Annex 4 Expert Dispatch

Name		Assignment	Period	Office affiliated
【Long-term】				
Akira	SATO	Chief Adviser/ Forest Resource Management (Soil Erosion Control)	2007 Nov. 5 - 2010 Nov. 4	Nil
Hiroyuki	KANAZAWA	Rural Development	2007 Nov.12 - 2010 Nov.12	Primela Ltd.
Mika	KAWAMOTO	Coordinator/Forest Resource Management (Watershed Management)	2007 Nov.5 - 2010 Nov. 4	Nil
【Short-term】				
Naoto	NODA	Participatory Rural Development Advisor / PROEDEFI Model Management	2008 Jan.27 - Feb.8*	Hitonomori, Ltd.
			2008 Nov.8-Nov.23*	Hitonomori, Ltd.
			2009 July.3-July.18*	Hitonomori, Ltd.

* Period for Mr. Noda means the dispatched period in Malawi. Actulally, mr. Noda is assigned as advisor almolst three years in JYF 2007, 2008 and 2009. During his assignemt for three years, he visited Malawi three times and was in charge of advise through e-mail when he was in Japan.

Annex 5 Training for Project Staffs in Japan and in other country

Subject of training	Fiscal Year of Japan	Duration	Participants Name	Position	Output (Project Compon
Training In Japan					
Practical case studies on sustainable forest management	JFY 2009	2009 Aug 18 to 2009 Nov. 7	Mr. J. J. Chigwiya	Field Management Officer - Survey and Monitoring, Senior Forestry Assistant	Output 1 & 3
Training In Other Country					
Regional Training Course on Enhancing Adoption of Social Forestry in Africa (in Kenya)	JFY 2008	2008 Nov. 3 to 2008 Dec. 5	Mr. C. C. Masanjala	Field Management Officer, Training	Output 1 & 3
Training of Trainers Short Chourse in Beekeeping Forestry Training Institute, Tanzania	JFY 2009	2009 Sep. 21 to 2009 Oct. 3	Miss. G. Kalagho	PIU, Forestry Assistant	Output 1 & 3
Regional Training Course on Mitigating Climate Change in Africa Through Social Forestry, Kenya	JFY 2009	2010 Feb 8 to 2010 Mar.12	Mr. G. E. Kanyerere	Steering Committee Member, District Forestry Officer, Blantyre	Output 3
Attending Workshop or Study Trip in other country					
Study trip to PRODEFI project in Senegal; Current situation after the project	JFY2008	2009 Jan 25 to 2009 Feb 1	Mrs. C. Chauluka	Project Director, Regional Forestry Officer	Output 1, 2 & 3
			Mr. P. M. H. Mkwapatira	Project Manager, Assistant District Forestry Officer	
			Mrs. A. Chagoma	PIU, Senior Community Development Assistant	
			Mrs. L. A. Banda	PIU, Agricultural Development Extention Officer (AEDO)	
			Mr. J. Andiwochi	PIU, Forestry Assistant	
XIII World Forestry Congress	JFY2009	2009 Oct 18 to 2009 Oct. 23	Dr. D. Kayambazinthu	JCC Chairman, Director of Forestry Department	Output 1, 2 & 3
REED Seminar in Japan	JFY2009		Dr. D. Kayambazinthu	JCC Chairman, Director of Forestry Department	

Annex 6 Equipment Provision by Japanese Side

No.	FY	Item	Unit Amount	Unit	Cost (Mkw)	Date	Condition
1	2007	Car	5,135,480.00	1	5,135,480.00		A
2		Car	4,950,000.00	1	4,950,000.00		A
3		Laptop	241,622.59	2	483,245.18	Oct. 10, 2007	A
4		Laptop	328,000.00	1	328,000.00	Oct. 10, 2007	A
5		Copier	750,000.00	1	750,000.00	Dec, 21 2008	A
6		Printer	73,250.00	1	73,250.00	Dec, 20 2008	A
7		Fax	90,000.00	1	90,000.00	Jan, 7 2008	A
8		Projector	218,000.00	1	218,000.00	Dec, 20 2008	A
9		Digital Camera	39,000.00	1	39,000.00	Feb, 21 2008	A
10		Digital Camera	54,550.00	1	54,550.00	Feb, 21 2008	A
11		Motorbike	506,655.00	10	5,066,550.00	Apr, 29 2008	8 motorbike: A 2 motorbike: C
12		Generator	852,323.58	1	852,323.58	Mar. 5 2008	A
13		Water Tank	75,024.00	1	75,024.00	Mar. 5 2008	A
14		Laptop	259,000.00	1	259,000.00	Mar. 7 2008	A
15	2008	Desktop Computer	190,302.75	4	761,211.00	Oct, 23 2008	A
16		Motorbike	527,000.00	1	527,000.00	Oct, 17 2008	A
17		Projector	220,582.27	1	220,582.27	Feb,18 2009	A
18		Screen	53,590.00	1	53,590.00	Feb,18 2009	A
19		GPS Receiver	75,500.00	2	151,000.00	Mar, 13 2009	1 Receiver: A 1 Receiver: C
20		Printer	136,246.07	1	136,246.07	Mar, 18 2009	A
21	2009	Television	53,200.00	1	53,200.00	Apr. 25, 2009	A
22		Television	53,200.00	1	53,200.00	Apr. 26, 2009	A
23		Generator	155,000.00	1	155,000.00	May 11, 2009	A
24		GPS Receiver	40,000.00	2	80,000.00	June 20, 2009	A
25		Data Cable for GPS Receiver	35,000.00	2	70,000.00	June 20, 2009	A
26		Auto Level	275,000.00	1	275,000.00	Aug. 20, 2009	A
27		Motor Bike	541,976.43	2	1,083,952.86	Oct. 13, 2009	A

A: Good, B: Passable, C: Out of use

Annex 7 Local cost borne by Japanese and Malawian side

[Local cost borne by Japanese side]

Unit: Kw

	JPY 2007	JPY 2008	JPY 2009	JPY 2010*	JPY 2011	JPY 2012	Total
Allowance	240,669	2,898,095	2,295,011	959,160	N/A	N/A	**6,392,935**
Office management	5,386,009	8,157,182	5,754,545	2,675,410	N/A	N/A	**21,973,146**
Fuel	1,151,780	3,575,800	1,870,713	1,559,338	N/A	N/A	**8,157,631**
Training	261,100	7,824,239	5,774,836	10,948,000	N/A	N/A	**24,808,175**
Publicity	0	761,639	3,666,361	394,000	N/A	N/A	**4,822,000**
Total	**7,039,558**	**23,216,954**	**19,361,466**	**16,535,908**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**66,153,886**
Total in Yen**	**4,441,961**	**14,649,898**	**12,217,085**	**10,434,158**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**41,743,102**

*Budget for JPY2010 is shown as plan.
** Calculated by 1 Kw = 0.631 Yen (JICA official rate in May 2010)

[Local cost borne by Malawian side]

Unit: Kw

	JPY 2007	JPY 2008	JPY 2009	JPY 2010*	JPY 2011	JPY 2012	Total
Allowance	N/A	N/A	4,503,400	1,004,600	N/A	N/A	**5,508,000**
Office Management	N/A	N/A	2,507,000	555,000	N/A	N/A	**3,062,000**
Fuel	N/A	N/A	1,115,000	315,000	N/A	N/A	**1,430,000**
Training	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	**0**
Publicity	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	**0**
Total	**0**	**0**	**8,125,400**	**1,874,600**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**10,000,000**
Total in Yen**	**0**	**0**	**5,127,127**	**1,182,873**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**6,310,000**

*All allocated budget is reculculated from Malawian Budget through dividing a year budget divided by month.
*Malawian budget allocation for JPY 2010 is equivalent just for three month (form April to June in 2010), which is reculculated from total allocated budget for 2009/2010
** Calculated by 1 Kw = 0.631 Yen (JICA official rate in May 2010)

Annex 8 List of Malawian Project Staffs

NAMES	DESIGNATION in Government	DESIGNATION IN PROJECT	PERIOD IN PROJECT
Mrs. C. Chauluka	Regional Forestry Officer (S)	Project Director	2008.4 - Present
Mr. P. M. H. Mkwapatira	Assistant District Forestry Officer	Project Manager	2007.11- Present
Mr. J.J. Chigwiya	Senior Forestry Assistant	Field Management Officer (Survey and Monitoring)	2008. 5- Present
Mr. C.C Masanjala	Forestry Assistant	Field Management Officer (Training)	2008. 8 - Present
Mr. F. A. B.Mpate	Forester	Field Management Officer(Resource Coordination)	2010.4- Present
Mr. J. Andiwochi	Forestry Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Forestry, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- Present
Ms. G. Kalagho	Forestry Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Forestry, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- Present
Mr. S.B. Mbewe	Forestry Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Forestry, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 1- Present
Mr. C.G.C. Bauleni	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 1- Present
Mrs. L.A. Banda	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- Present
Mr. W.W. Chinzukira	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2008. 6- Present
Ms. E. Mwachumu	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 3- Present
Mr. M.J.L. Thole	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- Present
Mrs. T. Lipato	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2009. 4- Present
Mrs. A. Chagoma	Senior Community Development Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Community Dev. TA Kuntaja)	2008. 1- Present
Mrs. Chisesele	Senior Community Development Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Community Dev. TA Kapeni)	2009.11- Present
Mr. C. Kasawe	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2010. 2- Present
Mrs. E. Chasowa	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2010. 3 - Present
Mr. F. Mphande	Forester	Project Implementation Unit (Forestry, TA Kapeni)	2010. 4 - Present
Ms. J. Mbandambanda	Driver	Project Driver	2008. 2 - Present
Mr. H.L. Chiwaya	Driver	Project Driver	2007. 11- Present
Mr. P. S. Phiri	Driver	Project Driver	2009. 4 - Present
Mr. F. Chilimanpunga	Regional Forestry Officer (S)	Project Director	2007.11 – 2008.4
Late L. D. Khomba	Forestry Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Forestry, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 1- 2008.5
Late J. A. M. Chisale	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Project Implementation Unit (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- 2008.6
Mr. K. K. Phiri	Driver	Project Driver	2007. 11- 2008
Ms. B. Kumbanyiwa	Forestry Assistant	Field Management Officer (Resource Coordination)	2008. 5 - 2009
Mr. H.M. Nsiku	Community Development Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Community Dev. TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- 2009.7
Mrs. J. Mulekano	Senior Community Development Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Community Dev. TA Kapeni)	2009. 7- 2009.11
Mr. F. A. B.Mpate	Forestry Assistant	Project Implementation Unit (Forestry, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 5- 2010.3

Annex 9 Progress of PO

		Activities	Expected Results/Indicator	1st Year (2007: 11, 12; 2003: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)	2nd Year (2009)	3rd Year	Other Major Inputs: Malawi Side	Other Major Inputs: Japanese Side	Progress	Remark
No 0 Project Management	0-1	To establish project office	Secured working environment				(1) Personnel *Project Director *Project Manager *Field Management Officers *Project Implementation Unit *Supporting staff (2) Land, Building and Facilities (3) Budget 10,000,000MKW by 2010.	(1) Personnel *Chief Advisor *Project Coordinator *Forest resource mangement *Participatory Rural Development Advisor *Short-Term Expert (2) Provision of Machinery and Equipment *Vehicles *Three-Motorbikes *Office equipment *Training equipment *Other necessary equipment (3)BudgetNecessary project activity cost	A	Malawian budget is allocated and total amount spent for FY 2009/2010.
	0-2	To send counterpart to appropriate training courses	Capacity Building of Counterparts						A	Some of Malawian project staffs were sent to appropriate training course. For example, FMO, Mr. J.J. Chigwiya completed sustainable forest management training course for the period of 3 month in Japan
	0-3	To monitor and evaluate project activities	Organize JCCM and monthly SCM						A	Steering Committee Meeting was held every month as scheduled. Monthly progress was discussed and monitored at SC meeting. Monthly reports were sent to JICA, FD and other collaborating organizations
	0-4	To publicize the project to the general public	Project is well publicized						A	Preparation of draft web site was started Novemeber, 2009. COVAMS letter has been issued since October, 2009. August, 2009 5 medias were invited and result of interview and site visits was published on TV, Newspaper and Radio

Annex 9 Progress of PO

		Activities	Expected Results/Indicator	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Other Major Inputs		Progress	Remark
				2007 11 12	2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	2009 10 11 12 1 2 3	Malawi Side	Japanese Side		
Output No.1	1-1	To survey bio-physical and socio-economic conditions in the target area	Target Villages are visited for survey and conditions are captured						A	Target areas, STA Kapeni and TA Kuntaja were visited for observation. Target villages were visited for survey and the conditions were captured
	1-2	To select target villages based upon the above survey results	Target Villages are selected						A	The 86 target villages were selected in STA kapeni and TA kuntaja for SVTA
	1-3	To conduct detailed survey in the target villages	Results of survey is compiled for baseline data and for planning training course						A	Baseline survey was conducted and compiled as report(draft) and circulated among management team
	1-3-1	To collect information on potential productive activities for the target villages								
	1-3-2	To collect baseline data, and survey problemes/constraints and needs for training of the target villagers							A	
	1-4	To prepare the trainings	Training subjects are identified and scheduled						A	Sensitization meeting on soil conservation and tree growing were conducted at three level, one in TA, one in Village Heads Meetings and one in each target villages. Under this condition 107 lead farmers were selected. Two demonstration plots directly managed by COVAMS were designed and set at area of 1,000m² each in Chiwalo and Chuma and lead fermers set their demonstration plots in there farming gardens in target villages. As result of the demonstration, expected result was observed in both yield and soil erosion control
	1-4-1	To identify and analyze locally available resources (including human and financial resources) around the target villages for the training								
	1-4-2	To analyze and examine the information collected in the above activity and identify appropriate traning plans for each target village							A	
	1-4-3	To examine the training contents regarding various productive activities and elaborate the training courses							A	
	1-4-4	To prepare demonstration plots in each target village for tree growing and soil erosion control							A	

付属資料3

Annex 9 Progress of PO

		Activities	Expected Results/Indicator	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Other Major Inputs		Progress	Remark
				2007 11 12	2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	2009 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3	Malawi Side	Japanese Side		
	1-5	To conduct trainings	Training course are carried out							
	1-5-1	To train lead farmers							A	Soil conservation training was conducted in Key villages by PIUs to train lead farmers as trainers to fellow farmers
	1-5-2	To train villagers on soil conservation							A	Lead farmers conducted soil conservation training in target villages. Small scale gully control training was conducted by PIUs in 51 villages in March 2010
	1-5-3	To train villagers on tree growing							A	Tree growing and planting of seedlings training were conducted by PIUs
	1-5-4	To train villagers on productive activities							A	Training courses in various productive activities were conducted
	1-6	To monitor the activity progress and revise activities and training programs when necessary	Progress of post training activity by the villagers are monitored by PIU memebers						A	PIU meeting were held regularly and management and PIUs visited villages for monitoring activities. In addition, number of practicing villages in soil erosion control was recorded and sample survey was carried out, after the sample survey, area of farming gardens conserved was estimated as 308ha. Amount of soil protected from erosion was estimated as 4,123m³
Output No2	2-1	To co-ordinate the supply of necessary minimal resources for productive activities to which villagers show their initiatives and commitments	Resource coordination beteween villagers and development partners						B	Assignment of FMO in charge was delayed. However, Malawian project staff of output 2 have assigned from April 2010. FMOs and PIU members missunderstood their role in resource coordination as they had to bring resources to villagers for their produtive activities. But, management had a meeting to plan activities under this subject and action plan was prepared. Under this condition, the activity was behind schedule, but it is expected to be completed by end of the project
	2-2	To provide the target villagers with information about resource providing organizations for productive activities including treee growing	Resource coordination beteween villagers and development partners						B	

Annex 9 Progress of PO

		Activities	Expected Results/Indicator	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Other Major Inputs		Progress	Remark
				2007 / 2008 / 2009 (11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3)			Malawi Side	Japanese Side		
Output 3	3-1	To conduct on-the-job trainings (OJT) through the above activities	OJT is carried out for C/Ps and PIU members through daily activity						B	OJT from Japanese advisors to management staff was carried out through day to day activities such as morning meeting, weekly meeting, preparation of monthly report to the SC meeting, and field visit to monitor activities in the villages. OJT to the PIU was carried out through preparation of training courses, PIU meeting and field visits. However, more specific training such as agricultural extension techniques and proposal writing are necessary in order to develop their capacity more
	3-2	To prepare guidelines for the enhancement of villagers' initiatives on productive activities including tree growing	Guidline is prepared						A	Guideline of IVTA and SVTA were prepared
	3-3	To provide and monitor supports for productive activities including tree growing based upon the guidelines	Technical support and consultation to C/P and PIU are done						A	Refresher training courses were organized for PIU in the field of land conservation and tree growing

付属資料3

Annex 10 Achievement Levels

(1) Overall Goal

Indicators	Current Achievement Levels
1. Percentage of households who recognize improvement in the outlook of trees and access to forest products in the 86 target villages (60%)	To early to evaluate
2. Percentage of households of which the livelihood is improved in 86 target villages (60 %)	To early to evaluate
3. Percentage of households adopting recommended tree growing techniques to the total number of households in the 86 target villages (60 %)	20% in 51 target villages
4. Percentage of households adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques to the total number of households in the 86 target villages (60%)	32% in 51 villages

(2) Project Purpose

Indicators	Current Achievement Levels
Indicator 1. Percentage of households adopting recommended tree growing techniques to the total number of households (50% in 51 villages and 30 % in 35 villages)	In average, 20% of households in 51 villages are adopting recommended tree growing techniques
Indicator 2. Percentage of households adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques to the total number of households (50% in 51 villages and 30% in 35 villages)	In average, 32% of households in 51 villages are adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques
Indicator 3. Percentage of households practicing other productive activities to the training participants (30% in 9 villages)	30% of households in 9 villages are practicing other productive activities to the training participants

(3) Output 1

Indicators	Current Achievement Levels
1.1. Percentage of households whose members have participated in training to the total number of households in 51 villages (70%)	34% in soil erosion control 19% in tree growing
1.2. Percentage of the training participants who acquired knowledge and skills introduced in training courses (75%)	100%
1.3. One demonstration plot established in each of 86 target villages	59% of 51 target villages
1.4. Number of villages where lead farmers are conducting training on tree growing and soil erosion control. (86 villages)	30% of 51 villages

（4） Output 2

Indicators	Current Achievement Levels
2.1. Percentage of trained households who actually have accessed information about necessary resources to the total number of trained households in 51 villages (75%)	No data as % (There are some achievements)
2.2. Percentage of trained households who actually have accessed the resources to the total number of trained households in 51 villages (50%)	No data as % (There are some achievements)

（5） Output 3

Indicators	Current Achievement Levels
3.1. Percentage of the training courses planned and implemented with initiative of the counterparts. (90% in the final year of the Project)	100%
3.2. Guidelines prepared	100%
3.3. Percentage of the counterparts who satisfactorily understand and apply the guidelines (75%)	100%

Annex 11 Evaluation Grid with Result

[Implementation Process]

Evaluation Questions	
Survey Items	Result
Progress of activities	*Most of the acitivities has been implemented accoding to the schedule. There are some delays in output 2 and output 3. (Output 1) *There was a conflict in bee keeping group in one village. The conflict happend because a member of the group tried to get the benefit to himself and did not shared information on harvest training to other members. That discoureged the other villagers so that they quit the monitoring of bee hives. According to this situation, PIU stopped the implementation of harvest training and facilitated the discussion among the members. Now the members try to strenghten their communication and held meetings regulary. So PIU will implement the harvest training soon. *Through the activities under output 1, the Project constructed river bank afforestation in 7 villages, 381 small scale check dams,10 medium scale check dams through the trainings. One large scale check dam was also constructed as demonstration. The Project also trained 107 lead farmer candidates to disseminate soil erosion control in 2009 and the Project certify 93 LFs for soil erosion contorol based on their achievements. In 2010, the Project trained 36 LFs as SLFs in order to train new lead farmers for soil erosion control in new villages. The Project will train LFs in tree growin from 2010. (Output 2) *As for the acitivites of output 2, the assingment of staff (FMO) in charge of resource coordination was delayed so that resource inforamtion has not been collected yet. However the Project concentrated in the dissemination of techniques so far. Some minimum neccesary resource coodinations for tree growing were done by the Project. Addition to that, the Project held stakeholders seminar at Blantyre DC in Oct. 2009 in order to promote reource coordination the Project explain the acitvities to NGOs and othre governement sectors. Therefor the influence of delay to the project is small. *Under this situation, there were some case on resource coodination by the project, DC and villagers themselves as below. 1) Imput of seedlings form TLC. 2) Imput for fish pond construction, check dum construction, tree growing and irrigation farming through BlantyreDC. 3) Tree growing materials from Local Development Fund As for the coordination with TLC, there were some challenges; i) delay and cnacelation of the material distribution, ii)difference of the qualification for villagers between TLC and COVAMS. These challeges let some villagers have small negative imprssion to COVAMS. But the input from TLC promoted the implementation of outplanting. *The staff in charge of output2 was assigned in April 2010 and the action plan for output 2 was examined and settled. (Output 3) At the begining of the Project, the allocation of the Malawian project staffs was delayed. And after assignment of the Malwian project staffs, they has a lot of duties apart from the Project. These factors delayed OJT activities to some extent.

Annex 11 Evaluation Grid with Result

Project Management	*Two motorbikes provided by the Project were stolen. That affected the field activities of PIU. Now one motorbike was allocated by the MoAFS. Another motorbike will be provieded by the budget from Malawian side too. *Project design was disscussed among stakeholders through the JCCM and the consultation study in 2009 July. The project dsign was modified timely. And the result of the modification was reflected in MOU. *Through the series of discussion and survey, the priority of soil conservation is recognized among stakeholders from the view points of watershed management and mitigation of siltation in Shire River. It was also clarified that the villagers has strong interst in tree growing and soil erosion control techniques. Therefore the Project decided to disseminate tree growing and soil erosion control techniques to broder area as fast as possible. Based on this decision, the Project modified the approach from IVTA to SVTA in 2009 July and that was reflected in MOU. In SVTA, the Project tried to introduce LF in the dissemination of soil erosion control. After the application of SVTA in 51 villages, the Project recognized the SVTA was effective and utilization of LF was efficient. Then at present, the Project has plan to utilize LF in the dissemination of tree growing and soil erosion control techniques. In addition, the Project has plan to utilize some LFs certified in 2009 in the training of new LFs in other villages. Through utilization of LFs, the Project will be able to reah most of villages in STA Kapeni and TA Kuntaja at the end of the Project. *Thorough the project managment, the number of the Japanese experts have been maintained as three. In the first plan of the Project, the number of Japanese expert is reduced in 2009. However based on the project decision to target boroder area, the JCC decided to maintain three Japanese experts continuously. *The Project has monitoring system to confirm the implementation of villagers who recieved training. The project staffs go arounds the villagers (10% against total villages where the training conducted) and visit the actual villager's field with LFs to check the situation. Through this monitoring, the Project gather the information for implementation ratio. *The project information was shared with JICA in adequate time and JICA supports the Project to settle the project design through the dispatch of survey team and daily communication.
Communication among the stakeholders	*The Project held meetings regulary to share the information and discuss the matters arised as below; i) JCCM is held twice a year to review the progress and approve coming annual plan among relevant stakeholders according to the ANNEX VI in MOU. ii) Steering Committee meetings is held in each month to coordinate among the stakeholders at regional level and arrangefor smooth implementation of the Project according to the Annex VII in MOU. iii) PIU meetings is held once a month to share the progress and exchange the opinion to solve the issues. iv) Project review meeting is held once a year to promote the udnerstandings of the Project. *The Malawian project staffs are engaged in their routine works apart from the Project. Sometimes it is difficlt to discuss activity plan and share the monitoring result among Malawian staffs and Japanese experts. To promote communication under this situation, the Project held weekly meetings and morning meetings to share the schedules and information.

Annex 11 Evaluation Grid with Result

[Five Evaluation Criteria]

Evaluation Questions

Survey Items		Result
Relevance	Consistency with the Malawian Development Policy	*The project policy for watershed management and land conservation is in line with Malawian Development policy such as "National Forest Programme" and "ASWAP (Agriculture Sector Wide Approach". In ASWAP, sustainable land and water management is one of three main pillers. In addition to that, Middle Shire is high prioritized area in Malawi.
	Consistency with the Japanese ODA Policy for Malawi	*The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) stresses on sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development as a means of achieving poverty reduction. High growth sectors such as Agriculture and Food Security, Irrigation and Water Development, Integrated Rural Development are some of the key priority areas of the MGDS in achieving sustainable economic growth. The Government of Malawi is currently formulating an ASWAP as a prioritized results-oriented framework for implementing agriculture components of the MGDS, identifying three key focus areas of (i) Food Security and Risk Management, (ii) Commercial Agriculture, Agro-processing and Market Development, and (iii) Sustainable Land and Water Management. Under this condition, JICA Malawi office has hence since its establishment contributed to governments efforts in the areas.
	Relevance of the project design	*At the time of midterm review, the change in the approach and number of target villages can be evaluated that relevance is very high, because forest management becomes an urgent issue because of decrease in timber resources by securing the domestic fuel energy. Under this condition, the problem of the soil erosion threatens local people's production base, and it is corresponding to not only a Malawi government but also local people's needs to hold off the soil erosion and to improve the maize productivity so that resident needs and the concern are extremely high. In addition, GoM requested the project cover as broader area as possible in order to resolve development issues in Shire River. Based on the situation, the Project modified approaches from Integrated Village Training Approach to Specified Village Training Approach in order to cover broader area and to resolve resident urgent problems.
	Comparative Advantage of Japanese Technology	*As a result of on-farm trial by training participants, yield of maize has increased by three to more than ten times compared with the previous year. Based on the result, soil erosion control and tree growing techniques are positively disseminating. Judging from the result, it is safe to say that comparative advantage of appropriate technology make a respectable performance in the field.
	Consideration for Gender Equality	*Gender equality is considered when the Project implements activities through PIU members and selects LF. The Project assigned at least one lady officer in the formation of PIU members in order to conduct the survey as well as Project activities effectively. In addition, the Project select female and male LF in each village.
	Donor Coordination	*Donor Coordination itself has relevance. However, it is evaluated that the effectiveness of the achievement for the Project and the approach should appealed to a lot of donors, and movement for system sustainability is absolutely needed. Because a lot of results go up in the field level, the information exchange is closely should be done with the donors who will develop in the same region in the future, and the possibility of wide cooperation is suggested.
Effectiveness	Achievement of the Project Purpose (Prospect)	*32% of households are practicing recommended soil erosion control techniques to the total number of households in 51 villages and 20% of households are practicing recommended tree growing techniques to the total number of households in 51 villages. Now villager's motivation has risen because of increase in maize producitvity. The number of participants is getting increased as a synergy effect. Under this situation, there is a high possibility that soil erosion control and tree growing will be advanced. Check dam construction also works additionally. The tree growing is advancing by the communal forest (river bank afforestation and communal wood lot), and it works as a villager's incentive such as seed growing, firewood, green manure, etc.
	Promoting Factors for the Achievements of the Project Purpose and Inhibiting Factors against the project	*Resource coordination activities under "output 2" promote the implementation of tree growing.. For example, support from TLC promote the tree growing activities to some extent. There are some other government resources and NGOs such as TLC, IGPWP that can supply necessary resources.

Evaluation Questions		
Survey Items		Result
Efficiency	Human Resources	*Dispatch of three Japanese experts was on time and the number and area of Japanese experts is adequate. Short term expert on PRODEFI advisor helped the modification of project approach. And continuous inputs of three Japanese long term experts enables the project to expand the number of target villages. *The delay of the Malawian staff assignment affected the startup of the Project. And vacancy of Malawian project staff in Output 2 also effected the progress of activities. After the assignment of the Malawian staff, they work hard and implement project activities well through promotion of collabration among the Project even though they have a lot of work.
	Materials and Equipment	*Most of the materials and equipment are supplied on time and well maintained. Unfortunately the two mortorbikes ares provided by Japanese side were robbed, that resulted in difficulties in dissemination of activities by PIU. Now the Malawian side is going to supplement the two motorbikes with the PIUs. With the exception of the mortorbikes, the materials and equipment are well utilized for the acitivites.
	Achievement of outputs against the inputs	*Most of the inputs to the Project have been utilized to implement activities except motorbike theft. Additionally, as mentioned above, the project purpose and each output is achieved well. So it is said that the inputs have been utilized efficiently.
	Donor Coordination	*Under activities of output 2, resource coordination is done in collaboration with TLC. TLC provided tree seeds and some equipment for afforestation, which promote tree planting activities in some target villages. To promote the application of the thechniques by villagers, it is expected that more resources will be provided through the coordination with other NGOs and development partners. In addition to that, it is expected to promote collaborations to disseminate the techniques to other catchment areas.
	Implementation System	*The SVTA works efficiently. Based on the villagers' needs, the Project took SVTA approach so that the training contents were concentrated in "tree growing" and "soil erosion control". The Project can skip the detail needs survey and fix the training contents, which enable the Project to utilize LF. Utilizing LF in soil erosion control training under SVTA, the Project implemented the trainings to 4,622 people in 51 villages just in one year. 32 % of the training participants implement the techinques, which results in conservation of 307.7ha of land. In addition, the cost for the dissemination of soil erosion control in 51 villages is equivalent to MK 979,335.00. *It is difficult to compare the number of villages against the inputs among the project under different conditions. But from the view point of impact in large area, the output of SVTA against the inputs is large so that SVTA is judged as very cost effective approach.

Evaluation Questions

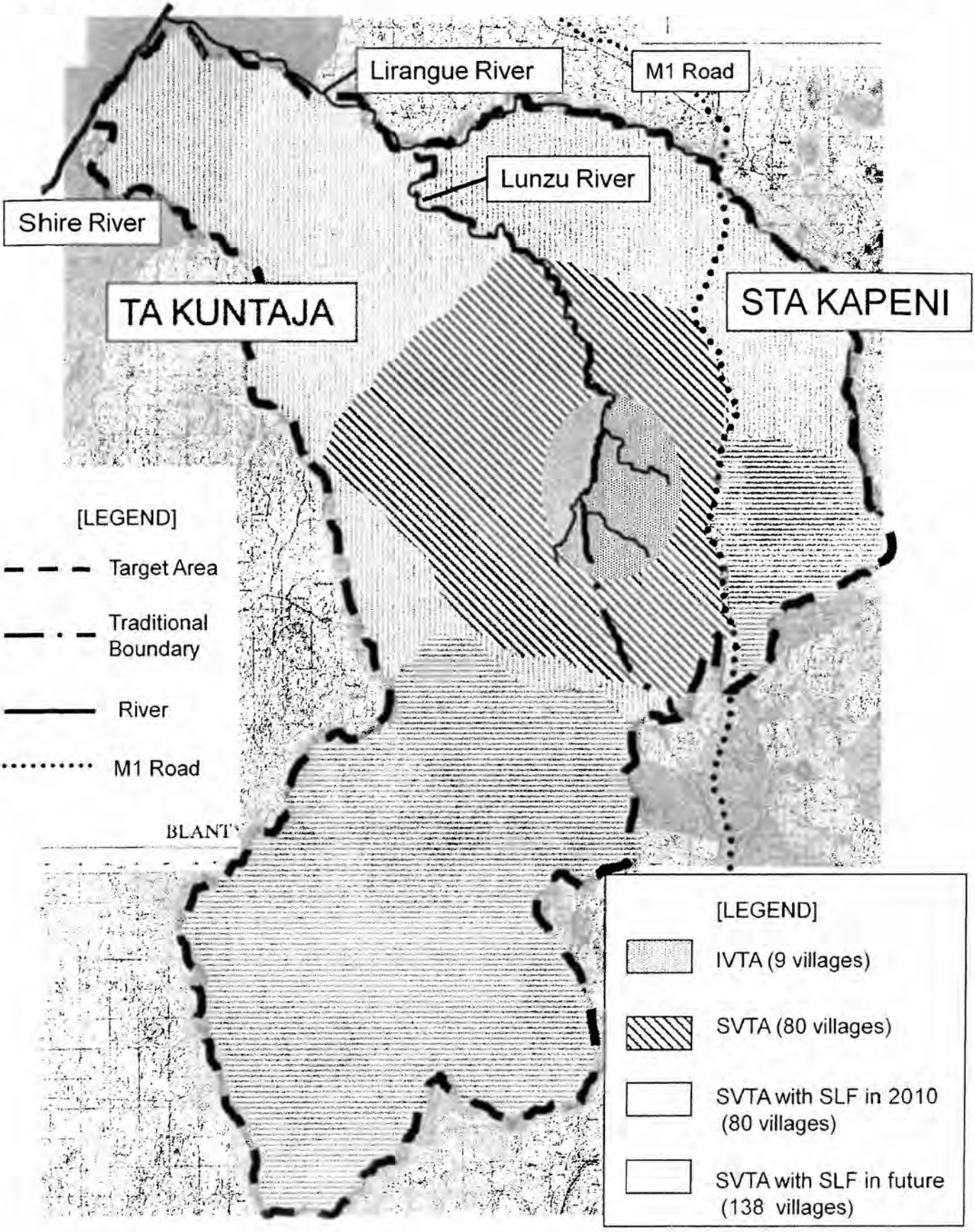
Survey Items		Result
Impact	Achievement of overall goal (Prospect)	As a result of interview to training participants, their reorganization in outlook of trees has positively changed, because training participants are actually feeling the number of trees has increased through the riverside afforestation and communal wood lot activities and trees such as Mthethe and Mbawa are scheduled to be distributed under the village chief' s management. However, as mentioned in the case of output 2, more resource coordination is considered as one of the most important factors to promote their tree growing activities.
	Relationship between project purpose and overall goal	Project purpose has advanced steadily at the time of midterm review. Especially, adoption speed in soil erosion control and tree growing techniques is very fast based on their on-farm trial results. In addition, a lot of training participants begin to feel the livelihood improvement in the background of an increase in agricultural productivity. In a word, achievement situation of the project purpose is surely leading to overall goal. On the other hand, it is necessary to increase the input through the resource coordination to ensure sustainable forest management.
	Positive Impact (Other than things mentioned in PDM)	As a result of interview to training participants, fellow farmer who learn the soil erosion control techniques from LF organized small workshop on how to make contour riding in his neighboring village, because his neighborhood demand to learn how to use the techniques after they observed that maize was growing very well in his field. These are one of the examples in the field. Thus, it can be confirmed that techniques disseminate from LF to fellow-farmer and the techniques spreads from the fellow-farmer to other fellow-farmers. As second stage, fellow-farmer who is convinced the technieques is disseminating the techniques to other fellow-farmers. In addition, DC allocates some resources and Villagers have their own inititative to access the resources.
	Negative Impact	There is no identified negative impact. Sometimes small conflict in the villages is happened. However, it is resolved under the discussion among the community members.
Sustainability	Policy, organizations and system sustainability	(Policy) At national level, the importance of land management is prioritized in their development plan. And the priority of Middle Shire continues in the political strategy. Each department has initiative to disseminate the outputs of the Project to other area. However tangible plans for dissemination of the project output is not prepared so far. There is a possiblity to reflect the project acitvities to a policy after final outcome of the Project is recognized as effective. (System) Utilizing LF is very effective and efficient to disseminate the techniques to broader area as mentioned above. But the Project pays lecture fee to LF. If there is no payment to LF after the Project, there is a possibility that LF stop their disseminatin activities. But accoding to the interview to LFs, LFs show initiative to continue their activities. The reasons why they continue are; i) to contribute securing food in their villages, ii) to continue good relationship with othre villagers from the view point of mutual aid. Some of LFs feel thier activities are worthwhile. Therefore it is expected that LF will continue support thier fellow villagers to some extent in daily communication.
	Technical sustainability	As a resulut of the interview to training participants, the participants who received training and follow-up acquired enough skill to continue their activities on their own. In addition, according to the interview to LFs and PIUs, it is confirmed that PIUs and LFs in soil erosion control and tree growing techniques has acquired enough skills to disseminate the techniques to villagers. Therefore the dissemination activities through PIUs and LFs will be sustained from the technical perspectives.
	Financial Sustainability	GoM has disbursed 10,000,000MK in FY 2009/2010 and has plan to disburse 10,000,000MK in Malawian FY 2010/2011 from development fund in order to implement project activities. However, there is no phase out plan for the budget allocation to continue the project activities in any ministries, at the time of midterm review. Under this condition, the development fund is considered as one of the possible resource to the disseminate the project outputs to other areas.

Annex 12 Target Village Number and approach

Target Area	TA Kapeni and TA Kuntaja (307 villages)					
	[1st to 3rd year] TA Kapeni and TA Kuntaja (Except South TA Kapeni) in Lunzu Catchment (169 villages)				South TA Kapeni in Lunzu Catchment and Other catchment area in TA Kapeni and TA Kuntaja (138 villages)	
Categories	Increasing the adoption rate of tree growing and soil erosion contorol			Examining Specified Village Training Approach with Senior Lead Farmers as trial to disseminate to more villages		
Number of villages in each catgory	89			218		
Possible indicator for each category	Practice ratio: 50% of all H.H. (Tree growing, Soil Erosion Contorol)		Practice Ratio: 30% of all H. H. (Tree growing, Soil Erosion Contorol)	Examination of the function of Specified Village Training Approach with Senior Lead Farmers		
Village numbers in each indicator	51		38	218		
Household (HH)	4,965		Under survey	Under survey		
Approach	Integrated Village Training Approach	Specified Village Training Approach				
Number of villages in each approach	9	298				
Trainer	Appropriate Trainer	PIU, Lead Farmers		Senior Lead Farmers, Lead Farmers		
Village numbers in each approach	9	80		218		
Number of Villages in detail	9	42	38	80 (*1)	Up to 138	
Disseminated techniques: Tree growing	●	●	●	●	●	●
Disseminated techniques: Soil erosion control	●	●	●	●	●	●
Disseminated techniques: Other productive activities	●					
Implementation year	From 1st or 2nd year of the Project (From 2008 or 2009)	From 2nd year of the Project (From 2009)	From 3 rd year of the Project (From 2010)		From 4th year of the Project (From 2011)	From 5th year of the Project (From 2012)

*LFs for tree growing and soil erosion control are trained in each village.
*1: Senior Lead Farmers are mobilized just in training of LF for soil erosion control because the project utlized LF just in soil erosion control.

Annex 13 Map of Target Area



Annex 14 Training & Monitoring Cost for implementation SVTA to 51 villages in 2009

1. Cost for Training Implementation (MK)

Type of Training	Tree growing		Soil erosion control					
			Soil erosion control on farm by LF				Small gully contorol	
Cost for trainers fee	Lecturer Fee (PIU TOT)	2,400.00	Lecturer Fee (PIU TOT)			12,000.00	Lecturer Fee (Small Scale Gully Control by PIU)	63,600.00
			Allowance for Trainee (PIU TOT)			12,900.00		
	Lecturer Fee (Tree Growing Training by PIU)	124,800.00	Lecturer Fee (LF TOT)			112,800.00		
			Allowance for Trainee (LF TOT)			126,900.00		
			Lecturer Fee			84,000.00		
	Assistant Fee (Tree Growing Training by PIU)	24,000.00	Assistant Fee			85,650.00		
			Lecturer Fee			97,720.00		
			Assistant Fee			74,000.00		
	Sub Total	**151,200.00**	**Sub Total**			**605,970.00**	**Sub Total**	**63,600.00**
Cost for demonstration			item	unit	amount	price		
			Field Manual	350	107	37,450.00		
			Line Level	1,400	107	149,800.00		
			Twine	295	107	31,565.00		
			Hoe	800	107	85,600.00		
			Nails	50	107	5,350.00		
			Sub Total			**309,765.00**		
Sub total in each training type	**151,200.00**		**915735.00**				**63,600.00**	
Sub Total in each purpose	**151,200.00**		**979,335.00**					
Total Cost for training	**1,130,535.00**							

2. Cost for Monitoring (MK)

Monitoring for tree growing and soil erosion contorol	Motorbike (10 motorbikes)	5,122,216.43
	Fuel & Lubricants (10 motorbikes for 10 month)	800,000.00
	Maintenance cost	369,539.90
	Spareparts	503,701.23
	Field Allowance (11 PIUs for 10 month)	624,000.00
	Total (MK)	**7,419,457.56**

3. Grand Total for the training and monitoring (MK)

Grand Total	**8549992.56**

Annex 15 Budget Estimate Summary

Date of Preparation : 20 Aug 2008

	2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		Total	
	JICA	GOM	JICA	GOM	JICA	GOM	JICA	GOM	JICA	GOM	JICA	GOM	JICA	GOM
1 Allowance	440,998.50	0.00	7,073,100.00	662,500.00	1,209,680.00	5,194,100.00	959,160.00	4,994,600.00	1,129,650.00	5,160,400.00	371,210.00	1,698,366.67	11,183,758.50	17,730,366.67
1 Transfer grant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2 Field allowance	0.00	0.00	0.00	685,500.00	0.00	2,299,700.00	0.00	2,265,900.00	0.00	2,265,900.00	0.00	987,200.00		
3 Meeting allowance	7,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,579,200.00	0.00	2,468,700.00	0.00	2,598,700.00	0.00	636,566.67		
4 Travel allowance	439,798.50	0.00	1,073,100.00	0.00	1,209,680.00	319,200.00	959,160.00	254,000.00	1,129,650.00	295,800.00	371,210.00	94,600.00		
Japanese	189,140.00	0.00	223,600.00	0.00	264,630.00	0.00	190,060.00	0.00	253,450.00	0.00	78,260.00	0.00		
Malawian	250,658.50	0.00	849,500.00	0.00	945,050.00	319,200.00	769,100.00	254,000.00	876,200.00	295,800.00	292,950.00	94,600.00		
5 Senegal trip	0.00	0.00	6,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2 Office management	8,587,816.37	0.00	5,360,030.00	170,820.00	3,569,360.00	1,177,920.00	2,878,410.00	1,254,220.00	2,466,310.00	1,936,820.00	720,913.33	328,206.67	13,180,839.70	5,368,986.67
1 Communication	1,082,218.00	0.00	489,880.00	0.00	706,360.00	15,800.00	638,360.00	82,400.00	638,360.00	82,400.00	257,448.67	44,833.33		
Postage	2,400.00	0.00	10,800.00	0.00	7,200.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	4,800.00	1,600.00	1,200.00		
Telephone	60,206.00	0.00	211,200.00	0.00	200,400.00	10,800.00	133,600.00	77,600.00	133,600.00	77,600.00	24,966.67	43,633.33		
Internet	1,019,612.00	0.00	267,880.00	0.00	498,760.00	0.00	498,760.00	0.00	498,760.00	0.00	230,880.00	0.00		
2 Electricity	26,498.13	0.00	0.00	156,000.00	0.00	156,000.00	0.00	156,000.00	0.00	156,000.00	0.00	52,000.00		
3 Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,820.00	0.00	14,820.00	0.00	14,820.00	0.00	14,820.00	0.00	4,940.00		
4 Stationery and consumable	2,393,977.40	0.00	1,298,500.00	0.00	939,500.00	400,000.00	924,500.00	400,000.00	929,500.00	400,000.00	308,333.33	133,333.33		
5 Meeting management	34,782.00	0.00	84,000.00	0.00	108,300.00	0.00	97,000.00	0.00	104,900.00	4,600.00	28,000.00	0.00		
6 Maintenance	3,040,436.25	0.00	1,433,650.00	0.00	1,761,800.00	591,500.00	961,550.00	603,000.00	739,550.00	1,278,000.00	109,133.33	593,100.00		
Building and others	539,048.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	33,333.33	0.00		
Equipment	1,663,904.58	0.00	81,500.00	0.00	81,500.00	0.00	41,500.00	40,000.00	41,500.00	40,000.00	750.00	0.00		
Vehicle	701,559.87	0.00	1,009,500.00	0.00	1,273,000.00	591,500.00	576,500.00	433,000.00	561,500.00	898,000.00	60,000.00	423,100.00		
Motorcycle	135,923.80	0.00	242,650.00	0.00	307,100.00	0.00	243,550.00	130,000.00	36,550.00	340,000.00	15,050.00	170,000.00		
7 Bank charge	19,704.59	0.00	54,000.00	0.00	54,000.00	0.00	54,000.00	0.00	54,000.00	0.00	18,000.00	0.00		
3 Fuel	1,200,960.90	0.00	2,469,438.00	0.00	2,602,788.00	504,850.00	1,558,338.00	1,333,700.00	1,410,138.00	1,578,500.00	357,712.67	519,900.00	9,520,575.57	3,936,950.00
1 Vehicle	1,160,337.00	0.00	1,899,350.00	0.00	1,630,500.00	304,850.00	1,081,650.00	705,700.00	1,193,650.00	705,700.00	337,616.67	235,233.33		
2 Motorcycle	40,623.90	0.00	530,000.00	0.00	812,000.00	200,000.00	417,400.00	630,000.00	156,200.00	870,800.00	0.00	276,666.67		
3 Generator	0.00	0.00	60,288.00	0.00	60,288.00	0.00	60,288.00	0.00	60,288.00	0.00	20,096.00	0.00		
4 Training	89,105.90	0.00	7,708,800.00	0.00	10,958,800.00	40,900.00	10,948,000.00	40,000.00	10,948,000.00	40,000.00	3,483,333.33	13,333.33	44,148,039.23	134,233.33
1 Equipment and inputs	42,005.90	0.00	7,218,000.00	0.00	10,468,000.00	0.00	10,468,000.00	0.00	10,468,000.00	0.00	3,333,333.33	0.00		
2 Trainer allowance	47,100.00	0.00	490,800.00	0.00	490,800.00	40,900.00	480,000.00	40,000.00	480,000.00	40,000.00	160,000.00	13,333.33		
5 Publicity	7,500.00	0.00	394,000.00	0.00	394,000.00	0.00	394,000.00	0.00	394,000.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	1,783,500.00	0.00
Sub-Total	8,342,181.67	0.00	21,025,568.00	856,320.00	18,635,026.00	6,921,770.00	16,535,908.00	7,620,520.00	16,348,098.00	8,712,720.00	5,143,169.33	3,051,806.67	86,029,953.00	27,163,136.67
Total	8,342,181.67		21,881,888.00		25,556,798.00		24,156,428.00		25,060,818.00		8,194,976.00		113,193,089.67	
(%)	100.00	0.00	96.09	3.91	72.92	27.08	68.45	31.55	65.23	34.77	62.76	37.24	76.00	24.00

Annex 15