their agricultural based activities. are some of the practices.
	1.3	Is the project goal in line with government policy goal?	All interviewees said that the project goal is indeed in line with government policy goal. In particular, the alleviation of poverty in isolated areas is a major goal of the government and constitutes a strong pillar of the national agricultural policy whose focus is on food security.

Effectiveness	1.4	To what extent is the project meeting the needs of the National Poverty Reduction?	Majority interviewees observed that national poverty reduction is a long term process and stated that the project has to some extent and indirectly contributed toward poverty reduction. They further intimated that with what has now been laid on the ground in the various villages, there are signs that poverty may in the long run be reduced.
	1.5	Was Chongwe as a chosen project area suitable?(MACO staff only)	The majority interviews said Chongwe as a pilot area is a suitable area. It was argued that in the initial stages of any project frequent monitoring is required, so with Chongwe being near to Lusaka, it is conveniently located, eases on logistic issues and is practically suitable for pilot undertakings.
	1.6	Is the project goal in line with JICA policy?	All of the interviewees especially JICA said that it is line with JICA Policy.
	2.1	What is your explanation of a model village?	Interviewees gave varied responses all of which explained a model village as; one that is a communal, self sustaining independent entity, where most facilities such as a clinic, school, good roads, markets are available, and it's people are prosperous, food secure, engage in activities aimed at uplifting their standards of living and try to solve problems by themselves.
	2.2	Based on this understanding, will there be three model villages at the end of the projects?	The majority interviews said, it would be possible to have in fact more than three model villages based on the above given understanding. Villages such as Kalimasenga, Kwale, Kanakatapa, Muyoba Lusimbi, Rufunsa, Chipindani and others already have proven be ideal models villages even before the projects comes to an end.
	2.3	What are the capacities to be built for a trainer in PaViDIA?	All interviewees identified some capacities that were meant to be built in trainers of PaViDIA. These among others included facilitation and training of villagers on how to manage, implement and evaluate projects; modification of content, manuals and training programmes; dissemination of sustainable agriculture practices to villages; and facilitate in a participatory manner village planning processes.
	2.4	Do you think there will be four trainers with such capacities at the end of the project?	All interviewees said it would be possible to have four or even more trainers who may be capable in some skills but not fully trained to especially carry out certain activities such as financial management, modification and development of content and manuals. There maybe need also to upgrade the skills of newly recruited staff.
	2.5	Will relevant agencies have enough participatory capacity to follow guidelines? (MACO staff only)	Opinions were various about the capacity level of the relevant agencies to utilize the guideline. Some of the interviewees think that the relevant agencies can follow the guidelines because major relevant agencies have some experiences of the similar approach. The other said the guideline is still at the stage of development before completion for utilization.

	2.6	How many components of Micro Project do you Know of?	All interviewees made mention of a number of components. The IGAs included hammer mills, ADP, Consumer shop, Yenga press, Agro-inputs, poultry, livestock (pigs, poultry and cattle); Infrastructure included water wells, feeder road, bridges, community hall, clinics and storage sheds; seed money and trainings.
	2.7	Has the majority Micro Projects been successful?	All interviewees said all micro projects stand a chance to succeed depending on the management skills of those coordinating the specific activities. Generally, the IGAs in particular hammer mills and consumer shops have so far proven to be very successful where they have been established.
	2.8	How effective are the current monitoring activities?	All interviewees stressed that the current monitoring activities particularly those done by the Monitoring & Evaluation expert have been quite effective. Some interviewees wished that such monitoring activities should have started right from the initial project stage. The process provides a forum for leaders to share information and feedback to the communities.
	2.9	Has there been an increase in agricultural production in the project sites? Explain your answer	According to majority interviewees, there has not been any noticeable increase in agricultural production in the project sites. The main reason being that many villages did not take the sustainable agricultural component as the project activities tended to be focused more on rural development than sustainable agricultural development. Even villages that got involved in sustainable agricultural activities to a larger extent lacked proper guidance. Despite the fact that inputs were give to participating members, there has been no evidence of villages having used these.
Efficiency	3.1	Were funds allocated appropriately, efficiently and adequately?	The majority interviewees said the funds allocated (i.e. US\$100 per household) was adequate and in most cases was appropriately utilized. However, disbursement of funds was not efficiently done as most villages received the funds later than was expected. for instance, funds were expected in May but was only received between Augusts -September and was expected to be retired in January. Not only was the time too short for it to be retired but it also affected villages commitment to project activities (such as attendance of meetings called for) as funds came when they needed to plan for their own farming activities.



3.2	Was there an input you could have done without?	Accordingly, half of the interviewees said there was no input that villages could have done without while an almost equal number too said some inputs could have been done without. The former based their argument on the fact that villages only budgeted for inputs they considered a priority need and knew had control of while the latter, pointed out inputs that could have been done without as being; the training of counterparts in Japan who soon after returning home dropped out of the project, hammer mills though mostly preferred by villages has only proven to be a service, it really does not generate a lot of income particularly if maintenance issues are factored in; and the problems of prioritizing e.g. one village chose donkeys instead of cattle for ADP, since the donkeys were not trained to plough, farmers have had difficulties using them and as an IGA - no incomes have been generated; sewing machines, yenga press and running a piggery as IGAs too have proven not to be viable enterprises.
3.3	Are there similar other activities producing similar outputs?	Very few of the interviewees are aware of similar other activities producing similar outputs such as those for PaViDIA project. Notably ASP and ZAMSIF (government funded project through local government) were said to be into participatory work; World Vision is into infrastructure e.g. shed, hammer mills; CCF into agro-inputs, poultry, piggery; and YWCA though not effective in hammer mills, ZNFU also has a project called PEKUM running in the area.
3.4	How much input materials are utilized? Any wasted/not frequently utilized inputs?	The majority interviewees said all materials were utilized and in some instances fully utilized. The only problem experienced in most villages is the misuse of input materials e.g. infrastructure and under utilization of some infrastructure such as the clinic, schools and agro-inputs (specifically seed, fertilizer, beans etc).
3.5	Is the budget size for Micro Project appropriate compared with outputs?	Interviewees gave varied responses that included the budget being appropriate, not appropriate, too much, too little, not sure and depends on the location where budgeted for activities would be taking place and number of enterprises undertaken. Of these slightly more interviewees said the budget size for micro project is appropriate compared to outputs.
3.6	What could be the least numbers of Micro Project and Demonstrations to meet project purpose?	Majority interviewees are for the idea of limiting numbers of micro projects and demonstrations to meet project purpose. Several ways of limiting micro projects per district were suggested and included having 2-3 micro projects; 3 businesses, 3 components; 10 micro projects and 10 demonstrations; and also to have an in-built limit on IGAs.

	3.7	Have resources been supplied on time?	The majority interviewees said the supply of resources was delayed due to among other reasons delays in signing the initial contract at national level between (JICA & MACO) that led to the project starting late; even when the funds were finally transferred to the community account it got affected with the closure of the only Bank (i.e. Finance) in the area; and the funds themselves were released late in the year (September) due mainly to MACO's procedural requirements.
	3.8	Has the project got enough human resources that it utilized? (i.e. number of vehicles, experts, trained CEO's)	All interviewees stated that the Japanese experts were enough. The allocated government staff though are enough work especially those from MACO Hq have worked on part-time basis and this has not worked very well as, even when allocated, the concerned staff have not paid attention to duty and have shown inconsistencies in attending meetings. There generally has been no serious commitment to project activities. The 1 vehicle allocated to the district currently is enough but may need to be reviewed later particularly when the project comes to an end. The CEOs in particular indicated that transport must be looked into particularly the issuance of fuel for motor cycles.
	3.9	Are numbers of GRZ staff allocated to the project enough? (3.4)	Majority interviewees said government staff allocated to the project are enough. Each expert has a counterpart to work with. However, due to the requirement that they meet their ministerial mandates, they have not availed themselves much for project activities. All come in on part-time basis once or twice per week and this is a problem when it comes to the issue of project ownership and commitment.
Impact	4.1	What are the benefits of the project to people outside the target area?	According to majority interviewees, benefits of the project to people outside the target area have accrued in terms of having access to a number of facilities such as hammer mills, consumer shops, storage sheds, bridges, ADP transport and tillage including access to services such as Extension Officer's service, facilitation and advice. They have also benefited by accessing safer drinking water from wells and boreholes and are able to copy the promoted sustainable agricultural practices from the project beneficiaries.
	4.2	Are there new problems that have come as a result of the project?	Interviewees outlined quite a number of new problems that have arisen as a result of the project. These included; power conflicts between especially the traditional leadership and the village committee members; strained relationships among villagers where for instance, some beneficiaries of crops and goats were reported to have been burnt down and stolen respectively; misappropriation/misuse of funds; and social-cultural backgrounds that are detrimental to development. Majority interviewees however, mentioned the misappropriation/misuse of funds as being a major problem in project areas.

4.3	Any social conflicts or misconduct in Micro Project Areas?	Majority interviewees indicated misappropriation of funds where IGAs are concerned as being a major source of conflict or misconduct in project areas. This practice has according to interviewees worsened relationships at the village levels. Most conflicts relate to IGA incomes and has since split villagers into two camps with some being due to personal disposition active or passive. Reportedly, the headmen and chiefs have in all these instances proved difficult to deal with. In addition, the micro projects especially the hammer mill business have also been subjected to competition with other NGOS operating in the district.
4.4	What skills have been acquired by Zambian counterparts?	All interviewees said the Zambian counterparts have acquired varied skills. These include; Participatory methodology, Computer literacy, project coordination, specialized training in third world countries, community planning and monitoring; and facilitation (i.e. farmer mobilization, running of projects, and sustainable agricultural practices mainly on agro-forestry and other soil improving species).
4.5	What changes in GRZ operational mechanism have occurred as a result of the project areas?	Majority Interviewees implied that while the government maintained it's existing operational mechanism, it still was able to integrate project activities. For instance, the government totally adopted the project participatory approach; made budgetary arrangements for funding project components; allowed PaViDIA project to operated within MACO structure and mandate of extension officers; provided an operational room for the project staff; allocated (5) staff to POR; and through the project the government has been able for the first time deal directly with villages in a wealth creation process where villages fully realize are part of the government.
4.6	Has the project positively or negatively affected the villagers' livelihoods?	All interviewees, agreed that the project has positively affected the villagers' livelihoods (i.e. rated at 70% -100%). Some of the positive indicator according to interviewees are the successful installation of hammer mills, boreholes; construction of water wells, consumer shops, areas that have opened up their villages by constructing bridges and has made it possible for farmers to access markets; villages are now able to generate funds a thing that has never happened before; villages are visited regularly; that skills development, entrepreneurship skills (send members to learn from other villages), conflict resolution, leadership skills have been acquired by village members; and the project areas have now become centers for businesses activities, security and ownership sense has been created in majority village peoples mindsets.

	4.7	Is there any clear strategy for expansion of the developed approach to other areas of Zambia?	Majority interviewees said there was no clear strategy for expansion of the developed approach to other areas of Zambia. A few other interviewees indicated that there was need to modify the strategy before it could be used elsewhere while others said that the application of such a strategy can only be possible if people that field tested the approach in Chongwe are used to implement or replicated it in other areas.
	4.8	What budgetary arrangements are in place for the expansion to other areas of Zambia?	Majority interviewees said they were aware of the government budget arrangement being in place for expansion of the approach to other areas of Zambia. A few others also reported that there are other sources such as KR2 funds, Japanese Social Development funds including countervalue funds available at MOFND that can be applied for. A proposal for funds from the World Bank facility too has through MACO been submitted.
	4.9	Are the methods developed in phase I appropriate and applicable for replication in other areas?	Half the interviewees acknowledged that the methods developed in phase I are appropriate and applicable for replication in other. Others said the methods were not ready for they needed to be modified before replication in other areas.
Sustainability	5.1	Will the project activities have enough resources to continue without Japanese assistance?	The majority interviewees said project activities will to a larger extent continue based on the government recognizing the necessity of funding project activities and on the fact that, the established micro projects especially the IGA continue to perform well. Others said the project activities would not continue as they require modifying the .without Japanese assistance
	5.2	Will the trained staff be retained and continue to be provided with further skill trainings?	Almost all interviewees said trained staff will be retained and continue to be provided with further skill trainings for they all belong to MACO.
	5.3	Is POR ?	All interviewees agreed that POR is recognized as a unit of MACO. POR falls under the department of agriculture under the deputy director -extension branch. Government officers have been attached to the project while the Japanese experts are advisors of MACO and counter parts to all allocated staff.
	5.4	How many staff can remain in the project after the project?	Interviewees gave varied responses some of which were that 2-3 or 3-4 Japanese be retained preferably the team leader, facilitator and the monitoring & evaluation experts. All Zambian counterparts should remain, if Japanese experts leave 3-4 permanent staff should remain or where steady funds are secured have 7 permanent government staff.
	5.5	What will be the sources of fund for PaViDIA budget?	Majority of interviewees said the government would continue to be the major source of funds for PaViDIA budget. A few others mentioned JICA, KR2; and also access to both the Japanese Social Development Fund and the World Bank.

5.6	Will the budget for POR routine activities including maintenance purposes be funded by GRZ?	Majority interviewees acknowledged that GRZ would fund the budget for POR routine activities including maintenance purposes.
5.7	Are the components of PaViDIA being implemented by the structures of MACO and will it continue after the project?	Almost all interviewees said components of PaViDIA are being implemented within the structures of MACO (particularly through the CEOs who are the frontliners) and it is expected that this will continue after the project.
5.8	Is MACO contributing towards PaViDIA activities?	Majority interviewees said MACO contributes towards PaViDIA activities. It was reported that MACO is specifically very active in spearheading PaViDIA activities; provision of human resource; the promotion of livestock production etc.
5.9	Does the district have the capacity to continue monitoring Micro Project activities without external aid? Explain your answer	Majority interviewees stated that the district has the capacity in terms of human resources, technical skills and an already well established work force (especially CEOs) that has been managing several other projects for a synergy to be worked out but, has no capacity on logical issues and may need support for without resources such as fuel, allowances, they may get stuck. It was further observed that the CEOs who if permitted (i.e. depending on government funds) can incorporate project monitoring activities into their local activities and that monitoring activities could still continue if villages will in the long run be able to fund or pay for extension services.

*Individual results of each interviewee (without identification of name) can be accessible. Please contact the task force members, if you want to look.*

## ANNEX VI: Summary of Focused Group Discussion

Visited Villages, Groups Interviewed & Numbers of Participants, Date/Time

Village	Group type	Number of participants	Date	Time
Chilonda	Committee members and non members	20 (14 men, 6 women)	27 <sup>th</sup> July, 2006	11:00-12:00
Kalimasenga	Non Committee Members	10 (4men, 6 women)	8 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	10:00- 1055
Kalimasenga	Committee Members	10 (6 men, 4 women)	8 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	11:00-12:15
Katyatya	Committee Members	7 (All men)	8 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	14:30-15:30
Katyatya	Non Committee Members	8 (6men, 2 women)	8 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	15:30-16:30
Muyoba Lusimbi	Women	22 (all women)	9 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	10:00-1100
Muyoba Lusimbi	Committee Members	11 (5 men, 6women)	9 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	11:10-12:00
Mwalumina	Mixed	9 (4men, 5 women)	9 <sup>th</sup> Aug, 2006	12:55-13:45

Criteria	No.	Questions	SUMMARY
Relevance	1.1	What is your impression on participatory village development approach	All of the interviewed groups appreciated the participatory village development approach that they said was good. The reasons were varied but the approach generally has brought tangible benefits to the villages and has encouraged villagers to work together.
	1.2	Is the approach needed? Give reasons for your answer.	All of the interviewed groups said the approach was needed. Some villagers explained the reasons that the participatory approach enabled villagers to do group work activities, e.g. digging of wells, villages now have own assets, properties including facilities.
	1.3	What would you say about sustainable agricultural practices?	All interviewed villages said that sustainable agriculture is a newly introduced idea that encourages them to practice conservation tillage, green manuring and crop rotation. Of these only crop rotation has been practiced by majority village people..
	1.4	Should the village engage in sustainable agricultural practices? Give reasons for your answer.	All interviewees acknowledged that villages should engage in sustainable agricultural practices mainly because the adopted practices though not utilized to full scale have the potential to improving soil fertility.

	1.5	To what extent is participatory village development approach and the adopted sustainable agricultural practices contributing towards poverty reduction?	Majority of the interviewed groups stated that there has been no direct contribution of both the participatory village approach and the sustainable agricultural practices to poverty reduction. However, it was indicated that there were signs that once the new approach and practices started being used to a larger scale, agricultural production would increase. Thus, villages would be food secure and then poverty would be alleviated.
Effective ness	2.1	What components of Micro Project are established in the village?	All interviewed groups ably made mention of the components established in their villages. Each group at least made mention of more than four such components majority of which are from the income generating activities (i.e. IGA) category. The infrastructure and in particular the training components were mentioned by very few groups.
	2.2	How many of these have been successful?	The majority interviewees said the income generating activities (IGA) have been more successful with the hammer mill being isolated as desirable and very successful business. Consumer shop was specifically said to be equally successful in one village only.
	2.3	What has caused such success/failure?	Most interviewed groups associated the success of project components generally to the cooperation being received from participating members while, the success of hammer mills is due to having attracted many users within and outside the villages and therefore the daily incomes it brings in the village. The failures (though not so many in this case) reported were due to having larger portion of the budget going to the construction of a health post, a clinic or school, recent introduction of IGAs, drought and disease attacks especially of small livestock (chicken, goat rearing) promoted.
	2.4	How does the current agricultural production compare with the past production?	Almost all of the interviewed groups said the current agricultural production has slightly changed compared to the past production. The change according to interviewees is due mainly to the free seed that was given under the sustainable agriculture activities and the use of animal draught power that some village people stead has resulted in them increasing their cultivated fields from ½ an acre to 1 acre or 2 acres.
	2.5	What has caused increase/decrease in agricultural production? Give reasons for your answer	According to all interviewed groups, the slight increase in agricultural production is due to the conservation tillage particularly the pot holing methods and the use of animal draught power that for majority has led to their field crops being prepared and planted early (normally start planting in December) and resulted in having good yields. Some village people stated that animal draught power also helped them to ease on the normal labor requirements. Still others, attested that with the establishment of consumer shops coupled with the several income generating activities they are involved in, they have been able to source farm inputs such as seed and fertilizers from within and without difficulties.

	2.6	Would you say there has been noticeable increase of income in the villages? Explain the increases	The interviewed groups observed that though assets and properties have generally been acquired, there has not been much increase of income in the villages.
Efficiency	3.1	What is your perception on the project use of equipment, staff, expertise, and budget?	All interviewed groups said they have worked well with the Japanese experts and government staff especially the CEOs. The equipment which depended on what the villages had demanded for was delivered on time and the budget size generally was adequate.
	3.2	Was there any waste of inputs such as unused equipment?	Except for one discussion group where it was felt that the health post constructed in their village was a wasted input, the rest of the interviewed groups said there was no any input that was a waste.
	3.3	How many of your villages benefited from the project?	For majority interviewed groups, all registered members in the village benefited from the project. However, in one particular group it was reported that while this is true, the ones that really benefited were members in villages with IGA's and that mostly, only the project committee leaders tended to benefit more.
	3.4	Are the numbers of villages that benefited from the project adequate?	Most interviewed groups agreed that the numbers of villages that benefited from the project were adequate. In some groups it was further stated that, some villages including the newly established ones are still to benefit from especially the pass on projects such as the chicken and goat rearing.
	3.5	Do you think that the project cost (i.e. US\$ 100 per household) was adequate? Explain your answer	Most interviewed groups said the project cost (i.e. US \$100 per household) was adequate particularly as villages were able to purchase what they had demanded for and started implementing desired projects.
Impact	4.1	Are villages still participating in project/village activities?	Most interviewed groups said majority villages still are participating in project/village activities. The active members particularly are willing and desire to continue participating but there is need to encourage them attend especially training meetings regularly.
	4.2	Have relationships among villagers changed since the introduction of Micro Project? Explain the changes?	Most interviewed groups said villages have continued to enjoy reasonable good relationships and cooperate among themselves. The minority groups however, reported there being strained relationships between them and the village committee leaders mainly over purchases that were not demanded for by majority village people.
	4.3	Has project activities been beneficial to people outside the target area? State What benefits and how many people benefited.	All interviewed groups stated that people outside the target areas have benefited from project activities. Though they were not able to say exactly how many people benefited, groups believed that outside people benefited through the hammer mill, consumer shops and animal draught power micro projects.



	4.4	Are there new problems that have come as a result of the project?	According to the majority interviewed groups, there are no new problems that have come as a result of the project.
	4.5	Any social conflicts or misconduct in Micro Project? List the problems.	The interviewed groups, stated that while there generally were no serious conflicts or misconduct experienced in project areas, there are misunderstandings over money especially between the village head persons and committee members. In some instances, village members wanted the money shared out to individual households. Some minor conflict also arose on how to integrate various micro project enterprises particularly with regard to record keeping of generated funds from income generating activities.
	4.6	How many meals per day are most likely to be taken by families in target areas? How many were taken before project?	The majority interviewed groups said are able to have 3 meals per day and used to eat 2 meals a day in the past especially during October -November periods when food was plenty. During the hunger periods 1 or 2 or nothing was taken sometimes stretching to 3 days without a meal in the past.
	4.7	Would you say individuals/farmers income (including life standards) has increased since project activities started? Explain your answer	Majority interviewed groups reported that the life standards of individuals /farmers has improved in that through the project they are now able to budget for their money, plan and cultivate their fields early enough; including the fact that farmers now can have three meals a day, generate incomes among themselves and spend within the villages.
	4.8	Has the project positively or negatively affected the villagers' livelihoods? Explain how?	All interviewed groups acknowledged that the project has positively affected their livelihoods. The reasons being that before the project villages never had any opportunities to do things such as the construction of bridges, schools, clinics etc, have a hammer mill, but these they now have. Villagers stated that if they maintained the current faculties and performed well, their villages would develop.
	4.9	In what ways has the project been beneficial to households in terms of poverty reduction? Explain.	All interviewed groups appreciated in that the project has helped villages initiate beneficial micro activities but, the majority strongly felt that the project has not yet helped much in terms of poverty reduction at household levels. They however, noted that there are signs that in the long run the project would be beneficial to them.
	4.10	Has the project been beneficial to especially vulnerable people? Explain.	For most interviewed groups, the vulnerable people (who in this case constitute the very old and 15-25 years old) have not benefited much from the project mainly because, most vulnerable do not attend meetings where development issues are being discussed.
Sustainability	5.1	Would this village continue to participate in project/village activities?	All interviewed groups, said would continue to participate in project/village activities.

	5.2	How would the villages ensure such continuity?	All interviewed groups, said the savings account opened where incomes generated from the various enterprises (e.g. hammer mill, consumer shop, hiring out of animal draught power) and deposited on a weekly basis; including the goat rearing and multiplication processes would help them ensure such continuity.
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*Individual results of each FGD (without identification of name) can be accessible.  
Please contact the task force members, if you want to look.*

## ANNEX VII: Analysis of Monitoring Data and Risk Survey of Micro Project Village

### 1. Background

Under PaViDIA Project (hereinafter referred as “the Project”), there are a total of 29 villages which implement Micro Projects in Chongwe district, Lusaka Province. They are categorized based on the year of implementation such as year 2004 Micro Project and year 2005 Micro Project. In addition, there are 12 Micro Projects which were implemented before the Project was commenced. They are categorized as “Pilot Micro Projects”.

The Project has been conducting quarterly monitoring for the Micro Project villages. Since the year of 2006, the monitoring data has been input into the database named “MONISYS”, which was developed with MS-Access.

In order to provide some information for the Final Evaluation of PaViDIA Project, the dataset was analyzed. In addition, results from risk survey of Micro Project was also analyzed.

### 2. Dataset

The dataset analyzed was collected in the second quarterly monitoring, conducted in July, 2006. The dataset includes financial data such as saving, income and expenditure, utilization (activeness) and impact of sub-projects, self-evaluation of the villagers, problems and possible solutions. Out of forty one (41) villages, information of thirty-eight (38) villages was available in MONISYS.

It should be remarked that the data was originated from monitoring sheet written by villagers and field officers. Thus, the dataset was not very consistent and reliable enough to conduct rigorous analysis. Meanwhile, analysis of the data can show the trend and its implication for evaluation.

Table: List of Micro Project Villages

Pilot villages	Year 2004 villages	Year 2005 villages
Chimbali	Chikoloma	Chibango
Chipyela	Chikondo	Chibwalu
Chiyota	Chipindani	Chilonda
Koto	Chuulu	Kakubo
Malakata	Chuundu	Mpanshya Chitengele
Malisau	Kalimansenga	Musekanshi
Malisawa	Kantiantya	Mutonka
Mukunya	Kapuka	Muyoba-Lushimbi
Mwalubemba	Kasubanya	Mwalongo
Njolwe	Kwale	Mwalumina
Shibali	Masungaile	Nchute
Shisholeka	Musukambale	Nwana
	Ndhlovu	Old Kasenga
	PADA	Susu
	Shiloto	

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Utilization level of Micro Project as measurement of activeness

A total of 161 sub-projects (components) were planned in 29 Micro Projects conducted in 2004 and 2005. In the monitoring sheet, each sub-projects were evaluated by villagers and field officers about their utilization level from “Mostly” to “No use”.

Table: Utilization Level of Sub-project (adjusted)

mostly		sometimes		a little		no use	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
49	38%	15	12%	22	17%	43	33%

\*above table is excluded 32 sub-projects which has no information.

According to the results, about 37% of the sub-projects were evaluated as “mostly” used and 13% were “sometimes” used.

Table: Utilization level of Sub-projects by Category

Category	mostly	Some times	A little	no use
2005	37%	15%	15%	34%
2004	39%	9%	19%	33%
Pilot	33%	15%	17%	35%

The following table shows the evaluation of the village by utilization level. “Active” is given if more than half of the sub-projects are “mostly” used, while “Moderate” is given if more than half of the sub-projects were “mostly” or sometimes” used.

Table: Number of the village judged by its utilization level

Category	Active	Moderate	Non active	No data	Total
2005	3	6	4	1	14
2004	4	1	8	2	15
pilot	3	1	5	3	12
Total	10	8	17	6	41

If compared in each categories, 2005 and 2004 Micro Projects were slightly better than pilot Micro Project.

Table: Detailed data of Utilization level

Count / Utilization	2005 Micro Project						2004 Micro Project					
Sub-project Name	mostly	sometim	a little	no use	N/A	Num	mostly	sometim	a little	no use	N/A	Num
ADP		8%	23%	62%	8%	13	9%	9%	9%	55%	18%	11
Agro-forestry					100%	1			100%			2
Agro inputs	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	5						0
Bee keeping				100%		1						0
Borehole						0	100%					2
Bridge						0	33%			67%		3
Carpentry						0				100%		1
Chibuku sales						0					100%	1
Class room						0		100%				1
Communal crop prod						0					100%	1
Community hall						0	100%					1
Consumer shop	50%			50%		2	25%	13%	13%	38%	13%	8
Co-perative						0						0
Engine pump						0	100%					1
Fertilizer						0			50%	25%	25%	4
Goats	40%	20%	20%	20%		5	50%				50%	2
Hammer mill	85%	8%			8%	13	80%		10%	10%		10
Health Officer house						0	100%					1
Health post				100%		1					100%	1
Irrigation	33%	33%	33%			3						0
Livestock						0	25%			38%	38%	8
Maize sales						0		50%		50%		2
Market shelter				100%		1						0
Oil expeller						0					100%	2
Piggery	43%		29%	29%		7						0
Poultry	29%	43%		14%	14%	7						0
Road						0	100%					2
Seeds/fertilizer						0			100%			1
Seeds/seedlings						0			33%		67%	3
Sewing machine						0				100%		1
Soil fertility						0				33%	67%	3
Storage shed	25%	13%	13%	13%	38%	8	33%	17%		17%	33%	6
Sun flower/seeds						0					100%	1
Teacher house						0					100%	1
Toilet						0		100%				1
Treadle pump						0			100%			2
Water wells				60%	40%	5	50%		50%			4
Winter Maize						0				100%		1
Winter maize Irrigatio						0					100%	1
Total	32%	13%	13%	29%	14%	72	29%	7%	15%	25%	25%	89

\* "N/A" means no data was input in monitoring sheet.

Reasons for Non-active sub-projects (MP components) are various as follows.

Name	Reasons for non-utilization / non-active	No
ADP	Not trained enough	12
	Off season	2
	Died / Stolen	2
	Still young	1
	Other reasons	2
Agro-inputs (Seeds/fertilizer)	Poor loan recovery	5
	Slow of loan recovery	2
	No info	3
Agro-forestry	Failed to grow	2
	No info	2
Bridge	Under construction	2
Carpentry	Still training	2
Consumer Shop	Shop closed due to credits	1
	Not yet cleared by council to get licence	1
	Shop is not operated	1
	Very few goods in shop hence low profit	1
	Still under construction	1
Hammer mill	The hammer mill broke down	3
	No operating cost	1
	No material to operate	1
	Other reasons	2
Health post	There is no clinical staff	1
	Still waiting for a go ahead from the DACOs office to start	1
Irrigation (water pump)	Self buying of fuel and oil	1
Livestock (Chicken, Pig, Goats)	Died / Stolen	4
	Still too small	4
	Under construction	3
	Other reasons	3
Maize Retail	Suspended because of maize recoveries	1
	The structure in progress	1
Oil expeller	No operating cost	2
	No sunflower for oil extraction	1
	Needs a plunk to mount a yenga press	1
Sewing machine	No activities being done	1
	Find capital then start sowing uniforms for school children	1
	Women under training	1
	Credit from sales of uniforms not recovered	1
Storage shed	Still under construction	4
	Not used now but we are intending to put it on rent	1
Treadle pump	Two are not operational, one would be user asked to repair.	1
	Mode of operation yet to be worked out and three pumps need	1
Water wells	Under construction	4
	Only part of them is used.	2

\* Data includes pilot, 2004 and 2005 Micro Projects.

### 3.2. Financial Data as Measurement of Activeness

Utilization level is just subjective evaluation. It is not reliable to use only the subjective data to judge the activeness of the Micro Project.

One of the measurement can be financial data actually input in the monitoring sheet. IGA (Income Generating Activities) gains income and needs cost to operate if it is actually operated. No financial data such as income and cost means there is not much operation.

Here is the accumulated data showing whether the sub-project has the financial data or not to be input. The sub-projects were selected only from IGA, not social sub-projects such as water-well or school.

Table: Portion of sub-projects with financial data

Category	YES	NO	No. of IGA
2005	53%	47%	66
2004	42%	58%	69
Pilot	25%	75%	48

It is obvious that 2005 and 2004 Micro Projects' sub-projects have more financial data to be input than pilot Micro Project. That means there is a tendency that 2005 and 2004 Micro Projects are more active than pilot Micro Project.

### 3.3. Saving Level

Saving is made by cash and bank. The average of the total saving was about 2.5 million.

Saving levels, "2004 Micro Project" group was highest while "Pilot Micro Project" group was lowest. Meanwhile, "2004" group has largest deviation (variance) among them, i.e. the level is quite different in each village.

Table: Average of Savings in Micro Project Villages

Unit: ZMK

Category	Cash	Bank	Total	Max	Min	Deviation
2005	446,558	1,772,729	2,219,287	4,250,000	605,000	1,101,067
2004	362,104	2,666,099	3,028,203	6,506,384	46,000	2,112,505
Pilot	151,875	1,292,737	1,444,612	1,920,000	60,000	720,190
All	344,929	2,104,174	2,449,104	6,506,384	46,000	1,686,109

As seen in the table, 2005 and 2004 Micro Project seem to be more financially viable than Pilot Micro Project.

#### 3.4. Problems encountered

“Low participation” was most significant problem, which was followed by “low loan recovery”, “uncompleted facility” and “low cooperation”.

Category	Total	2005	2004	pilot
Low Participation	12	4	3	5
Low loan recovery	9	1	5	3
Uncompleted facility	9	4	3	2
Low cooperation	8	4	1	3
Bad Management	5	3	2	0
No use of facility	3	1	2	0
Misappropriation of fund	2	0	2	0
Bad communication	1	0	1	0
Inadequate knowledge	1	0	1	0



#### 4. Results of Risk Survey

The following figure shows the risks identified in the questionnaire survey conducted in May, 2006 with CEOs in Chongwe.

##### Risk Reports by CEOs (2004 and 2005 Micro Project In Chongwe)

Ranked by Weighted Percentage

Total Village = 29

Risk No.	Risk Statement	%	%	Risk Level				
		Lv2-4	Weighted	Lv1	Lv2	Lv3	Lv4	N/A
Risk 40	Hunger affects villagers participation.	100%	110%	0	8	16	5	0
Risk 07	Villagers could not complete works within plan.	93%	107%	2	9	12	6	0
Risk 10	Delay of fund disbursement	86%	107%	3	9	9	7	1
Risk 25	Price increase of materials.	72%	78%	8	7	10	4	0
Risk 30	Loans are not recovered.	45%	74%	15	4	3	6	1
Risk 32	IGA did not make a good profit.	66%	71%	10	7	8	4	0
Risk 23	Villagers' participation is going down.	83%	62%	5	11	11	2	0
Risk 08	Villagers do not have frequent meetings.	66%	58%	10	7	10	2	0
Risk 16	Low leadership by chairman (or committee members).	69%	52%	8	10	8	2	1
Risk 17	Ownership of the villagers for the project is low.	66%	51%	10	9	8	2	0
Risk 45	CEO's motivation is low.	72%	49%	8	12	7	2	0
Risk 18	Villagers do not participate communal works.	66%	48%	10	10	7	2	0
Risk 20	No trust of the villagers for the project committee.	66%	48%	8	8	10	1	2
Risk 37	Individual life standard is no change.	59%	45%	9	11	3	3	3
Risk 11	Witch-craft problems.	41%	43%	15	6	3	3	2
Risk 35	Unskilled treasurers.	79%	43%	5	14	8	1	1
Risk 29	Villagers do not bank properly.	52%	41%	14	8	5	2	0
Risk 38	Village does not start new project.	45%	41%	14	8	2	3	2
Risk 19	Conflict between headman and project committee.	38%	39%	16	4	5	2	2
Risk 14	Headman is too strong. (Dictatorship)	38%	37%	17	7	1	3	1
Risk 22	Villagers become more dependent on donor funding.	54%	35%	13	8	6	1	0
Risk 09	Failure of the villagers to mobilize local materials.	52%	31%	14	9	5	1	0
Risk 34	Financial management is not properly done.	69%	29%	8	13	7	0	1
Risk 27	No transparency of money used by committee.	55%	28%	13	11	4	1	0
Risk 44	CEO got poor logistic support.	48%	27%	15	9	4	1	0
Risk 33	Inadequate training of villagers.	76%	26%	6	16	6	0	1
Risk 05	The village selected what they wanted rather than they needed.	41%	26%	15	5	7	0	2
Risk 01	Without market needs, IGA was selected and it resulted in low profit.	31%	26%	19	4	4	1	1
Risk 21	Equipment (or facilities) installed are not used very much.	48%	24%	15	10	3	1	0
Risk 24	Social gathering such as funeral interrupts the communal works.	83%	24%	4	19	5	0	1
Risk 12	Villagers do not understand the ideas of Micro Project.	41%	23%	17	8	3	1	0
Risk 02	Too much money was spent for buying a material (e.g. cement)	31%	22%	20	5	3	1	0
Risk 36	Loss of village vision	34%	22%	19	4	6	0	0
Risk 26	Villagers require money to be paid for their works.	55%	21%	13	11	5	0	0
Risk 03	Big construction beyond the capacity of villagers was planned.	24%	19%	20	4	2	1	2
Risk 41	Vulnerable people tend to be neglected in the project.	41%	17%	16	8	4	0	1
Risk 43	CEO do not visit the village frequently	34%	13%	19	7	3	0	0
Risk 06	Farming (agriculture) was neglected in Micro Project.	31%	12%	19	6	3	0	1
Risk 31	Benefits are just shared with a few people.	17%	11%	22	2	3	0	2
Risk 28	Misuse of money (funding).	34%	10%	17	8	2	0	2
Risk 15	Chairman is too strong. (Dictatorship)	24%	6%	21	6	1	0	1
Risk 42	CEO does almost everything on behalf of villagers.	21%	5%	23	5	1	0	0
Risk 13	Women were not involved in decision making.	17%	2%	24	5	0	0	0
Risk 04	Too much time was spent for the workshop, the villagers got tired	10%	1%	25	3	0	0	1
Risk 39	Villagers refuses CEO's intervention	7%	1%	26	2	0	0	1

Level 1. = The village did not have this risk.  
 Level 2. = The village had this risk, but not significant impact.  
 Level 3. = The village had this risk, and it had some impact.  
 Level 4. = The village had this risk, and it affected the project  
 Level 0. = I don't know whether this risk happened or not.

\* "Weighted" = Lv2 \* 0.1 + Lv3 \* 1.0 + Lv4 \* 3.0

5. New sub-projects

Some Micro Project villages started a new sub-project by themselves as follows.

Village	Category	Sub-project
Mwalongo	2005	Irrigated maize with community
Chibwalu	2005	Consumer shop by utilizing Storage shed.
Chikoloma	2004	Goat rearing
Chuundu	2004	Maize resale
Kapuka	2004	Maize resale
Musukambale	2004	Maize resale
Kwale	2004	Irrigated maize with community/ Rent house by using clinic staff house
Kalimansenga	2004	Goat rearing / Village tourism
Chuulu	2004	Consumer shop by utilizing Storage shed.
Kantyantya	2004	Chibuku (local beer) sales and Irrigated maize with community

## ANNEX VIII: Summary of Questionnaire Survey of Micro Projects

### 1. Background

A questionnaire survey was conducted to know the trend of change in Micro Project villages. The survey was taken place in the Chongwe District of Lusaka Province. The survey instrument used was a questionnaire. There were two questionnaires, one for households and another for the community. The questionnaires were developed from the questionnaire used in baseline survey of PaViDIA. It was revised to collect the information of change in villages. The survey was carried out between July and August, 2006. The household was chosen as the unit of interview. The target sample size was 300 households in 15 villages. The each question was asked in two time frames such as “Before” and “After”, which measures change from the Micro Project.

This is a summary of the results of the survey, which picks up some relevant issues of the evaluation of the PaViDIA Project. When this summary was written, the survey was still in the stage of analysis. The finalization of the results will be available in the end of October, 2006.

### 2. Sample villages

The assignment was undertaken in five camps where villages were grouped into MP2004 (where Micro project was commenced in year 2004), Pilot area (where JICA started operating first) and a Control area where there has been little direct influence by the project, for comparison purposes. Three villages in five camps were selected and they were chosen from each category. The five camps were Palabana, Chinkuli, Chiyota, Sinjela and Shibali

No.	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE NAME	CAMP	Category
01	Kwale	Lukoshi	MP2004
02	Shibale	Lukoshi	Pilot
03	Saiti	Lukoshi	Control
04	Pada	Palabana	MP2004
05	Njolwe	Palabana	Pilot
06	Kilimanjaro	Palabana	Control
07	Masungaile	Chiyota	MP2004
08	Malisawa	Chiyota	Pilot
09	Mukwamba	Chiyota	Control
10	Chulu	Sinjela	MP2004
11	Mwalubemba	Sinjela	Pilot
12	Shamilimo	Sinjela	Control
13	Kalimansenga	Chinkuli	MP2004
14	Chipeyela	Chinkuli	Pilot
15	Makubulo	Chinkuli	Control

### **3. Summary of Results**

#### **3-1. House Condition**

##### **3-1-1. Main house type**

MP2004 villages used to have slightly more “mud houses” than other category villages, but now MP2004 villages has slightly less “mud houses” and have more “brick houses”. That means improvement of MP2004 villages.

##### **3-1-2. Number of houses owned by head of households**

The number was ranged from 1 to 7 before and now in all categories. There was no significant difference among categories.

##### **3-1-3 Roof materials**

There is some progression towards iron sheets from thatched roofs in both the MP2004 and the Pilot.

##### **3-1-4. Floor type**

MP2004 villages have progressed from “Earth” to “Concrete” more than Pilot and Control

##### **3-1-5. Toilet type**

Most of them were pit latrine. There was not significant improvement in all categories.

##### **3-1-6. Drinking water source**

In MP2004 villages, there were slightly more respondents saying that they had water from within the village than the Pilot and the Control.

##### **3-1-7. Cleanness of water**

MP2004 villages had more improvement of water quality than the Control. Meanwhile, the Pilot had decreased the quality of water.

##### **3-1-8. Electric power**

Most villagers did not and do not have electric power. There was not significant difference among categories.

#### **3-2. Household Economy**

##### **3-2-1. Income sources**

Respondents in MP2004 villages and Pilot villages have improved the number of income sources. The new incomes were “trading”, “rentals”, “employment” and “cotton”. There was

no significant improvement in the Control.

#### 3-2-2. Income level

The number of lowest income group (less than K1,000 per month) was slightly reduced in all categories. They were: 85% to 78% in the MP2004, 80% to 76% in the Pilot and 78% to 71% in the Control.

#### 3-2-3. Amount of saving

The number of lowest saving group (less than K1,000) was reduced in all categories. They were: 90% to 75% in the MP2004, 96% to 80% in the Pilot, and 94% to 71% in the Control.

#### 3-2-4. Amount of Credit

The number of lowest credit group (less than K1,000) was reduced in all categories. They were: 92% to 75% in the MP2004, 96% to 80% in the Pilot, and 94% to 71% in the Control.

#### 3-2-5. Amount of Debt

The higher frequency was in the range of K50,000 to K200,000. There is a tendency that the MP2004 and Pilot villages have reduced the amount of debt compared to the Control.

### 3-3. Standard of Living

#### 3-3-1. Frequency of meals

Most villagers had twice or thrice of meals per day. The number of the one-meal-per-day group was slightly increased in the MP2004 and the Pilot.

#### 3-3-2. Quantity of each meal

In all category villages, the number of the answers saying “Not Enough” was increased twice. Nearly a third of all respondents said “Not Enough”.

#### 3-3-3. Hunger experience

In all category villages, the number of the respondents who experienced hunger “Often” had increased. Nearly a third of all respondents said they experienced hunger “Often”. MP2004 had slightly less number of the “often” respondents, although there was no significant difference.

#### 3-3-4. Health condition of family

The number of saying “poor” condition of family was increased in all categories. They were: 11% to 21% in the MP2004, 6% to 20% in the Pilot and 13% to 27% in the Control.

### 3-4. Farming

#### 3-4-1. Crop rotation

In all category villages, 78% of the respondents have conducted crop rotation. There was no significant difference among categories.

#### 3-4-2. Irrigation facility

The number of respondents who has irrigation facilities has increased in the MP2004 and the Pilot, while the number has decreased in the Control

#### 3-4-3. Fertilizer usage

The number of respondents who used chemical fertilizer has increased in the MP2004 and the Control, while the number has decreased in the Pilot.

#### 3-4-4. Seed source

The number of respondents who used newly bought seed has increased and was more in the MP2004 and the Pilot, than in the Control

#### 3-4-5. Problem in Agriculture

The most frequent answers were “Lack of funds to procure fertilizer” and “ADP implements”. There was no significant difference among categories.

### 3-5. Social aspects

#### 3-5-1. Needs in village

The most frequent answers were “Clinical services in village”, “Higher education”, “Better road / transportation”, “Good quality drinking water”, etc. There was no significant difference among categories.

#### 3-5-2. Gap between the Rich and the Poor

While the majority respondent (60%) of the Control group answered “No change”, the MP2004 and the Pilot answered in various directions. 27% of the MP2004 and 22% of the Pilot said “Increased gap”, in the meantime, 32% of the MP2004 and 38% of the Pilot said “Decreased gap”.

### 3-6. Capacity Development

#### 3-6-1. Level of participation in community development

While 80% of the MP2004 and 71% of the Pilot answered for “Increased participation”, 67% of the Control answered for it. 20% of the Control said there was no change.

### 3-6-2. Cooperation for community activities

While 77% of the MP2004 and 60% of the Pilot answered for “Increased cooperation”, 64% of the Control answered for it. In the MP2004, 81% of the respondents said that it could be attributed to the Micro Project. In the Pilot, 28% of the respondents answered “decreased cooperation”.

### 3-6-3. Self-reliance among the People

While 76% of the MP2004 and 63% of the Pilot answered for “Increased self-reliance”, 62% of the Control answered for it. In the MP2004, 75% of the respondents said that it could be attributed to the Micro Project. In the Pilot, 19% of the respondents said there was decrease of self-reliance.

### 3-6-4. Level of the ability to resolve conflicts in the village

While 87% of the MP2004 and 66% of the Pilot answered for “Increased ability to resolve the conflicts”, 74% of the Control answered for it. In the MP2004, 81% of the respondents said that it could be attributed to the Micro Project. 20% of the Control said there was no change.

## 3-7. Community level survey

### 3-7-1. Ownership of the funds from Micro Project

40% of the MP2004 and 60% of the Pilot answered that they never had any community fund even though they received the Micro Project. It was suspected that those villages conceived the Micro Project and its generated incomes were different to their community funds.

### 3-7-2. Source of community fund

None of the villages of the MP2004 and the Pilot said that community contributions must be the source of community fund, while 40% of the Control said so.

### 3-7-3. Purpose of community fund

The MP2004 villages considered the purpose of community fund should be “Seed money creation” and/or “Business running cost”. The Pilot villages and the Control villages thought it should be “Community hall construction” and/or “Other infrastructural development.”

### 3-7-4. Community saving for seed money

Three out of five MP2004 villages had saving and the MP2004 villages the highest level of community saving. Meanwhile, only one out of five Pilot villages had saving. Two out of five Control village had saving, although the levels were not high.

#### 3-7-5. Village environmental conservation

Environmental conservation activities were not active in all category villages. There was no significant difference.

#### 3-7-6. Problem solving

A total of 15 and 12 problems were solved in the MP2004 and the Pilot villages respectively, while only 3 problems were solved in the Control.

#### 3-7-7. Farm land

There has been a general decline in the farm land in all categories, due to decreased cultivated land. The level of total decrease was 130 lima, 150 lima and 250 lima for the MP2004, the Pilot and the Control.

#### 3-7-8. Economic activities

6 out of 10 villages (60%) of the MP2004 and the Pilot reported noticeable increase of economic activities, while 1 out of 5 villages (20%) of the Pilot reported so.

#### 3-7-9. Social facilities

6 out of 10 villages (60%) of the MP2004 and the Pilot reported noticeable increase of social facilities, while none of 5 villages (0%) of the Pilot reported so. Distance to the social facilities was also reduced in the MP2004 and the Pilot.

#### 3-7-10 Capacity Development

The MP2004 have solved the highest number of problems in the last five years at 49%, followed by the Pilot at 35%, while the Control was the least with only 16 percent.

#### 3-7-11 Factors for community problem solving

The most frequent answers were

- Community cooperation
- Assistance from the government and its staff
- Good village leadership
- Desire to overcome community problems

(Original report of this survey is available in POR, please contact POR if you need to read it)



## ANNEX IX: Comments for the Progress Report from the evaluation members

Page/No.	Comments
P6	Model established II while I is on implementation
p8 2.2	Need to State whether we have established model farmers
p31 5.3	If there was a way of measuring this scientifically instead of pasting what people said
p32 5.5	3 Japanese staff be retained in phase II
p30 5.1	First part of paragraph 5.1 has nothing to do with relevance. Need to rephrase
p31 5.3	It is very qualitative
p32 5.5	<b>Sustainability.</b> The conclusion is that PaViDIA is not sustainable without donor funding. If the project effects are financially and technically unsustainable, will there be need for phase II?. The aim of the project is to develop a model for rural development. The project produces: <b>The methodology.</b> The methodology is adopted by GRZ. the aim is not to run PaViDIA as a project any more but to incorporate it under MACO or any other stakeholder. Funding of Micro project from GRZ might not be feasible but does not mean that other..... Recommendation for Phase II -to continue; concentrate on replication; training of trainers and expert 3.
General	As the Report points out in page 1, one of the benefits of the participatory evaluation is diversified viewpoints. As such we would like diversified viewpoints of those stakeholders or interviewees if the task force found any. Particularly, if there were found some varieties or differences of views by such factors as gender, committee/non committee, generations, we think it important to take notes. Since it is assumed that interests and views tend to vary according to such factors as gender, social position, generation and wealth, we would like the evaluation to include analysis based on such factors.
P14 Grid1-1-1	" more than half of the components were classified as used or active by the village committees" What about the assessment of officers and JICA on this point? why haven't the components been used or active?
p14 Grid 1-1-3	" of these (sustainable agriculture) only crop rotation has been practiced by majority village farmers" What are the factors behind this lack of practices by farmers of sustainable agriculture? What are the constraints limiting the adoption of the recommended practices?
p16 Grid 1-2-2	It is reported that "Majority of the villagers stated that the project has had no direct contribution to poverty reduction." What are the reasons or indicators which led majority villagers to make this assessment?
p23 Grid 4-1-1	"villages still are participating in project/village activities", with "about half of the sub-projects were used (active)". I would like to know whether there are some cases where villages initiated a new project on their own after their experience of PaViDIA
p8 2-2	Better to indicate how much of the input was given so that everyone can identify if farmers made profit or loss at least. Seems to be very important
p8 2-3	12 MP sample villages, better indicate Chongwe
p15 Grid1.1.3	Of these only crop rotation has been practiced. It seems that the farmers did not understand what SA means. Is irrigated maize production out of SA? How about small livestock?
p15 Grid 1-2-1	Isolated areas is a major goal of the government, is this true?
p16 Grid 2-1-2	Are there model villages implementing MP, i.e. are there any model village established. Have already proven (8th row) is this true?
p16 Grid 2-1-2	3 million ZMK and model village selection . What is the connection?
p17 Grid 2-1-4	What is relevant agencies? Is it in line with MACO or out of MACO? If it is out of MACO, what is the intention of including this question?
p17 2-2	Consumer shop as successful. What is the definition of success in this context? If profit, there is only one shop which is successful so far. Isn't it kind of misleading?
p18 Grid	The question is about production while the answer is income. No correlation can be

2-3-1	seen.
Grid 2-3-2	first sentence, it gives us the idea that there are 19 farmers out of demonstration site, and out of those 19 farmers, 4 farmers adopted 3 practices. Is it correct? I cannot find any correlation between agro inputs and SA diffusion. The indicator could be No. of SA technologies which are incorporated in MPs as an addition.
Grid 3-1-2	The closure of Union Bank. This was happened to pilot and yet did not cause delay of money disbursement.
Grid 3-1-3.	Why don't you separately indicate the two aspects, which are PaViDIA project and MP?
Grid 3-1-4	What is the intention of including this question?
Grid 3-2-1	The question at the interview was not pointing out this content. It was asked about No of components in MPs. I guess no one would mention 2 or 3 places as MP sites if the interviewees understand the question properly.
Grid 3-3-1	Union Bank, Pilot project did not cause delay of disbursement of the funds
Grid 4-1-1	Are villages, "villages" makes the sentence mess. Better erase. The most villagers, i.e. most interviewees. Did you interview all the villagers? Define (decreasing participation), have you defined it?
Grid 4-2-1	Most villagers, most interviewees
Grid 4-2-2	Better put note that it is not sure that the results of the interview are attributing to the implementation of MP
Grid 4-2-4	Has project,. Better specify as Micro Project rather than the project. The project has helped them implement MP but, is "the project" PaViDIA project? If so, what does it mean, PaViDIA project help the villagers in implementation of MP? If the project mean MP after "but", it makes confusion to this sentence.
Grid 4-2-5	The project, Define as MP. According to risk analysis survey, it was not seriously affecting. Can't understand what it means
Grid 4-3-3	Argument point should be indicated
p30 row 3	Only a few of the sustainable agriculture techniques, is it true that only a few?
30 row 10	Despite, is it necessary to put this word/ it seems that the policy emphasizes on business aspects, there is no harm to support rural development as far as the MACO's policy indicate so.
p30 5.2 row 9	majority of demonstration farmers gained significant income,. Profit is more important in this context. If the farmers made a loss, how can we say it is significant?
p31 5.3 row 8	the number of MP, reduced? Better have re-interview or confirmation with the interviewees on this question
p31 5.3 row 10	How do we look at this point if the point is so crucial. If crucial can we still say that the efficiency is moderately high?
p31 5.4	Impact, community funds, having H/Mill and shop, nearby bridges and roads, existence of project committee. These are expected results of MP. Can we say them as impact?
p31 5.4 row 7	Project committees in some villages. It sounds as if other villages have no project committees? All the villages have project committees
p31 5.4 row 2 from bottom	strategy of the extension needs ... Can't understand. Need some explanation
p32 5.5	Sustainability against this background, support from Japanese side. If so, can we still say that the project is effective
Grid 3-1-1	From Zambian side, costs for allowance for some trainers and insurance of mini-bus were provided, is allowance enough for them?
Grid 3-1-2	most villages received the funds later than was expected as disbursement of funds was not efficiently and timely done due to among other reasons, has any improvement been done?
Grid 3-1-3	"it should be noted that the utilization of the equipment of Micro Project is subject to monitoring of the Project as pilot projects, not directly related to the evaluation of efficiency of the Project itself", it is important to monitor the quality of MP if the equipments provided by MP have been used.

Grid 3-1-4	very few of the interviewees are aware of similar other activities producing similar outputs, has the project contact with those orgs to get information?
Grid 4-1-1	It is reported that "villages still are participating in project/village activities", with "about half of the sub-projects were used (active)". We would like to know whether there are some cases where villages initiated a new project on their own after their experience of PaViDIA?
Grid 4-2-5	"most vulnerable do not attend meetings where development issues are being discussed", has the project taken any approach to make them attend the meetings?
p.3	Mr. Shawa is fitted for Management level rather than Supervisors Level.
p.4	Mr. Matoko Kitanaka should be one of the value leaders.
p.6	Reasons and background for changing PDM should be clarified here.
p.8	Avoid to use the expression of "Funded by JICA", because JICA is not funding agency.
p.12	Literature written in Japanese such as a report of mid-term evaluation, activity report of Japanese experts, etc. should be referred.
Grid Efficiency	Types of "unused" facilities and their reasons should be clarified.
Grid Efficiency	Is it possible to analyze positive and negative impacts of having a hammer mill ?
Grid Efficiency	What is the problems of "Administration Process" to delay the budget disbursement? Can we describe problems more for improvement? There must be some practical solutions from my experience.
ANNEX III	The data should state all inputs including the expected inputs up to the end of the Project Phase I.
ANNEX III	How about listing up all products and program for public relations, such as brochures, radio programs, posters.
General	How about putting "case studies" by picking up a few villages to explain about the Micro Project?
Grid 1-2-1	MACO now emphasizes on considering farming as business, does the project approach (PaViDIA) meet the government approach (farming as business) for poverty reduction?
Grid 2-1-2	What is prosperous in this context
Grid 2-2-1	What constitutes success? "out of season
Grid 2-3-2	Outside the demonstration sites, it was reported that 4 farmers' adopted 3 practices out of 19 farmers. Statement not clear.
Grid 3-2-1	"From the Zambian side, costs for allowance for some trainees and insurance of mini-bus were provided" How much?
Grid 3-1-3	"Project is subject to monitoring of the Project as pilot projects, not directly related to the evaluation of efficiency of the Project itself". Not clear
Grid 3-1-4	Very few, How few? ASP not in area
Grid 3-1-6	Slightly more interviewees. Maybe use percentages

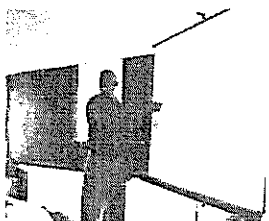
## ANNEX X: Brief Picture of PaViDIA Implementation Mechanism (Phase I purpose)

### PaViDIA Text Materials



1. PaViDIA Guideline
2. PaViDIA Field Manual I (Concept & Planning)
3. PaViDIA Field Manual II (Monitoring & Evaluation)
4. PaViDIA Sustainable Agriculture Manual
5. PaViDIA Documents (Homepage, GIS data, Database, Reports, etc.)

### PaViDIA Lectures and Training Programs



1. Main Lecturer (1): To teach all aspects of PaViDIA
2. Sub Lecturers (3): To teach some aspects of PaViDIA

(Programs: District Team Training, CEO Training, Follow-up Training)

### PaViDIA Model Villages



1. Good villages : Kalimansenga, Kwale, Chibwalu, Susu, etc.
2. Bad examples : Kantyantya, Chikoloma, etc.

(Total: 29 villages + 2 new villages in Chongwe)

### PaViDIA Model Farmers



1. Good farmers: Mr. Mwanza (Lukoshi) and Mr. Samson (Ndubulula)
2. Bad examples: a few unsuccessful cases for lessons

(Total: 19 farmers + 3 new farmers in Chongwe)

### PaViDIA Demo-farm



1. Irrigated maize and garden
2. Orchard (Banana, orange, etc.)
3. Livestock (Goats, Chicken and Piggery)

(Total: 7.5 ha. at Cooperative College)

### PaViDIA Operation Room



1. Program Officer(s): to supervise Micro Projects
2. Facilities and equipments

Phase II purpose "A practical model" covers other issues such as "Vision and Strategy for Replication" and "Budgeting", together with strengthening the above implementation mechanism.



