

付 属 資 料

1. ミニッツ (M/M)
2. 討議議事録 (R/D)
3. 調査日程
4. 主要面談者リスト

**MINUTES OF MEETING
OF
THE DETAILED PLANNING SURVEY ON
THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR
THE PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SAVING AGRICULTURE
TECHNOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE
IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR**

In response to the request made by the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as "GOM") for the Project for Development of Water Saving Agriculture Technology in the Central Dry Zone (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") has sent the detailed planning survey team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") headed by Mr. Kenichiro KOBAYASHI from February 13 to March 1, 2012.

During its stay, both the Team and authorities concerned of GOM had a series of discussions and exchanged views on the Project based on the field observations. The both sides also held a workshop to prepare the drafts of the Record of Discussions (R/D), the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and the Plan of Operation (PO) of the Project.

As a result of the discussions and the workshop, the both sides agreed to the matters referred to in the documents attached hereto.

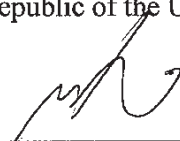
Nay Pyi Taw, February 29, 2012



U Hla Kyaw
Director General
Department of Agricultural Planning (DAP)
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Mr. Kenichiro KOBAYASHI
Leader
Detailed Planning Survey Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)



U Kyaw Win
Director General
Department of Agriculture (DOA)
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U Khin Soe
Director General
Department of Agricultural Research (DAR)
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
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The Attached Document

1. Draft PDM and PO

The drafts of the PDM and the PO of the Project were prepared in consultation of stakeholders and through a workshop as attached in Appendix I and II. The PDM and the PO will be used as a management tool of the Project, and will be finalized by the time of signing of the R/D.

2. Draft Record of Discussions (R/D)

The draft R/D, as the official document which defines the contents of a technical cooperation project, was prepared and agreed through a series of discussions as attached in Appendix III. The draft R/D will be finalized in the course of further consultations towards the signing.

3. Target area and project sites

Both sides agreed that the target area is the Central Dry Zone (hereinafter referred to as “CDZ”), and main project sites are Department of Agricultural Research (hereinafter referred to as “DAR”) Experiment Farms in Nyaung Oo, Magway, and Myingyan.

4. Target crops and varieties

The crops and varieties for the Project will be identified based on the results of baseline study, while both sides confirmed that the mandate crops of the three DAR Experiment Farms (Nyaung Oo, Magway, and Myingyan) should be considered to provide priority. In addition, since GOM and Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (hereinafter referred to as “ACIAR”) will start a new project in CDZ for improving agricultural technologies, Myanmar side suggested that the target crops and varieties for the JICA project and the ACIAR project should not be overlapped.

5. Project office

Both sides agreed to set up the Project office in Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo.

6. Project implementation

- (1) Both sides confirmed that Irrigation Department (ID) and Water Resources Utilization Department (WRUD) would be members of Joint Coordinating Committee, and the both departments would provide technical support for the Project.
- (2) The Team requested MOAI to take necessary procedures for smooth dispatching Japanese experts.
- (3) For securing sustainability of the Project, the Team suggested GOM side to reconsider budget allocation of transportation and travel allowance/ daily allowance for extension workers.
- (4) Both side confirmed that Project Director and Project Manager will be assigned in the first JCC. Myanmar side explained that they will select right person from among directors in MOAI as the Project Director. JCC will give the Project Director authority to be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project. The team requested that DAR personnel should

be assigned to the position.

7. Provisional schedule until the project commencement

(1) Signing the R/D (August, 2012)

(2) Commencement of the Project (January, 2013)

List of Appendix

Appendix I: Draft Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Appendix II : Draft Tentative Plan of Operation (PO)

AppendixIII: Draft Record of Discussion (R/D)



Project Design Matrix (PDM) First Draft
 Project Name: Project for Development of Water Saving Agriculture Technology in the Central Dry Zone
 Duration of the Project: Five (5) years from XX 2013
 Project Sites: DAR Experiment Farms and contact farmers' field selected from the three townships (Nyaung Oo, Magway, Myingyang) in the Central Dry Zone
 Target Groups: Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo, other DAR Experiment Farms and DOA Township Offices in the three townships

Version 0 Dates: 26 February 2012

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal Water-saving agriculture technologies that are adapted to the Central Dry Zone (CDZ), specifically to the non-irrigated areas, where upland farming is a main form of agriculture are extended.</p> <p>Project Purpose Water-saving agriculture technologies that are adapted to CDZ are established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The improved cultivation method or soil improvement technologies are continuously used by X% or more of sampled households of farmer. - In drought-affected villages, reduction of yield in selected crops/varieties remains within X% of the previous normal years. - The improved cultivation method is applied for X or more cycles and by X% or more of sampled households of farmer. - The soil improvement technologies are applied for X or more cycles and by X% or more of sampled households of farmer. - Recommended water saving irrigation technologies are introduced for testing to X% or more of sampled households of farmer in the pilot sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reports by DOA Township Offices - Upland crop production data classified by IS - Weather statistics - Related study reports - Annual reports by DOA Township Offices - Annual reports by DAR Experiment Farms - Progress reports by the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective implementation of the extension services by DOA - Continued support extended by the government organizations including ID - No heavy fall of market price of the main crops in CDZ - Keeping of the priority of the poverty alleviation policies - Progress of the relevant donor's support projects without delay
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1 New and/or conventional crops and promising varieties that are adaptable to CDZ are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within a half year from beginning of the project, the baseline study is conducted and consumer needs for the local agriculture products are identified. - X% or more of the sampled farmers adopt the new and/or existing crops and their superior varieties that are recommended by the project based on the consumer needs. - By selling the new and/or existing crops and their superior varieties that are recommended by the project based on the consumer needs, an average sales amount of the sampled farmers for such crops/varieties increases by X% or more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study reports of Dryland Crop Research Centre - Progress reports of the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project - Progress reports of the individual experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No severe outbreak of diseases and pest - No extreme weather anomalies that obstruct farming and irrigation - No surge of costs for seeds, production materials, and small-scale irrigation - No reduction in the development budgets of DAR and DOA
<p>2 Cultivation technologies are improved so that these can match the environments of CDZ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water-saving cultivation technologies adapted to local conditions are established for the selected new and/or existing crops and their superior varieties, and these technologies are implemented X times in total (2 times per year) at DAR Experiment Farm. - Appropriate technical manual for the water-saving cultivation technologies is prepared. - X or more persons of the extension agents who can apply the above manual and implement the water-saving cultivation technologies are built up. - Verification test by applying the above manual is conducted X times or more (1 time or more per year) by the project at the contact farmer's field. - The cultivation that is applied with the above manual is implemented by X% or more of the sampled farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports of the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project - Progress reports of the individual experts 	

Activities	Inputs	Pre-conditions
<p>3 Technologies for farm maintenance including control of soil environment (nutrients, water retention, etc.) are improved so that these can match the environments of CDZ.</p> <p>4 Water-saving irrigation technologies that are adaptable to pilot sites in CDZ are developed.</p>	<p>- Within a half year from beginning of the project, the baseline study is conducted and soil conditions of the project target area are identified.</p> <p>- The soil improvement technologies that are adapted to the local conditions are established.</p> <p>- Technical manual for the soil improvement technologies is prepared.</p> <p>- X or more persons of the extension agents who can apply the above manual and implement the soil improvement technologies are built up.</p> <p>- Verification test by applying the above manual is conducted X times or more (1 time or more per year) by the project at the contact farmers' field.</p> <p>- The soil improvement that is applied with the above manual is implemented by X% or more of the sampled farmers.</p> <p>- The study report on water resources and water use by farmers at pilot sites is drafted.</p> <p>- Technical guideline and/or manual for the water-harvesting and water-saving irrigation technologies are prepared.</p> <p>- The recommendation for combined methods for water-saving cultivation and water-saving irrigation technologies is prepared.</p>	<p>- Progress reports of the project</p> <p>- Records on workshops and training prepared by the project</p> <p>- Progress reports of the individual experts</p> <p>- Progress reports of the project</p> <p>- Records on workshops and training prepared by the project</p> <p>- Progress reports of the individual experts</p>
<p>0 The baseline study is conducted.</p> <p>1-1 As part of the baseline study, a study on the needs of farmers for and local markets for crops and varieties of CDZ is conducted.</p> <p>1-2 Pilot sites and contact farmers (CF) are selected in CDZ.</p> <p>1-3 Based on results of the baseline study, potential crops and varieties are selected from those collected at international and domestic agriculture research institutes.</p> <p>1-4 Varietal trials are conducted at Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo.</p> <p>1-5 Adaptability tests are conducted both at DAR Experiment Farms and CF's fields.</p> <p>2-1 Based on the regional adaptability tests, water-saving cultivation is tested and studied for localizing methods for water-saving cultivation.</p> <p>2-2 Through trials at the CF's field, the methods for water-saving cultivation adapted to local conditions are proved, and the cultivation manual is drafted.</p> <p>2-3 Extension agents and CF are trained for the water-saving cultivation adapted to local conditions.</p> <p>3-1 As part of the baseline study, the soil study is conducted in the project sites from aspects of fertility and physical properties.</p> <p>3-2 Testing for improving soil fertility and physical properties is conducted, and methods for the improvement are studied.</p> <p>3-3 The methods for improving soil fertility and physical properties that are affordable to farmers (soil improvement technologies) are examined.</p> <p>3-4 Through trials at the CF's fields, the methods for the soil improvement technologies that are adapted to the soil conditions are proved, and the soil improvement manual is drafted.</p> <p>3-5 Extension agents and CF are trained for the soil improvement technologies that are adapted to local conditions.</p> <p>4-1 As part of the baseline study, water resources and water use by farmers are studied at pilot sites, and challenges are identified.</p> <p>4-2 Water-harvesting technologies applicable to CDZ are tested at Dryland Crop Research Centre in</p>	<p>Inputs from Myanmar</p> <p>a. Human Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director, Project Manager - Counterpart Personnel - Members of JCC <p>b. Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference rooms for workshops and seminars - Office space for experts and support staff <p>c. Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials necessary for administrative work for the Project <p>d. Project counterpart budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs for communication and coordination, and administrative tasks related to the Project. - Daily allowances, accommodation and transportation costs of the project counterpart personnel during project implementation. <p>Inputs from Japan</p> <p>a. Human Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three Long-term Experts as the Project Chief Advisor (Dry land Crop Cultivation), Water-Saving Irrigation, and Project Coordinator (Soil Improvement) - Short-term Experts (Horticulture, Seed 	<p>- The priority of the project given by the MOAI is maintained.</p> <p>- Smooth issue of entry visas and travel permits for the experts are secured.</p>

<p>Nyaung Oo and the CF's field.</p> <p>4-3 Water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to farmer field in CDZ are tested at Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo and the CF's field.</p> <p>4-4 Through the above verification tests, guideline and/or manual for water-harvesting technologies and water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to CDZ are drafted.</p> <p>4-5 Combined methods for water-saving cultivation and water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to farmers in the pilot sites are recommended.</p>	<p>evaluation, Pest Control, Farmland conservation, Soil Analysis etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project office staff personnel b. <u>Short-term training opportunities for the project counterpart personnel in Japan and/or third countries</u> c. <u>Equipment</u> - Vehicles - Equipment for laboratory and experimental fields - Computers, office equipment etc. d. <u>Project operation costs</u> <p>Expenses for local activities.</p>	
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Tentative Plan of Operation (PO)
Project Name: Project for Development of Water Saving Agriculture Technology in the Central Dry Zone

Code	Activities	2013				2014				2015				2016				2017				
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
0.	The baseline study is conducted.	■	■	■	■																	
1-1.	As part of the baseline study, a study on the needs of farmers and local markets for crops and varieties of the CDZ is conducted.	■	■																			
1-2.	Pilot sites and contact farmers (CF) are selected in the CDZ.	■	■																			
1-3.	Based on results of the baseline study, potential crops and varieties are selected from those collected at international and domestic agriculture research institutes.	■	■																			
1-4.	Varietal trials are conducted at Dryland Crop Research Center in Nyaung Oo.	■	■																			
1-5.	Adaptability tests are conducted both at DAR Experiment Farms and CF's fields.	■	■																			
2-1.	Based on the adaptability tests, water-saving cultivation is tested and studied for localizing methods for water-saving cultivation.	■	■																			
2-2.	Through trials at the CF's field, the methods for water-saving cultivation adapted to local conditions are proved, and the cultivation manual is drafted.	■	■																			
2-3.	Extension agents and CF are trained for the water-saving cultivation adapted to local conditions.	■	■																			
3-1.	As part of the baseline study, the soil study is conducted in the project sites from aspects of fertility and physical properties.	■	■																			
3-2.	Testing for improving soil fertility and physical properties is conducted, and methods for the improvement are studied.	■	■																			
3-3.	The methods for improving soil fertility and physical properties that are affordable to farmers (soil improvement technologies) are examined.	■	■																			
3-4.	Through trials at the CF's fields, the methods for the soil improvement technologies that are adapted to the soil conditions are proved, and the soil improvement manual is drafted.	■	■																			
3-5.	Extension agents and CF are trained for the soil improvement technologies that are adapted to local conditions.	■	■																			
4-1.	As part of the baseline study, water resources and water use by farmers are studied at pilot sites, and challenges are identified.	■	■																			
4-2.	Water-harvesting technologies applicable to CDZ are tested at Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo and the CF's field.	■	■																			
4-3.	Water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to farmer field in CDZ are tested at Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo and the CF's field.	■	■																			
4-4.	Through the above verification tests, guideline and/or manual for water-harvesting technologies and water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to CDZ are drafted.	■	■																			
4-5.	Combined methods for water-saving cultivation and water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to farmers in the pilot sites are recommended.	■	■																			
Project evaluation by Japanese Study Team and Government of Myanmar																						

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RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
THE PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SAVING
AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
AGREED UPON BETWEEN
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Nay Pyi Taw, XXXXX, 2012

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Director General
Department of Agricultural Planning
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Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Mr.
Chief Representative
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Japan International Cooperation
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Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Based on the minutes of meeting on the Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Development for Water Saving Agriculture Technology in the Central Dry Zone (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) signed on February 29, 2012 between Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (hereinafter referred to as “MOAI”) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”), JICA held a series of discussions with MOAI to develop a detailed plan of the Project.

Both parties agreed the details of the Project and the main points discussed as described in the Appendix 1 and the Appendix 2 respectively.

Both parties also agreed that MOAI and the counterpart to JICA, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period in order to contribute toward social and economic development of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as “GOM”).

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme and the Note Verbales exchanged on 22 February 2012 between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as “GOJ”) and GOM.

Appendix 1: Project Description

Appendix 2: Main Points Discussed

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. BACKGROUND

The mainstay of the primary industries of Myanmar represented by agriculture sector where 61% of the total labor population is engaged and 32% of GDP as well as 17.5% of the export earnings are produced (2009). The new government of GOM has given higher priority to the issues such as food self-sufficiency, export promotion, and rural development through agriculture development in order to achieve food security and poverty alleviation.

In Central Dry Zone (CDZ) which is located in geographical centre of Myanmar, there is merely 700 ~ 1000 mm of annual rainfall (3000 mm in Delta area) with erratic duration of rainy season and with wide annual deviation. Therefore, it causes crop failure which makes farmers livelihood unconcern, unstable and insecure.

In CDZ, ratio of lowland farm and upland farm is 28%:72%, implying as much as about 30% of the whole farmlands could be cultivated with rice if sufficient rain or irrigation water is available. As a vast paddy area develops in Shwebo (Sagaing Region) and Meikthila (Mandalay) where are equipped with irrigation facilities. On the other hand, Legume crops and oil crops are grown in upland fields with rain-fed cultivation which has been exposed to unpredictable severe drought and degradation of farm soil fertility due to weakness of agriculture technologies to be adapted to agro-environmental condition of CDZ. For increasing and stabilizing agricultural production in CDZ, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI) is tackling development of water saving technologies from the aspects of 1) to introduce adoptable crops and its varieties, 2) to conserve soil fertility by prevention of soil erosion and improvement of cultivation practices and 3) to develop water saving irrigation on farm level in CDZ.

Therefore, this project is proposed by MOAI to improve local livelihood through increasing and stabilizing agricultural production by combination and improvement of water saving technologies.

II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

Details of the Project are described in the Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM) (Annex I) and the tentative Plan of Operation (PO) (Annex II)

1. Input

(1) Input by JICA

JICA will take, at its own expense, the following measures according to the normal procedures under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation:

(a) Dispatch of Experts

JICA will provide the services of the Japanese experts and other country's experts as follows;

(Long-term Experts)

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Chief Adviser / Dry Land Crop Cultivation, Water-Saving Irrigation,
Coordinator / Soil Improvement
(Short-Term Experts)

Horticulture, Seed Evaluation, Pest Control, Farmland Conservation,
Soil Analysis etc.

(b) Training

JICA will receive the Myanmar personnel with the Project to be responsible for technical training in other countries including Japan.

(c) Machinery and Equipment

Input will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and GOM during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

In case of importation, the Equipment under II-1 (1) (c) above will become the property of the GOM upon being delivered C.I.F. (cost, insurance and freight) to the Myanmar authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation.

Input other than indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and MOAI during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

(2) Input by MOAI

MOAI will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of MOAI's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-2;
- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment;
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA;
- (d) Travel permit for the JICA experts for official travel within Myanmar;
- (e) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service;
- (f) Credentials or identification cards;
- (g) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project;
- (h) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (i) Expenses necessary for transportation within Myanmar of the equipment referred to in II-6 (1) as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof; and
- (j) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into Myanmar from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project.

2. Implementation Structure

The Project organization chart is given in the Annex III. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

(1) MOAI

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- (a) Project Director
Director of MOAI will be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project.
- (b) Project Manager
Deputy Director of MOAI as the Project Manager, will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project.
- (c) Assignment of other necessary personnel

(2) The JICA Experts

The JICA experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to MOAI on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

(3) Joint Coordinating Committee

Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least once a year and whenever deems it necessary. JCC will approve an annual work plan, review overall progress, conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions on major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex IV. JCC will assign project director, manager and other C/P personnel.

8. Project Sites and Target Groups

(1) Project Sites

DAR Experiment Farms and contact farmers' field selected from the three townships (Nyaung Oo, Magway, Myingyang) in the Central Dry Zone

(2) Target Groups

Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo, other DAR Experiment Farms and DOA Township Offices in the three townships

9. Duration

Five (5) years from the date of dispatching Japanese Expert.

10. Reports

MOAI and the JICA experts will jointly prepare the following reports in English.

- (1) Progress reports on semiannual basis until the project completion
- (2) Project completion report at the time of project completion

11. Environmental and Social Considerations

MOAI agreed to abide by 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations' in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

III. UNDERTAKINGS OF MOAI and GOM

1. MOAI and GOM will take necessary measures to:

- (1) ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Myanmar

nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of Myanmar, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of Myanmar from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project; and

- (2) grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to the JICA experts referred to in II-1 (1) above and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to experts of third countries performing similar missions in Myanmar under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.
- (3) provide security-related information as well as measures to ensure the safety of the JICA experts;
- (4) permit the JICA experts to enter, leave and sojourn in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for the duration of their assignments therein and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fee;
- (5) exempt the JICA experts from taxes and any other charges on the equipment, machinery and other material necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (6) exempt the JICA experts from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments of allowances paid to them and /or remitted to them from abroad from their services in connection with the implementation of the Project; and
- (7) meet taxes and any other charges on the equipment, machinery and other material, referred to in II-1 above, necessary for the implementation of the Project.

2. MOAI will bear claims, if any arises, against the JICA experts resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Project, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the JICA experts.

IV. EVALUATION

JICA and MOAI will jointly conduct the following evaluations and reviews.

1. Mid-term review at the middle of the cooperation term
2. Terminal evaluation during the last six (6) months of the cooperation term.

JICA will conduct the following evaluations and surveys to mainly verify sustainability and impact of the Project and draw lessons. MOAI is required to provide necessary support for them.

1. Ex-post evaluation three (3) years after the project completion, in principle
2. Follow-up surveys on necessity basis

V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, MOAI will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of Myanmar.

VI. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

JICA and MOAI will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.

VII. AMENDMENTS

The record of discussions may be amended by the minutes of meetings between JICA and MOAI.

The minutes of meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

List of ANNEX

Annex I	Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM)
Annex II	Tentative Plan of Operation (PO)
Annex III	Project Organization Chart
Annex IV	A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee

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Annex I

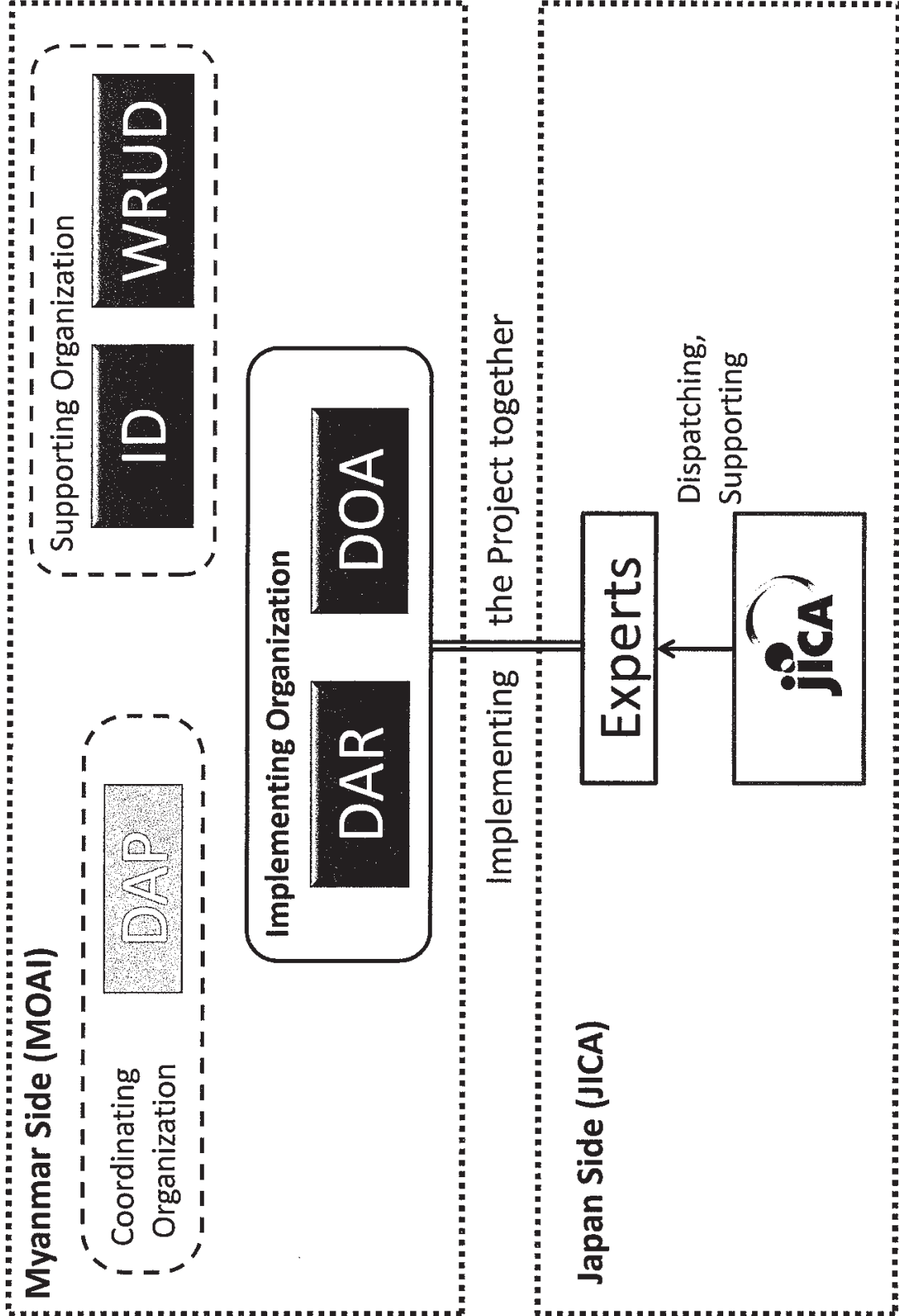
Project Design Matrix
(same as the ANNEX II of Minutes of Meetings)

Annex II

Tentative Plan of Operations
(same as the ANNEX II of Minutes of Meetings)

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Implementing Structure of the Project in CDZ



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A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

(Myanmar Side)

(1) Chair-Person

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI)

(2) Secretary

Director General, Department of Agriculture Planning (DAP), MOAI

(3) Members

- Director General of Department of Agriculture research (DAR), MOAI
- Director General of Department of Agriculture (DOA), MOAI
- Director General of Irrigation Department (ID), MOAI
- Director General of Water Resources Utilization Department (WRUD), MOAI
- Project Director of the Project
- Project Manager of the Project

(Japan Side)

- Chief Representative, JICA Myanmar Office
- Experts assigned to the Project
- Other Japanese personnel concerned dispatched by JICA, as and when required

Note;

Officials of the Embassy of Japan and others may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee as Observers.

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MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED

1. Both sides confirmed that Irrigation Department (ID) and Water Resources Utilization Department (WRUD) would be members of JCC, and the both departments would provide technical support for the Project.
2. JICA requested MOAI to take necessary procedures for smooth dispatching the JICA experts.
3. For securing sustainability of the Project, JICA suggested GOM side to reconsider budget allocation of transportation and travel allowance/ daily allowance for extension agents.

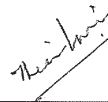
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RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
THE PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SAVING
AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
AGREED UPON BETWEEN
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Nay Pyi Taw, December 20, 2012



Mr. Masahiko TANAKA
Chief Representative
Myanmar Office
Japan International Cooperation Agency
JAPAN



Dr. Thein Lwin
Director General
Department of Agricultural Research
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar



U Kyaw Win
Director General
Department of Agriculture
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar


Based on the minutes of meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Development for Water Saving Agriculture Technology in the Central Dry Zone (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") signed on February 29th, 2012 between Department of Agricultural Research (hereinafter referred to as "DAR") , Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "DOA") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), JICA held a series of discussions with DAR, DOA and relevant organizations to develop a detailed plan of the Project.

Both parties agreed the details of the Project and the main points discussed as described in the Appendix 1 and the Appendix 2 respectively.

Both parties also agreed that DAR and DOA, the counterpart to JICA, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period in order to contribute toward social and economic development of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme and the Note Verbales exchanged on February 22nd, 2012 between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as "GOM").

Appendix 1: Project Description
Appendix 2: Main Points Discussed



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. BACKGROUND

The mainstay of the primary industries of Myanmar represented by agriculture sector where 61% of the total labor population is engaged and 32% of GDP as well as 17.5% of the export earnings are produced (2009). The new government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (GOM) has given higher priority to the issues such as food self-sufficiency, export promotion, and rural development through agriculture development in order to achieve food security and poverty alleviation.

In Central Dry Zone (CDZ) which is located in geographical centre of Myanmar, there is merely 700 ~ 1000 mm of annual rainfall (3000 mm in Delta area) with erratic duration of rainy season and with wide annual deviation. Therefore, it causes crop failure which makes farmers livelihood unconcern, unstable and insecure.

In CDZ, ratio of lowland farm and upland farm is 28%:72%, implying as much as about 30% of the whole farmlands could be cultivated with rice if sufficient rain or irrigation water is available. As a vast paddy area develops in Shwebo (Sagaing Region) and Meikthila (Mandalay Region) where are equipped with irrigation facilities. On the other hand, Leguminous crops and oil crops are grown in upland with rainfed condition which has been exposed to unpredictable severe drought and degradation of farm soil fertility due to weakness of agriculture technologies to be adapted to agro-environmental condition of CDZ. For increasing and stabilizing agricultural production in CDZ, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI) is tackling development of water saving technologies from the aspects of 1) to introduce adoptable crops and its varieties, 2) to conserve soil fertility by prevention of soil erosion and improvement of cultivation practices and 3) to develop water saving irrigation on farm level in CDZ.

Therefore, this project is proposed by MOAI to improve local livelihood through increasing and stabilizing agricultural production by combination and improvement of water saving technologies.

II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

Details of the Project are described in the Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM) (Annex I) and the tentative Plan of Operation (Annex II)

1. Input

(1) Input by JICA

JICA will take, at its own expense, the following measures according to the normal procedures under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation:

(a) Dispatch of Experts

JICA will provide the services of the Japanese experts and other country's experts as follows;

(Long-term Experts)

Chief adviser / Dryland Crop Cultivation, Water-Saving Irrigation, Integrated Pest Management and Project Coordinator

(Short-Term Experts)

Socio-economic Survey, Agro-environmental Survey, Horticulture, Seed

Evaluation, Pest and Disease Control, Farmland conservation, Soil Analysis, Post-harvest Technology, etc..

(b) Training

JICA will receive the Myanmar personnel with the Project to be responsible for technical training in other countries including Japan.

(c) Machinery and Equipment

Input will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and GOM during the implementation of the Project, especially the machineries and equipment for pre-harvest to post-harvest, as necessary.

In case of importation, the Equipment under II-1 (1) (c) above will become the property of the GOM upon being delivered C.I.F. (cost, insurance and freight) to the Myanmar authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation.

Input other than indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and DAR, DOA during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

(2) Input by DAR and DOA

DAR and DOA will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of DAR's and DOA's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-2;
- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment;
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA;
- (d) Travel permit for JICA experts for official travel within Myanmar;
- (e) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service;
- (f) Credentials or identification cards;
- (g) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project;
- (h) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (i) Expenses necessary for transportation within Myanmar of the equipment referred to in II-6 (1) as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof; and
- (j) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into Myanmar from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project.

2. Implementation Structure

The Project organization chart is given in the Annex III. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

(1) DAR and DOA

(a) Project Director

Director General of DAR will be responsible for overall administration

and implementation of the Project.

(b) Project Manager

Project Manager will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project.

(c) Assignment of other necessary personnel

Project Director, Project Manager and other necessary personnel will be assigned in the first JCC. Myanmar side explained that they will select right person from among directors in MOAI as the Project Director. JCC will give the Project Director authority to be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project. The team requested that DAR personnel should be assigned to the position.

(2) JICA Experts

The JICA experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to DAR and DOA on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

(3) Joint Coordinating Committee

Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least once a year and whenever deems it necessary. JCC will approve an annual work plan, review overall progress, conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions on major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex IV.

3. Project Sites and Target groups

(1) Project Sites

DAR Experiment Farms and contact farmers' field selected from the three townships (Nyaung Oo, Magway, Myingyang) in Central Dry Zone

(2) Target groups

Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo, DOA Nyaung Oo Management Office, other DAR Experiment Farms and DOA Township Offices in the three townships.

4. Duration

Five (5) years from the date of dispatching Japanese Expert.

5. Reports

DAR, DOA and JICA experts will jointly prepare the following reports in English.

(1) Progress report on semiannual basis until the project completion

(2) Project completion report at the time of project completion

6. Environmental and Social Considerations

DAR and DOA agreed to abide by 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations' in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

III. UNDERTAKINGS OF DAR, DOA and GOM

1. DAR, DOA and GOM will take necessary measures to:

- (1) ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Myanmar nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of Myanmar, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of Myanmar from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project; and
- (2) grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to the JICA experts referred to in II-1 (1) above and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to experts of third countries performing similar missions in Myanmar under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.
- (3) provide security-related information as well as measures to ensure the safety of the JICA experts;
- (4) permit the JICA experts to enter, leave and sojourn in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for the duration of their assignments therein and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fee;
- (5) exempt the JICA experts from taxes and any other charges on the equipment, machinery and other material necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (6) exempt the JICA experts from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments of allowances paid to them and /or remitted to them from abroad from their services in connection with the implementation of the Project; and
- (7) meet taxes and any other charges on the equipment, machinery and other material, referred to in II-1 above, necessary for the implementation of the Project.

2. DAR and DOA will bear claims, if any arises, against the JICA experts resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Project, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the JICA experts.

IV. EVALUATION

JICA, DAR and DOA will jointly conduct the following evaluations and reviews.

1. Mid-term review at the middle of the cooperation term
2. Terminal evaluation during the last six (6) months of the cooperation term.

JICA will conduct the following evaluations and surveys to mainly verify sustainability and impact of the Project and draw lessons. The DAR and DOA are required to provide necessary support for them.

1. Ex-post evaluation three (3) years after the project completion, in principle
2. Follow-up surveys on necessity basis

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V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, DAR and DOA will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of Myanmar.

VI. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

JICA, DAR and DOA will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.

VII. AMENDMENTS

The record of discussions may be amended by the minutes of meetings between JICA, DAR and DOA.

The minutes of meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

List of ANNEX

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Annex I | Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM) |
| Annex II | Tentative Plan of Operation (PO) |
| Annex III | Project Organization Chart |
| Annex IV | A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee |



MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED

1. Both sides confirmed that Irrigation Department (ID) and Water Resources Utilization Department (WRUD) would be members of Joint Coordinating Committee, and the both departments would provide technical support for the Project.
2. JICA requested MOAI to take necessary procedures for smooth dispatching Japanese experts.
3. For securing sustainability of the Project, GOM allocate necessary budget allocation of transportation and Travel Allowance/ Daily Allowance for extension workers.

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Project Design Matrix (PDM)
 Project Name: Project for Development of Water Saving Agriculture Technology in the Central Dry Zone (CDZ)
 Duration of the Project: Five (5) years from XX 2013
 Project Sites: DAR Experiment Farms and contact farmers' field selected from the three townships (Nyaung Oo, Magway, Myingyang) in the Central Dry Zone
 Target Groups: Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo, other DAR Experiment Farms and DOA Township Offices in the three townships

Version 0.2 Dates: 20 December 2012

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal In CDZ (especially the non-irrigated areas where upland farming is a main form of agriculture), an agricultural income is stabilized as a result of the spread of water-saving agricultural technologies which are suitable to CDZ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After X years from the end of this project, the number of farmers who introduced and continued to use water-saving agricultural technologies developed in this project more than X cropping seasons, increased X%. - For X years after the end of this project, the average agricultural income of the farmers who introduced the water-saving agricultural technology developed in this project continuously exceeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reports by DOA - Township Offices - Upland crop production data classified by TS - Weather statistics - Related study reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective implementation of the extension services by DOA - Cultivation technologies developed in the Project are accepted by farmers including other than Pilot Site. - No extreme fall of market price of the main crops in CDZ. - No drastic change on the policy related to rural development and poverty alleviation in Myanmar
<p>Project Purpose Water-saving agriculture technologies that are adapted to CDZ are established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water-saving agricultural technology developed in this project are introduced by the X% farmer in Project Site and carried out more than X cropping seasons. - In Project Site, crop yields increased X% at the farmers who used the water-saving agricultural technology developed in this project. - In Project Site, X% of Farmers, who used the water-saving agricultural technology developed in this project, evaluate that this technology is effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reports by DOA - Township Offices - Annual reports by DAR - Experiment Farms - Progress reports by the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued support extended by the government organizations including ID - Cooperation of DAR and DOA is carried out smoothly
<p>Outputs 1 New and/or conventional crops and promising varieties that are adaptable to CDZ are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within a half year from beginning of the project, the baseline study is conducted and consumer needs for the local agriculture products are identified. - X% or more of the sampled farmers adopt the new and/or existing crops and their superior varieties that are recommended by the project based on the consumer needs. - By selling the new and/or existing crops and their superior varieties that are recommended by the project based on the consumer needs, an average sales amount of the sampled farmers for such crops/varieties increases by X% or more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study reports of Dryland Crop Research Centre - Progress reports of the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project - Progress reports of the individual experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No severe outbreak of diseases and pest - No extreme weather anomalies that obstruct farming and irrigation - No surge of costs for seeds, production materials, and small-scale irrigation of DAR and DOA
<p>2 Cultivation technologies are improved so that these can match the environments of CDZ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivation technologies adapted to local conditions are established for the selected new and/or existing crops and their superior varieties, and these technologies are implemented X times in total (2 times per year) at DAR Experiment Farm. - Appropriate technical manual for cultivation technologies are prepared. - X or more persons of the extension agents who can apply the above manual and implement cultivation technologies are built up. - Verification test by applying the above manual is conducted X times or more (1 time or more per year) by the project at the contact farmer's field. - The cultivation that is applied with the above manual is implemented by X% or more of the sampled farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports of the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project - Progress reports of the individual experts 	

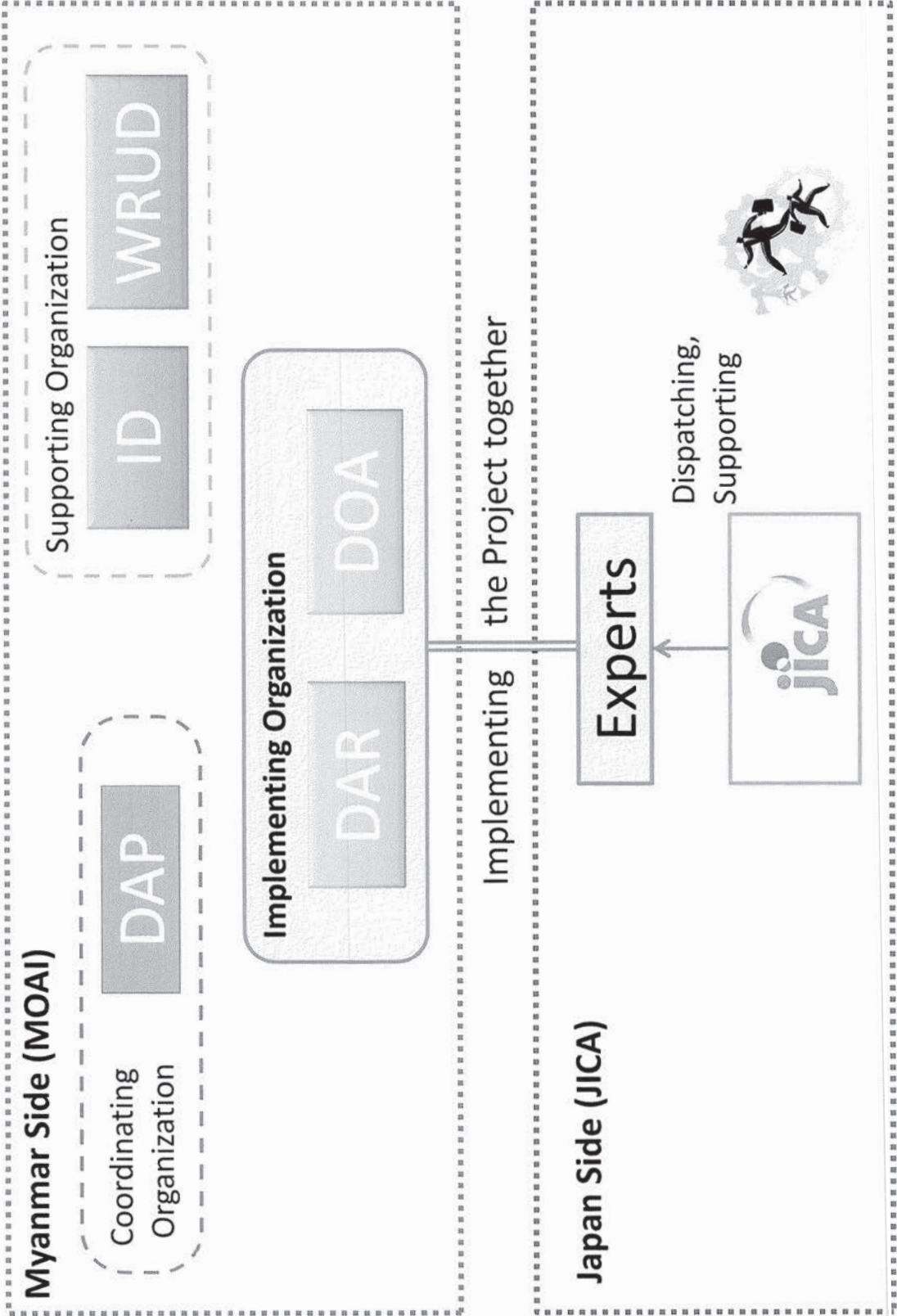
<p>3 Technologies for farm maintenance including control of soil environment (nutrients, water retention, etc.) are improved so that these can match the environments of CDZ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within a half year from beginning of the project, the baseline study is conducted and soil conditions of the project target area are identified. - The soil improvement technologies that are adapted to the local conditions are established. - Technical manual for the soil improvement technologies is prepared. - X or more persons of the extension agents who can apply the above manual and implement the soil improvement technologies are built up. - Verification test by applying the above manual is conducted X times or more (1 time or more per year) by the project at the contact farmers' field. - The soil improvement that is applied with the above manual is implemented by X% or more of the sampled farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports of the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project - Progress reports of the individual experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports of the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project - Progress reports of the individual experts
<p>4 Water-saving irrigation technologies that are adaptable to pilot sites in CDZ are developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The study report on water resources and water use by farmers at pilot sites is drafted. - Technical guideline and/or manual for the water-harvesting and water-saving irrigation technologies are prepared. - The recommendation for combined methods for water-saving cultivation and water-saving irrigation technologies is prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports of the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project - Progress reports of the individual experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports of the project - Records on workshops and training prepared by the project - Progress reports of the individual experts
<p>Activities</p>		<p>Inputs</p>	
<p>0 The baseline study is conducted.</p>		<p>Inputs from Myanmar</p>	
<p>1-1 As part of the baseline study, a study on the needs of farmers for and local markets for crops and varieties of CDZ is conducted.</p>		<p>a. Human Resources</p>	
<p>1-2 Pilot sites and contact farmers (CF) are selected in CDZ.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director, Project Manager - Counterpart Personnel 	
<p>1-3 Based on results of the baseline study, potential crops and varieties are selected from those collected at international and domestic agriculture research institutes.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of JCC 	
<p>1-4 Varietal trials are conducted at Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Facilities 	
<p>1-5 Adaptability tests are conducted both at DAR Experiment Farms and CF's fields.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference rooms for workshops and seminars 	
<p>2-1 Based on the regional adaptability tests, cultivation technologies are tested and studied for localizing cultivation technologies.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office space for experts and support staff 	
<p>2-2 Through trials at the CF's field, cultivation technologies adapted to local conditions are proved, and the cultivation manual is drafted.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials necessary for administrative work for the Project 	
<p>2-3 Extension agents and CF are trained for cultivation technologies adapted to local conditions.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Project counterpart budget 	
<p>3-1 As part of the baseline study, the soil study is conducted in the project sites from aspects of fertility and physical properties.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs for communication and coordination, and administrative tasks related to the Project. 	
<p>3-2 Testing for improving soil fertility and physical properties is conducted, and methods for the improvement are studied.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily allowances, accommodation and transportation costs of the project counterpart personnel during project implementation. 	
<p>3-3 The methods for improving soil fertility and physical properties that are affordable to farmers (soil improvement technologies) are examined.</p>		<p>Inputs from Japan</p>	
<p>3-4 Through trials at the CF's fields, the methods for the soil improvement technologies that are adapted to the soil conditions are proved, and the soil improvement manual is drafted.</p>		<p>a. Human Resources</p>	
<p>3-5 Extension agents and CF are trained for the soil improvement technologies that are adapted to local conditions.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long-term Experts as the Project Chief Advisor (Dryland Crop Cultivation), Water-Saving Irrigation, Integrated Pest Management and Project Coordinator - Short-term Experts (Socio-economic Survey, Agro-environmental Survey). 	
<p>4-1 As part of the baseline study, water resources and water use by farmers are studied at pilot sites, and challenges are identified.</p>			
<p>4-2 Water-harvesting technologies applicable to CDZ are tested at Dryland Crop Research Centre in Nyaung Oo and the CF's field.</p>			
<p>4-3 Water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to farmer field in CDZ are tested at Dryland Crop</p>			
<p>Pre-conditions</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterparts are arranged to implement this Project. 	

<p>Research Centre in Nyaung Oo and the CF's field.</p> <p>4-4 Through the above verification tests, guideline and/or manual for water-harvesting technologies and water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to CDZ are drafted.</p> <p>4-5 Combined methods for water-saving cultivation and water-saving irrigation technologies applicable to farmers in the pilot sites are recommended.</p>	<p>Horticulture, Seed valuation, Pest and Disease Control, Farmland conservation, Soil Analysis, Post-harvest Technology, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project office staff personnel b. <u>Short-term training opportunities for the project counterpart personnel in Japan and/or third countries</u> c. <u>Equipment</u> - Vehicles - Equipment for laboratory and experimental fields - Machineries and equipment for pre-harvest to post-harvest - Computers, office equipment etc. d. <u>Project operation costs</u> <p>Expenses for local activities.</p>	
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Implementing Structure of the Project in CDZ



A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

The Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") is composed of members listed below, will meet whenever necessity arises, in order to fulfill the following functions

1. Function

- (1) To formulate the annual work plan of the Project;
- (2) To review and control overall progress of the Project in accordance with the above-mentioned Plans and the Record of Discussions;
- (3) To discuss any other issue(s) pertinent to the smooth implementation of the Project.

2. Member List

(Myanmar Side)

(1) Chair-Person

Director General, Department of Agricultural Planning (DAP), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI)

(2) Members

- Director General of Department of Agricultural Research (DAR), MOAI
- Director General of Department of Agriculture (DOA), MOAI
- Deputy Director General of DAR, MOAI
- Director General of Irrigation Department (ID), MOAI
- Director General of Water Resources Utilization Department (WRUD), MOAI

(Japan Side)

- Chief Representative , JICA Myanmar Office
- Experts assigned to the Project
- Other Japanese personnel concerned dispatched by JICA, as and when required

Note;

Officials of the Embassy of Japan and others may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee as Observers.

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3. 調査日程

			Official Mission Member (Mr. K. Kobayashi, Mr. Kashiwabara, Ms. Inoue)	Consultants (Mr. Terao and Dr. Y. Kobayashi)
1	2/12	日		Tokyo 11:45(TG643)→Bangkok16:45, 17:55 →Arrive at YGN 18:40(TG305)
2	2/13	月		10:00 Arrival meeting at JICA Myanmar Office 13:00 Move YGN to Nay Pyi Taw(NPT)
3	2/14	火		10:00 Meeting with DAP, 11:00 Meeting with MAS 13:00 Meeting with DAR, 15:00 Leave for Meikthila PM: Move NPT to Meiktila by car
4	2/15	水		AM: Visit Meiktila MAS office Move Meiktila to Nyaung Oo by car
5	2/16	木		AM: Visit DAR Dry Zone Research Centre PM: Visit MAS Nyaung Oo Farm and discussion
6	2/17	金		Visit Myingyang DAR Farm
7	2/18	土		Report preparation , Move to Nayung Oo to Magway
8	2/19	日	Tokyo 11:45 (TG643)→Bangkok16:45, 17:55 → Arrive at YGN 18:40(TG305)、 Airport pickup by Traders Hotel car	Visit Magway (Magway DAR farm/MAS) Return back to Nyaung Oo
9	2/20	月	09:30 Visit JICA Myanmar Office 11:00 Visit AusAID 14:00 Visit Seed Multiplication Project Office 15:00 Visit FAO	Visit farmer's field and interviews (or visit pilot sites of the development study)
10	2/21	火	Move YGN to NPT by air (05:40 Hotel → 06:00 Airport Check in → 07:00 Dept. YGN → 08:00 Arv. NPT airport) 10:00 Meeting with DAP, DAR, MAS, ID and WRUD 14:00 Visit DAR experimental farms at Yezin 18:00 Back to Hotel	Report preparation
11	2/22	水	08:00 NPT to Nyaung Oo via. Meiktila by car 16:00 Arv. Nyaung Oo、 Meeting in the mission	Preparation of PCM workshop Meeting in the mission
12	2/23	木	09:00 - 17:00 PCM workshop at Nyaung Oo	
13	2/24	金	08:00 Visit outreach villages nearby DAR farm 、 11:00 Visit MAS farm at Nyaung Oo visit 14:00 Visit DAR Dry Zone Agriculture Research Centre	
14	2/25	土	07:00 Move Nyaung Oo to Pakokku and Yesagyo 10:00 Visit OISCA farm at Yesagyo (meet with Mr. Fujii, Country Director, OISCA) 12:00 Lv. OISCA、 14:00 Pakkoku MAS township office、 16:00 Arv. Nyaung Oo	
15	2/26	日	08:00 Move Nyaung Oo to NPT by car	
16	2/27	月	10:00 Explanatory meeting on the project outline among DAP, MAS, DAR, ID and WRUD	
17	2/28	火	Finalizing the draft Minutes of Meeting (M/M) Discussion of M/M at MOAI (NPT)	
18	2/29	水	Signing of M/M at MOAI (NPT) Move NPT to YGN	
19	3/1	木	Report back to JICA Myanmar Office and EOJ Depart from YGN :19:40(TG306)→Bangkok21:35, 22:35	

4. 主要面談者リスト

1. 面談者

(1) Nay Pyi Taw

氏名	職位	組織
U Hla Kyaw	Director General	DAP
U Aung Hlaing	Director	DAP
U Khin Soe	Director General	DAR
Dr. Aung Kyi	Deputy Director General	DAR
U Aye Tun	General Manager	MAS
U Soe Myint Tun	Director	ID
U Kyi Swe	Deputy Director	ID
Dr. Mu Mu Than	Staff Officer	ID
U Kyi Htut Win	Director General	WRUD
Daw Nyo Nyo Win	Deputy Director	WRUD

(2) Nyaung Oo, Myingyan, Magway Township

氏名	職位	組織
Daw Khin Myint Kyi	Farm Manager	Nyaung Oo DAR Farm
U Win Soe	Senior Research Assistant	
Daw Mar Mar	Asst. Research Officer	
Daw Tin Than	Asst. Research Officer	
Daw Tin Tin Mar	Research Technician	
U Kyaw Myint	District Manager	MAS, Nyaung Oo District
U Tun Soe	Deputy Supervisor	MAS Nyaung Oo TS Office
Daw Myint San Kyi	Farm Manager	MAS TS Horticulture Farm
U Tin Maung Oo	Farm Manager	Myingyan DAR Farm
Daw Kyi	Township Manager	MAS Myingyan TS Office
Thein Htay Oo	Farm Manager	Magway DAR Farm
U Khine Min	Township Manager	MAS Magway TS Office

2. 訪問先

- ・農業灌漑省(MOAI)関係部局 (DAP、DAR、DOA、ID、WRUD)
- ・DAR および MAS の地方支所 (Nyaung Oo、Magway、Myingyan、Pakokku)
- ・他ドナー (FAO、AUSaid、UNDP、OISCA、World Vision)

以上

