マラウイ共和国
シレ川中流域における
村落振興・森林復旧プロジェクト
終了時評価報告書

平成27年 2 月
（2015年）

独立行政法人国際協力機構
マラウイ事務所

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序　　文

日本国政府はマラウイ国政府の要請に基づき、マラウイ国シレ川中流域の保全に向け、住民の生計向上に資する形で、土壌保全・森林保全に配慮した生産活動を普及することを目的とした協力をすることを決定し、これを受け国際協力機構は 2007 年 11 月から 5 年間の計画で「シレ川中流域における村落振興・森林復旧プロジェクト」を実施してきました。

国際協力機構は、5 年間の協力期間の終了を迎える本プロジェクトが、期待される成果を発現しつつ順調に実施されているかを包括的に検証するとともに、その結果を踏まえて、今後のプロジェクト活動に対する提言及び本プロジェクトフェーズ 2 形成に向けた教訓・提言の他、類似事業の実施にあたっての教訓を抽出するため、2012 年 6 月 2 日から 2012 年 6 月 23 日までの 22 日間にわたり、終了時評価調査団を派遣しました。調査団はマラウイ側評価メンバーと合同評価調査団を構成して現地調査を行い、その結果を合同評価レポートとして取りまとめ、マラウイ側調査団と日本側調査団の間で署名交換を行いました。

本報告書は、終了時評価調査時の調査及び協議に基づく結果を取りまとめ、今後の協力の更なる発展の指針となることを目的としております。なお、調査終了後、担当者交代等の事情により、本報告書作成まで時間を要してしまった点、深くお詫びいたします。

終わりに、これら一連の調査及び協議にご協力とご支援を頂いた関係者の皆様に対し、心より感謝申し上げます。

2015 年 2 月

独立行政法人国際協力機構
マラウイ事務所長　徳橋和彦

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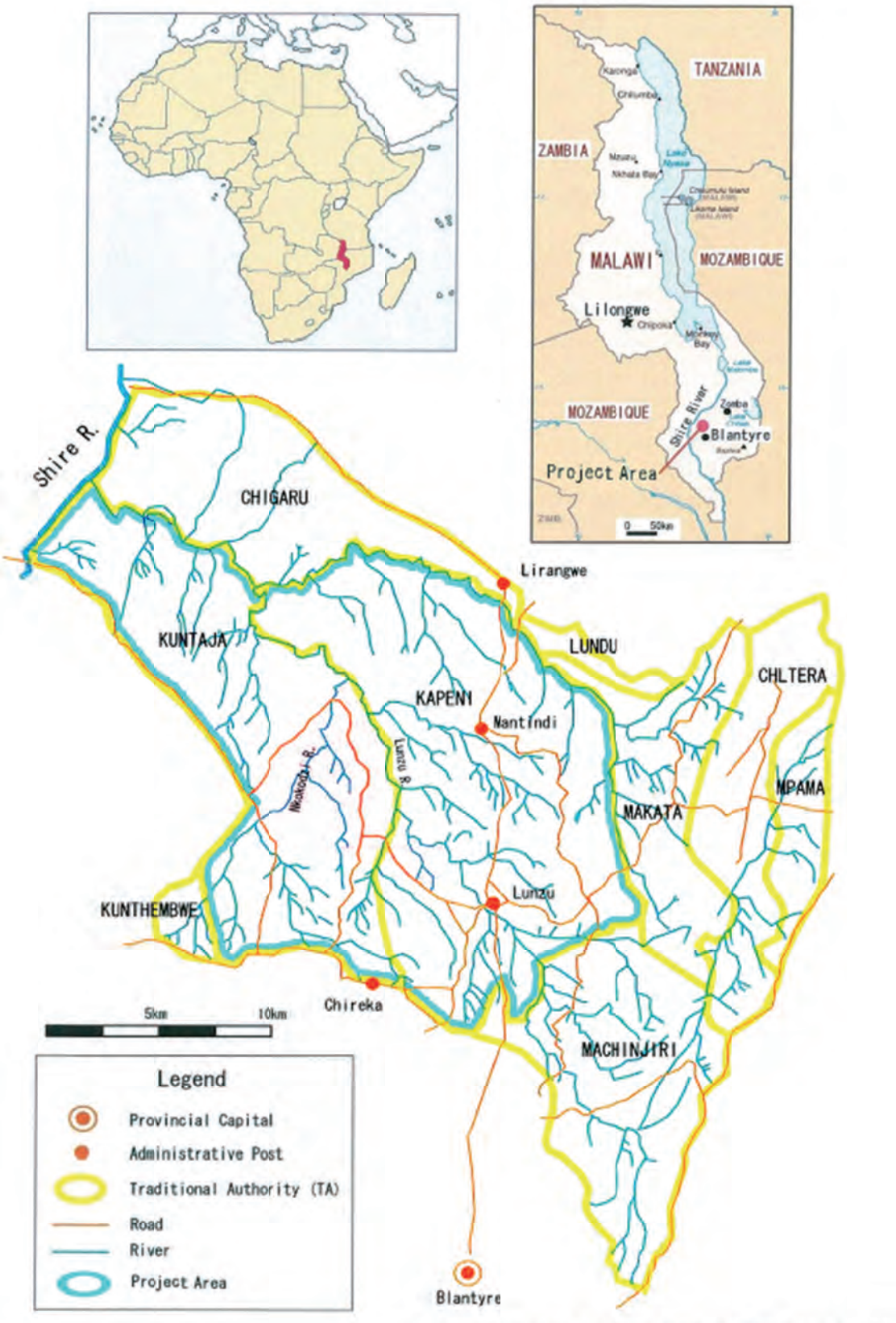

引用文献：マラウイ国シレ川中流域における農林復旧・村落振興モデル実証調査 ファイナルレポート 要約（2006年3月）独立行政法人国際協力機構

略　語　表

略語	正式名	日本語
ASWAP	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach	農業セクターワイドアプローチ
BWB	Blantyre Water Board	ブランタイヤ水道公社
C/P	Counterpart	カウンターパート
CCO	Conservation Coordination Officer	COVAMS 普及担当官（普及員）
CCO	Conservation Coordination Officers	普及員
COVAMS	Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire	シレ川中流域における村落振興・森林復旧プロジェクト
DC	District Commissioner	県知事
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi Limited	マラウイ電力供給会社
FISP	Food Input Subsidy Program	農業用投入資材補助金プログラム
FMO	Field Management Officer	フィールドマネジメントオフィサー
GOJ	Government of Japan	日本政府
GoM	Government of Malawi	マラウイ国政府
HH	Households	世帯
IGA	Income Generation Activity	収入創出活動、生計向上活動
IVTA	Integrated Village Training Approach	総合型村落研修アプローチ
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee	合同調整委員会
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	独立行政法人国際協力機構
JY	Japanese Yen	日本円
LF	Lead Farmer	リードファーマー
MGDS	Malawi Growth Development Strategy	マラウイ成長開発戦略
MK	Malawi Kwacha	マラウイクワチャ（マラウイの通貨単位）
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	覚書
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	非政府組織
ODA	Official Development Assistance	政府開発援助
OJT	On the Job Training	オンザジョブ・トレーニング
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マト

		リックス
PO	Plan of Operations	活動計画
PRODEFI	Project Communautaire de Developpement Forestier Integre	総合村落林業開発計画
SC	Steering Committee	プロジェクト運営委員会
SLM（P）	Sustainable Land Management（Programme）	持続的土地管理（プログラム）
STA	Senior Traditional Authority	伝統的大首長（領）
SVTA	Specified Village Training Approach	特定型村落研修アプローチ
TA	Traditional Authority	伝統的首長（領）、伝統的首領が管理する伝統的首長領の地区単位
TLC	Total Land Care (NGO)	トータルランドケア（NGO）
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	国連開発計画

評価調査結果要約表

1．案件の概要		
国名：マラウイ共和国		案件名：シレ川中流域における村落振興・森林復旧プロジェクト
分野：林業・森林保全		援助形態：技術協力プロジェクト
所轄部署	独立行政法人国際協力機構（JICA）マラウイ事務所	協力金額（評価時点）：4.1 億円
		相手国実施機関：環境・気候変動省 森林局、農業・食料安全保障省 土地資源保全局、ジェンダー・児童・社会福祉省 コミュニティ開発局
協力期間	（R/D）2007 年 8 月 5 年間（2007 年 11 月～2012 年 11 月）	日本側協力機関：

1－1　協力の背景と概要

マラウイ共和国（以下、「マラウイ」と記す）シレ川中流域は、当国最大の商業都市ブランタイヤ市の北部に位置するため、同市への農産物、電力等の供給において重要な地位を占めるが、同地域の森林資源は人口増加に伴う薪の採取と畑作地の拡大により急激に減少していった。森林の伐採が進んだことにより同地域の土地は保水能力、地力が低下し、農業生産性の減少や、流出土砂の河床への堆積によって同水系にある発電施設の能力も低下するなど、同地域のみならず広範な地域に悪影響が発生するに至った。

マラウイ政府は日本政府に対し、当地域の森林資源の減少を食い止める方策についての支援を依頼し、わが国は 1999 年から 2000 年までにマスタープラン調査を、2002 年から 2004 年度までに開発調査による実証調査を実施した。

マラウイ政府はわが国に対し、これまでの協力で有効性の実証された手法をより広範な地域に拡大することを目的とする技術協力プロジェクトの実施を要請し、これを受けた JICA は、環境・気候変動省森林局、農業・食料安全保障省土地資源保全局、ジェンダー・児童・社会福祉省コミュニティ開発局をカウンターパート（C/P）とし、2007 年 11 月から 2012 年 11 月までの 5 年間の予定で、「シレ川中流域における村落振興・森林復旧プロジェクト（COVAMS）」を開始し、現在、長期専門家 3 名が活動を行っている。

今次調査では、2012 年 11 月のプロジェクト終了を控え、本プロジェクトの終了時評価をマラウイ側と合同で実施した。

1－2　協力内容

（1）上位目標

対象村落において、村落住民が生計の向上を通じて持続可能な森林資源管理（土壌保全活動を含む）を実践する。

（2）プロジェクト目標

プロジェクト対象村落において、森林の保全復旧・土壌保全に配慮した育林と土壌浸食対策を含む各種生産活動が実践される。

（3）成果

1. プロジェクト対象村落において対象村落住民が、育林と土壌浸食対策を含んだ各種生産活動についての知識・技術を身につける。
2. プロジェクト対象村落住民が、育林と土壌浸食対策を含んだ各種生産活動に必要な資源にアクセスできるようになる。
3. プロジェクトカウンターパート機関（森林局、土地資源保全局、コミュニティ開発局等）

の育林と土壌浸食対策を含む各種生産活動に係る支援能力が向上する。

（4）投入（2012 年 6 月時点）

日本側：

専門家派遣:	3 名の長期専門家（チーフアドバイザー/森林資源管理/土壌浸食対策、農村開発、業務調整/森林資源管理/流域保全）、及び 2 名の短期専門家（参加型村落開発アドバイザー/PRODEFI[1]モデル監督・管理、広報強化アドバイザー）
本邦及び第三国研修：	26 名。2012 年 7 月以降、更に 3 名が本邦研修参加の予定。
機材供与：	約 32.1 百万クワチャ（車両 3 台及び自動二輪車 18 台含む）
現地活動費：	約 95.1 百万クワチャ（約 41.1 百万円）

マラウイ側：

C/P 配置：延べ 37 名	
施設・設備：	プロジェクト事務所（ブランタイヤ県森林局内）
活動経費：	約 28.9 百万クワチャ（約 6.3 百万円）

2． 評価調査団の概要

調査者	マラウイ側	
	Assistant Director, Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Management	Teddy Kamoto（総括）
	Chief Land Resources Conservation Officer, Land Resources Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Thomas Chigowo
	Senior Community Development Officer, Department of Community Development, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare	Robert Njewa
	Agricultural Communication Officer, Department of Agricultural Extension Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Kantambo Longwe
	日本側	
	JICA 国際協力専門員	羽鳥　祐之（総括/土壌保全）
	JICA マラウイ事務所　企画調査員	戸田　亜理子（評価管理）
	JICA 地球環境部森林・自然環境保全第二課	新井　雄喜（協力企画・技術普及）
	合同会社・適材適所 コンサルタント	嶋岡　和美（評価分析）
調査期間	2012 年 6 月 2 日～2012 年 6 月 23 日	終了時評価調査

3．評価結果の概要

3－1　実績の確認

（1）プロジェクト目標の達成状況

「対象村落において、森林の保全復旧・土壌保全に配慮した育林と土壌浸食対策を含む各種生産活動が実践される。」

指標 1：全世帯のうち、研修を受けた育林技術を取り入れている世帯の割合（50 村で 50%、119 村で 30%、75 村で 20%）

指標 2：全世帯のうち、研修を受けた土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れている世帯の割合（50

[1] 総合村落林業開発計画（Project Communautaire de Développement Forestier Intégré au Senegal）

村で 50%、119 村で 30%、75 村で 20%）
指標 3：全世帯のうち、その他の生産活動を実践している世帯の割合（IVTA[2]対象の 9 村で 30%）

対象地域における育林と土壌浸食対策を含む生産活動の普及を目指すプロジェクト目標はおおむね達成されたと評価できる。しかしながら、モニタリングの信頼性及び精度向上への対応が必要である。

育林技術を取り入れている世帯の割合は、244 村の村長が村内のクラン（氏族・親族単位のまとまり）に対して行った聞き取り結果の集計によると、50 村で 78.1%、119 村で 76.1%、75 村で 67.9%である（指標 1）。また、土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れている世帯の割合は、50 村で 45.9%、119 村で 32.2%、75 村で 15.1%に達している（指標 2）。

なお、プロジェクトの実施戦略が IVTA から特定型村落研修アプローチ（SVTA）に変わり、全 244 村への育林及び土壌浸食対策技術の普及に焦点が定まった後、その他の生産活動への支援は限定的なものとなり、プロジェクトの活動は縮小したが、中間レビュー時点（2010 年 6 月）で、IVTA 対象の 7 村について 100%の達成を遂げている（指標 3）。

なお、本プロジェクトにおいては、対象地域を 2 TA[3]全域 244 村への拡大を行ったが、他地域への普及にかかる取り組みは含まれておらず、244 村での上記活動実施に焦点を置いたプロジェクト活動として実施した。

- IVTA：本アプローチはプロジェクト設計段階で採用されたアプローチで、セネガル総合村落林業開発計画プロジェクト（PRODEFI）で開発された「PRODEFI モデル」の原則に基づく、研修を中心としたアプローチである。
- SVTA：育林及び土壌浸食対策のみに関する技術をより多くの村落に普及させることを優先するため、これらの特定（Specified）分野のみに内容を絞り込み、リードファーマーにより研修を実施するアプローチである。

（2）成果の達成状況

成果 1　「対象村落住民が、育林と土壌浸食対策を含んだ各種生産活動についての知識・技術を身につける。」

指標 1-1：50 村における全世帯数に対する研修参加世帯の割合（70%）
指標 1-2：50 村における研修参加者のうち技能を習得した参加者の割合（75%）
指標 1-3：対象 244 村の各村に 1 つのデモンストレーション圃場が設置される。
指標 1-4：リードファーマー(LF)が育林及び土壌浸食対策の研修を実施している村の数（244 村）

おおむね達成されたと評価できるが、モニタリングの信頼性及び精度の向上を必要とする状況にある。

プロジェクトでは参加世帯ではなく参加者の数を集計しているため、参加者数を全世帯数で除した数値をある程度合理性を有するものとみなすと、育林研修には 73.9%の、土壌浸食対策研修には 73.5%の世帯が参加している（指標 1-1）。一方、プロジェクトでは実践者ではなく実践世帯の数を集計しており、研修参加世帯数（実際は参加者数）に対する実践世帯の割合は、2011 年で、育林については 78.1%（3,926 世帯）、土壌浸食対策については 45.9%（2,307 世帯）に達している（指標 1-2）。244 村の 95%にあたる 232 村でデモンストレーション圃場が一カ所以上設置され（指標 1-3）、LF による研修が、育林では 209 村（85.7%）、土壌浸食対策では 215 村（88.1%）で行われた（指標 1-4）。

なお、研修参加世帯の割合（指標 1-1）については、中間レビュー時（2010 年 6 月）に比べ、50 村で、育林研修及び土壌浸食対策研修の参加世帯割合が、それぞれ 20%から 73.9%、及び 34%

[2] 総合型村落研修アプローチ
[3] Traditional Authority、伝統的首長（領）、伝統的首領が管理する伝統的首長領の地区単位。

から 73.5%に増えている。

成果 2　「対象村落住民が、育林と土壌浸食対策を含んだ各種生産活動に必要な資源にアクセスできるようになる。」

指標 2-1：50 村における研修参加世帯のうち、必要な資源に関する情報を入手できた世帯の割合（75%）
指標 2-2：50 村における研修参加世帯のうち、必要な資源を入手することが出きた世帯の割合（50%）

部分的に達成したと評価できる。50 村において、リソース（資源）に関する情報は、育林研修参加者にのみ研修時に普及員（以下 CCO）を通じて配布された。2011 年度の育林研修参加者数は 3,713 名であり、その全員が情報を入手できたことになる（指標 2-1）。また、多くの開発支援プログラムや NGO は、個々の世帯や個人を支援対象とはせず、村民のグループや村を単位に支援を行っていることから、本指標の達成状況をはかるデータはプロジェクトでは集計されていない（指標 2-2）。

成果 3　「カウンターパートの、育林と土壌浸食対策を含む各種生産活動に係る支援能力が向上する。」

指標 3-1：50 村における研修参加世帯のうち、必要な資源に関する情報を入手できた世帯の割合（75%）
指標 3-2：ガイドラインが作成される。
指標 3-3：ガイドラインを十分に理解し適用できるカウンターパートの割合（75%）

おおむね達成されたと評価できる。すべての CCO を対象に 53 回の研修が、2007 年 11 月から 2012 年 6 月の間、ほぼ毎月実施された。内容は、育林・土壌浸食対策・ガリ[4]対策などの技術分野のみならず、プロジェクト管理、コンピュータ研修、海外研修参加者との成果共有セッションなど多岐にわたっている（指標 3-1）。IVTA ガイドラインは、2009 年に作成され、SVTA ガイドラインは、2010 年初めにドラフトが作成され、その後、CCO や LF からのフィードバックを反映した修正が行われ、2012 年 4 月に最終版が完成した（指標 3-2）。終了時評価時点で活動中の全 18 名の CCO に対する質問票調査では、全員が、農民に技術指導を行う LF を訓練する研修の実施に自信を持っていると回答し、8 名がガイドラインを理解するのに困難はなかったと述べている。また、日本人長期専門家は、CCO はプロジェクトスタッフ間での十分な協議・話し合い及び現場での農民との実践を通じて、十分にガイドラインを理解していると回答している（指標 3-3）。

（3）上位目標の達成見込み

「対象村落において、村落住民が生計の向上を通じて持続可能な森林資源管理（土壌保全活動を含む）を実践する。」

指標 1：対象 244 村において、樹木の眺望及び林産物へのアクセスが改善されたと認識す世帯の割合（60%）
指標 2：対象 244 村において、生計が向上した世帯の割合（60%）
指標 3：対象 244 村の全世帯のうち、研修を受けた育林技術を取り入れている世帯の割合（60%）
指標 4：対象 244 村の全世帯のうち、研修を受けた土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れている世帯の割合（60%）

土壌浸食対策技術を実践した多くの世帯が既にメイズの収量増加を経験しており、育林についても技術は広く普及していることが確認された。したがって、プロジェクト目標を達成し、

[4] 雨水など集約した水の流れによって地表面が削られてできた地形のこと。

CCOs による適切なフォローアップや LF を活用した技術指導及びモニタリングが継続されるならば、上位目標が達成される見込みは高いとみられる。樹木の眺望及び林産物へのアクセスの改善並びに生計向上の推移を測るモニタリングについては、ベースラインの把握とともに早急に計画・実施される必要がある。

3－2　評価結果の要約

5 段階評価の結果は以下の通りである。

（1）妥当性

妥当性は高い。森林管理及び土壌保全の進展を目指す本プロジェクトは、貧困削減と持続可能な土地管理による食糧安全保障を重視する「マラウイ成長開発戦略 II（Malawi Growth Development Strategy (MGDS) II: 2011-2016）」に沿った「国家森林プログラム」及び「農業セクターワードアプローチ（ASWAP）」と政策の方向性を一にしており、わが国の『対マラウイ共和国・国別援助方針』においては、「農業開発・自然資源管理プログラム」の下に位置づけられている。また、シレ川中流域は、マラウイにおいて依然政策上の優先度の高いエリアである。

プロジェクトが訓練した LF を住民研修の講師とする SVTA の導入は、プロジェクトの直接受益者である対象 244 村住民の食糧安全保障に対する喫緊のニーズ、及び技術の迅速な普及拡大というプロジェクト戦略の両方に的確に対応し、その優位性を発揮した。

（2）有効性

有効性は高い。本プロジェクトのプロジェクト目標はおおむね達成されている。また、3 つの成果はいずれもプロジェクト目標達成に資するものであり、成果 1（村民による技術の習得）及び成果 3（C/P の能力強化）の達成度は高く、プロジェクト目標達成に大きく貢献している。他方、成果 2（村民が生産活動に必要な資源にアクセスする能力の向上）については、投入有効活用の観点から活動のスコープは縮小されたが、そのことによって新戦略の下でのプロジェクト目標達成に間接的に貢献したと解釈することができる。

なお、各成果指標のモニタリングについては、信頼性及び精度向上への対応の必要性が認められる。

（3）効率性

効率性はおおむね高い。日本及びマラウイ側双方の投入は、人的投入、供与機材、現地活動費とも計画に沿って効果的に使われ、成果の産出に結びついている。限られた投入を技術普及の面的拡大に集中し、効率的に活用することにより、当初計画された人的投入（20 人の CCO 及び 3 人の日本人長期専門家）及びプロジェクト期間（5 年間）を変えずに対象村落及び世帯数を大幅に増やした。

ただし、研修を主たる活動とするプロジェクトの円滑な実施に欠かせない運営管理（プロジェクト・マネジメント）の活動については、多くの C/P が兼務でプロジェクトに参加していたことから、彼らは技術移転の対象分野とは位置づけられておらず、実質的には日本人専門家が指揮を執り、活動量のかなりの部分を運営管理業務に費やした。

（4）インパクト（見込み）

本終了時評価調査時点では、既述のとおり、上位目標達成の兆候が認められ、正のインパクトが発現しているが、一部に負のインパクト（対象村落村長に生じた誤解）が認められ、適切な対応が必要である。

現地調査時の聞き取りから、本プロジェクトが普及した育林及び土壌浸食対策技術の有用性は住民の中に広く認知されつつあり、その技術を実践しメイズを増産させた経験から自力での生計向上の可能性に自信をもつ住民の増えていることが確認された。

なお、シレ川への土壌流出低減に向けた本プロジェクトの貢献について、プロジェクトチームが行った調査の結果は次の通りである。2011 年の土壌保全活動実践者数（等高線畝立て技術の実践世帯数）は 9,400 世帯と推計され、全 244 村の 33,500 世帯の 28%を占める。これらの実践世帯が耕作するメイズ畑（2,360ha）を保全された農地と想定し、プロジェクトが Chiwalo 及び Chuma の 2 村に設置したデモンストレーション圃場で測定された土壌流出量を基に算定すると、12,000m^3 から 87,000m^3 の土壌流出（浸食）が免れた計算になる。

（5）持続性（見込み）

組織・財政面での持続性の確保が課題である。

政策・制度面：

育林や土壌浸食対策を含む生産活動の促進に向けた住民を対象とする研修の実施は、政府（森林部門及び土地資源保全部門）の役割でありコアビジネスであると認識されており、この政策環境は今後も継続することが見込まれる。また、森林管理及び土壌保全セクターの制度機構に大きな変更はないことから、実施体制面での持続性も見込まれる。

組織・財政面：

本プロジェクトは、既存の組織体制を基に、森林局（環境・気候変動省）、農業普及サービス局（農業・食料安全保障省）及びコミュニティ開発局（ジェンダー・児童・社会福祉省）の県レベルの職員を組織・訓練した普及員（CCO：森林官・農業普及官・コミュニティ開発官の兼任）が、本来業務で管轄している村落を基本として、本プロジェクトのために設定された担当村落の住民を対象に研修活動を計画・実施するものである。そのため、担当村落における更なる技術の普及、フォローアップ、及びモニタリングの活動については、それに必要な予算措置が各部局において行われるならば、今後も CCO であった担当官の本来業務の一部として継続される可能性は大きい。終了時評価調査の時点では、農業普及官及びコミュニティ開発官が所属部署（県の農業局及び地域開発局）で 2012/2013 年度の予算申請を行ったことが確認されている。こうした取り組みを進め、本プロジェクト対象村落についてフォローアップ及びモニタリングを行う体制を、プロジェクト終了後に適切に再編成して既存の体制に組み込むことにより、組織・財政面での持続性の確保されることが見込まれる。

技術面：

住民が技術の有用性に自信を深め、積極的にその技術を活用するならば、住民レベルでの技術の持続は十分に見込まれる。更に、住民が習得した技術や知識の定着に向けて、実施機関（CCO）による適切なフォローアップや LF を活用した技術指導及びモニタリングが継続して行われるならば、持続性は一層高まることが期待できる。

なお、CCO の担当村落における活動の持続性を確保するためには、彼（女）らの交通手段の確保、すなわち、各自に貸与された自動二輪車と燃料の支給を継続することが非常に重要である。

3－3　効果発現に貢献した要因及び阻害要因

（1）貢献要因

・SVTA によって導入された技術が農民のニーズである食料確保に合致していた。
・農民が実践しやすい簡易で低コストの既存技術の指導により農民の理解・実践促進につながった。
・LF への研修講師料支払いにより、LF が責任感を持ち、村での研修実施促進につながった。
・CCO の交通手段の確保（各自に自動二輪車と燃料チケットを貸与・支給）により機動力が向上し、CCO による農民の訪問や支援といった活動の原動力になった。
・研修参加カードなど、村民の研修参加を促進させるための各種ツールの開発により、研修の円滑な実施と参加率向上につながった。

・対象村落での研修単位を「村」から「クラン」への縮小するにより、農民にとっては近隣での親戚単位で研修を受講できるようになり、研修への参加がしやすくなった。
・プロジェクトの運営管理において、プロジェクト関係者に対するさまざまなレベルでの定例会議が開催された。それらの会議に多くの時間を費やすこととなったが、そういった会議の場を通じて、CCO を含めた関係者への情報共有が確実に行われ、プロジェクト関係者と他のステークホルダーによるプロジェクトチームとしての良好な関係構築に貢献した。
・農民自身が LF に伝授された技術を実践することによって利益を得られることを理解した。

（2）阻害要因

・LF に対する研修講師料支払いについて村長の理解が得られず、いくつかの対象村で生じた LF と村長との間の良好な関係構築に困難が生じた。
・村民の間に「研修で学んだ技術は、肥料がなければ効果がない」という誤解が生じた。
・肥料や種子、日当などを提供する他の開発支援プログラムと異なるアプローチであったことから、何かもらえるのではないかと期待して研修に参加した農民の中で、混乱が生じることがあった。
・CCO による LF や農村への訪問・フォローアップが効果発現に重要である中、2011 年以降の燃料不足により、CCO 機動力に影響が生じた。
・CCO は 20 人で 244 村をカバーしなければならかったため、人数不足により 5 月や 6 月に集中する作付け準備のための研修実施に遅れが生じた。

３－４　結論

本プロジェクトは、プロジェクト目標をおおむね達成し、ブランタイヤ県のクンタジャ・カペニの 2 つの TA の全 244 村を対象に、農民が実践しやすい簡易で低コストな既存の育林・土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れた生産活動を普及した。プロジェクトの 3 つの成果はいずれもプロジェクト目標の達成に貢献し、成果 1（村民による技術の習得）及び成果 3（C/P の能力強化）の達成度及び貢献度は大変に大きい。他方、成果 2（村民が生産活動に必要な資源にアクセスする能力の向上）については、プロジェクトの実施戦略が短期間で広範囲に技術を普及させることを優先する方向に転換されたこと等により中程度に留まった。

当初、本プロジェクトでは対象地域の一部の村落を対象に、持続的自然資源管理や住民の生計向上に係る多種多様な研修を実施してきた。しかし、2009 年の運営指導調査を境に、本プロジェクトの究極の目的であるシレ川中流域における土壌浸食の防止に注力するため、研修テーマを住民の喫緊の食糧増産ニーズに応える土壌浸食対策及び育林等に絞り、住民に選ばれた LF が研修を行う SVTA を採用して、効率的に技術普及のための研修活動を実施した結果、当初からの 3 名の長期専門家と 20 名の CCO による体制で、約 5 年の間に 244 村にまで技術を普及させることに成功した。

プロジェクトの成果の持続性については、住民が研修への参加を通じて習得した技術や知識の定着には、CCO による適切なフォローアップや LF を活用した技術指導及びモニタリングが継続して行われる必要があり、そのための組織・財政面での持続性の確保が課題となっている。

４．提言（当該プロジェクトに関する具体的な措置、提案、助言）

【プロジェクト期間中の実施が提案される事項】

・ 本プロジェクトではモニタリング評価の仕組みが整っていなかったため、事後評価に向けたベースライン確立のために、すでに実施された 50 村以外の 194 村についても、聞き取りなどで簡単な調査を実施することが望ましい。
・ 本プロジェクトの成果や教訓の共有のため、県レベルでセクターごとのワークショップを開催することが望ましい。

・ 肥料購入の補助金支援プログラムである農業用投入資材補助金プログラム（FISP）のクーポンが 9 月に配布され、COVAMS でも土壌浸食対策においては肥料を活用するなど関係もあることから、両者の混同を避けるよう、COVAMS と FISP の違いなど正確な情報を繰り返し伝える必要がある。
・ 農民の中には、土壌浸食対策により収量向上＝利益につながる可能性があるにも関わらず導入に消極的な農民も見られた。そのため、土壌浸食対策導入にあたっては、「ビジネスとしての農業」の考え方を導入することで、土壌浸食対策を行うことで期待される収量と必要な投入の検証を可能にし、実施促進につながると考えられる。
・

【プロジェクト終了後に実施されることが提案される事項】

1. プロジェクト運営に関する提言
   ・関係者に早期の段階でプロジェクトの認知向上が図るため、中央から村レベルまであらゆるレベルに対する情報伝達に関する PR 戦略の作成を早い段階で行うことが望ましい。
   ・モニタリング評価の枠組みが形成されなかったことが課題であることから、今後は、県レベルでモニタリング評価枠組みを確立することが望ましい。
   ・シレ川流域の土壌浸食対策については、他ドナーのプロジェクトやプログラムも実施されていることから、双方のインパクトを強化するためにも、それらプログラムとの協同と調整を行うことが望ましい。
   ・本プロジェクト効果について、今後の自発的な効果継続を検証するため、現行フェーズ地域のモニタリングを継続することが望ましい。

2. 詳細計画一般
   ・SVTA は効果的であることは現場でも確認されたが、そのマネジメントスキルが重要であるにも関わらず、C/P のマネジメント能力向上にかかる活動はプロジェクト活動に組み込まれていなかった。そのため、SVTA 実施のための運営組織と能力の確立を成果の一つとすることが望ましい。
   ・農民にとっては異なる活動と思われがちである、プロジェクト活動、生計向上と環境活動のそれぞれが実際には関連があるということを認識してもらうため、森林・農業において気候変動への対応と啓発を組み込むことが望ましい。
   ・プロジェクトの効果について科学的な根拠を持たせるため、後継のプロジェクトを実施する場合には、土壌浸食対策や社会経済状況にかかる調査を組み込むことが望ましい。
   ・農民へのスタートアップの活動促進のため、活動を実施するというコミットメントのもとで、初期始動のための投入財の提供を行うことが望ましい。ただし、モラルハザードを防ぐため、初期に限ることとする。資金源は政府や他のプロジェクトと連携して確保することが望ましい。
   ・LF が農民に対し研修を行う取り組みは成功要因の一つであるが、LF への講習料が活動促進に効果的であったことも一因である。今後、持続性を担保するためには、LF への現金に代わるインセンティブの導入が望ましい。

3. 詳細計画－育林
   ・COVAMS や他のプロジェクトの経験から、農民は自ら自由に管理できない共有の樹木よりも、個人所有の樹木の植林の方が育林への関心が高いことから、後継のプロジェクトでは、育林については個人所有の樹木に重点を移すことが望ましい。
   ・本プロジェクトでは、直播による樹木の生存率が懸念であったが、今後は、土壌や気候に合った品種や栽培方法など、科学的な根拠を農民に伝えることが望ましい。それにより、生存率向上や直播の促進につながることが期待される。また、果樹は農民にとって

インセンティブも高いことから、果樹は引き続き促進することが望ましい。

4. その他
・プロジェクトの成果や参考にすべき事例について、マラウイ国内での広報に適した形式にまとめ、広めることが望ましい。
・事後評価の際には、プロジェクト初期に行われた 7 村でのベースライン調査、及び、先に提言されている追加村でのベースラインを基礎データとして使用することが望ましい。

５．教訓

(1) SVTA の有効性

SVTA は、対象村落のニーズと優先事項が正確に把握されている場合には、短期間に特定の技術を集中的に広めるのに効果的なアプローチである。一方、対象地域のニーズと優先事項について十分情報がない場合には、IVTA を通して最も要望にかなった技術を特定することが望まれる。

(2) 講師料の効果

LF に対する講師料は短期間での技術普及には効果的である。特に COVAMS のように、特定技術の急速な普及が最優先課題であるプロジェクトでは、インセンティブなしに LF に強いコミットメントを求めるのは難しい。

(3) フレキシブルなプロジェクト運営

プロジェクトの進行、自然、社会、経済環境の変化に従って計画や戦略はフレキシブルに変更され、それがプロジェクト目標の達成、受益者のニーズに沿った活動に貢献する。

(4) 伝統的なアプローチの活用

伝統的な情報伝達の仕組みを使う、また、伝統的な共同作業の仕組みを利用するなど、伝統的に実践されている手法を活用することによって活動が推進された。

(5) PRODEFI アプローチの有効性

地元で入手可能な物質的、人的資源の活用が技術の高い実践率に貢献している。また、すべての村人に平等な研修機会を与えたことにより、村人のやる気を引き出し、研修参加者数と、実施農民数の増加につながった。これらはいずれも PRODEFI アプローチから導入されたものである。

(6) 研修参加カード

研修参加カードの配布により、確実に研修の情報が村民にいきわたり、研修への参加率の増加につながった。

以上。

評価調査結果要約表（英文）

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">1. Outline of the Project</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Country：Republic of Malawi</td><td>Project Title：Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Issue/Sector：Nature Conservation-Sustainable Use of Natural Resources</td><td>Cooperation Scheme：Technical Cooperation Project</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Division in charge</td><td rowspan="2">JICA Malawi Office</td><td>Total Cost Approximately：410 million Yen</td></tr>
<tr><td>Partner Country's Implementation Organization：
Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Management
Land Resources Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
Department of Community Development, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Period of Cooperation</td><td>（R/D）2007.8.14</td><td rowspan="2">Supporting Organization in Japan：Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5 years（November, 2007～November, 2012）</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">1-1 Background of the Project
The Middle Shire basin is adjacent to Blantyre, the largest city in the Republic of Malawi. The forest resources in the Middle Shire basin provide the city with firewood and charcoal as the most common sources of energy. As the local population has exploited the forest resources for agricultural land expansion and fuel consumption, the natural environment of the basin has been deteriorated to a large extent. As a result, severe soil erosion occurred and a huge amount of sediment was deposited in the dams along Shire River, which reduced the capacity of electric power generation and urban water supply for the area.
In order to explore a solution to this problem, "The Pilot Study on Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire (COVAMS)" (hereinafter referred to as "the Pilot Study"), supported by JICA, was conducted from the year 2002 to 2005. The Pilot Study had verified the effectiveness of a pilot model combining afforestation and income generating activities aiming at sustainable natural resource management.
The Government of the Republic of Malawi requested further cooperation to the Government of Japan to extend the pilot model to neighboring villages in the Middle Shire basin. On March 2nd, 2007, both governments agreed to commence the Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire.
The terminal evaluation was jointly conducted with the Malawian team before the end of the project.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">1-2 Project Overview
(1)Overall Goal
Villagers in the target villages practice sustainable forest management through the improvement of livelihoods.
(2)Project Purpose
Productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control are implemented with consideration of forest conservation and rehabilitation in the target villages.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">(3)Outputs
a) The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.
b) Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities</td></tr>
</table>

including tree growing and soil erosion control.

c) Capacity of the counterparts is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.

(4)Inputs

Input from the Japanese side

a) Experts

Experts dispatched by JICA were as follow:

Three (3) long-term experts: Chief Advisor/Forest Resource Management (soil erosion control); Rural development; and Coordinator/Forest Resource Management (watershed management); and

Two (2) short-term experts: Participatory Rural Development Advisor/PRODEFI Model Management; and Public Relations

b) Machinery and equipment

JICA provided the Project with various equipment including 3 vehicles and 18 motorbikes, and the total amount was MK 32.1million. All the equipment was fully used in good condition.

c) Training

Total of 29 Government of Malawi (GoM) officers participated in training abroad: 5 in Senegal, 4 in Kenya, 1 in Tanzania, 1 in Argentina, 1 in Gabon and 17 in Japan.

d) Local cost

As of June 2012, a total of MK 95.1million, which was equivalent to JY 41.1million, was allocated for the operational expenses including trainers' fee for Conservation Coordination Officer (CCOs) and Lead Farmer (LFs).

Input from the Malawian side

a) Assignment of counterpart personnel

37 counterpart personnel are assigned for Project.

b) Office space and facilities and Land for two (2)

c) Local cost

Total of MK 28.9 million, which is equivalent to JY 6.3million, was allocated for the operational expenses including the fuel for CCOs' motorbikes.

2. Evaluation Team

Malawian Side	
Assistant Director, Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Management	Teddy Kamoto (Team Leader)
Chief Land Resources Conservation Officer, Land Resources Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Thomas Chigowo
Senior Community Development Officer, Department of Community Development, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare	Robert Njewa
Agricultural Communication Officer, Department of Agricultural Extension Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Kantambo Longwe
Japanese Side	
Senior Advisor, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency	Hiroyuki Hatori (Team Leader / Soil Conservation)
Project Formulation Advisor, JICA Malawi Office, Ja-	Ariko Toda（Evaluation Management）

pan International Cooperation Agency Program Officer, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division II, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency		Yuki Arai (Cooperation Planning / Technical Extension)
Consultant, Tekizaitekisho L.L.C.		Kazumi Shimaoka（Evaluation Analysis）
Period of Survey	2012.6.2 - 2012.6.23	Type of Evaluation: Terminal Evaluation

3. Result of Evaluation

3-1 Achievement

(1)Achievement of Project Purpose

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

Verifiable Indicators

1: Percentage of households adopting recommended tree growing techniques to the total number of households (50% in 50 villages, 30 % in 119 villages and 20% in 75 villages)

2: Percentage of households adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques to the total number of households (50% in 50villages, 30% in 119 villages and 20% in 75 villages)

3: Percentage of households practicing other productive activities to the training participants (30% in 9 villages)

The Project has mostly achieved its Project Purpose aiming at the dissemination of productive activities in soil erosion control and tree growing in all the 244 villages of Traditional Authority (TA) Kuntaja and Senior Traditional Authority (STA) Kapeni in Blantyre District, based on the following analysis: Tree growing activities were observed in 78.1% of Households (HHs) in 50 villages, 76.1% HHs in 119 villages, and 67.9% HHs in 75 villages, according to the results of data collection conducted by the Project, in early 2012, in cooperation with all 244 village heads. Therefore, the indicators1 have been successfully achieved.

45.9% HHs in 50 villages, 32.2% HHs in 119 villages, and 15.1% HHs in 75 villages have adopted recommended soil erosion control techniques. The Indicator2 has been almost achieved.

As of the mid-term review of the Project in June 2010, the indicator2 was achieved; After the change in the Project strategy from Integrated Village Training Approach (IVTA) to Specified Village Training Approach (SVTA) focusing on Soil Erosion Control (SEC) with tree growing to expand the target to all 244 villages in 2 TAs in 2010, the Project activities for other productive activities have been minimized to some follow-ups and support on a villagers' request and commitment basis. Therefore, the indicator3 is not likely to be relevant for the terminal evaluation.

(2)Achievement of Outputs

Output 1

"The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control."

1-1: Percentage of households whose members have participated in training to the total number of households in 50 villages (70%)

1-2: Percentage of training participants who acquired knowledge and skills introduced in training courses in 50 villages (75%)

1-3: One demonstration plot established in each of 244 target villages

1-4: Number of villages where lead farmers (LFs) are conducting training on tree growing and soil erosion control. (244 villages)

Output 1 has been mostly achieved based on the following analysis: The total number of HHs in 50

villages where the Project intervention started in 2008 and 2009 was 5,024 in 2011. Regarding training attendance, the Project counted the number of participants and did not count HHs, therefore the percentage is calculated by dividing total HHs into training participants of the villages in 2011. They are indicative with rationality: tree growing- 73.9%; and soil erosion control- 73.5%. It is reasonable to judge that the indicator1-1 has been achieved. In all 244 villages, 64.9% of all HHs participated in tree growing, and 71.6% HHs participated in SEC.

Since the Project has collected data on households basis in its monitoring, no data on individual practitioner is available to measure this indicator; In the 50 villages, the numbers of HHs whose members have practiced introduced knowledge and skills in tree growing, and SEC on their plots in 2011 are 3,926 HHs (78.1%), and 2,307 HHs (45.9%) respectively. Therefore, the indicator 1-2 has been achieved nearly half. In all 244 villages, 73.2% of all HHs participated in tree growing, and 27.5% HHs participated in SEC. Demonstration plots were established in 232 villages out of 244 with 95% achievement. Therefore, the indicator 1-3 has been almost achieved.

In 2011, among 244 villages, tree growing training was conducted in 209 villages (85.7%), and SEC was conducted in 215 villages (88.1%) Therefore, the indicator1-4 has been mostly achieved.

Output 2

"Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control"

Verifiable Indicators
2-1: Percentage of trained households who actually have accessed information about necessary resources to the total number of trained households in 50 villages (75%)
2-2: Percentage of trained households who actually have accessed the resources to the total number of trained households in 50 villages (50%)

The achievement of Output 2 has been partial based on the following analysis: In the 50 villages, information on resources for tree growing only was delivered at training to trained (participating) HHs by CCOs. The number of participants to tree growing training in 2011 was 3,713, and they all had access to the information in a sense (100%).The provided information was little and limited, including the information of resource providers such as Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi Limited (ESCOM) and Blantyre Water Board (BWB and the market price of forest products in Blantyre. The indicator 2-1 has been reasonably achieved.

Since most resource providers such as development programs and NGOs do not deal with individual villagers but groups of villagers and village as a unit, no data was available to measure this indicator with the Project.

Output 3

"Capacity of the counterparts is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control"

Verifiable Indicators
3-1: Number of training courses conducted by the Project management for the extension staff (Once a quarter)
3-2: Guidelines prepared
3-3: Percentage of the counterparts who satisfactorily understand and apply the guidelines (75%)

Output 3 has been mostly achieved based on the following analysis: 53 training courses for all CCOs were conducted on nearly a monthly basis between Nov. 2007 and June 2012 in various areas including not only technical matters but also project management and computer training. Therefore, the indicator 3-1 has

been achieved.

IVTA guideline was prepared in 2009 by Japanese experts. SVTA guideline was drafted in early 2010, modified by reflecting feedbacks from CCOs and LFs, and finalized in April 2012 by Japanese experts. Therefore, the indicator 3-2 has been achieved.

According to the questionnaire to 18 CCOs, all of them have confidence in training Lead Farmers to practice by LFs themselves the extension of techniques to fellow farmers (100%), and 8 CCOs stated that they had no difficulties in understanding the guidelines (44%). According to the questionnaire to and interview with JICA experts, they observed that CCOs had satisfactorily understood the guidelines through many discussions and meetings among the project members and actual practice on the ground with farmers. Therefore, the indicator 3-3 has been well achieved.

(3)Overall Goal

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

Once the Project Purpose is properly achieved and continuous follow up and monitoring by CCOs with trained LFs will be made, the prospect of attaining of Overall Goal is likely to be high because of the following reasons: Positive impact has already emerged in a way that many practicing households in soil erosion control reportedly experienced the increase in the yield of their staple food, maize, during the Project period. Tree growing was widely practiced by villagers; however, its impact on livelihood was too early to make assessment.

3-2 Summary of Evaluation Results

(1)Relevance

The Project is considered to be highly relevant to the policies of both GoM and the Government of Japan (GOJ), as well as the needs of Malawi and the target beneficiaries, i.e., local people in 244 target villages.

The Government policy remains: the Project objective for forest management and land conservation is consistent with the Malawian sector development policies such as "National Forest Policy, 1996," and "Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAP)," that are in line with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II: 2011-2016), the overall medium-term development plan, which emphasizes the importance of food security through poverty reduction and sustainable land management. In addition, Middle Shire area remains as a high priority area in Malawi. Therefore, the direction of the Project is considered to be quite relevant to the policy of GoM.

SVTA using trained LFs by the Project was successfully matching to both the needs of direct beneficiaries of the Project and the revised Project strategy focusing on the rapid expansion of its area coverage for technology dissemination. As the introduced technologies for soil erosion control and tree growing, including contour ridge making, swale making and manure making, were simple and relatively low cost for villagers, and the result has become quickly visible within one harvest season in the form of increase in the production of their food crop (maize). Also, training methodology using LFs as trainers with their demonstration plots was very user friendly and accessible for villagers because LFs were selected by fellow villagers and they could learn on their land and receive encouragement from LFs at any time in a flexible manner. In addition, as part of SVTA principles, training was equally open to everyone and all households in each target village, and this was considered very much relevant for the dissemination of techniques.

Taking advantage of JICA's experience, this project was originally designed based on one JICA supported project in Senegal named "PRODEFI"[1],

(2)Effectiveness

Effectiveness of the Project is considered to be high based on the following analysis: The Purpose has been mostly achieved as stated in "2.3 Project Purpose." And, the capacity of target villagers has been highly strengthened.

All three Outputs are to contribute to the achievement of the project Purpose as a whole. Since the Project focus was shifted to the rapid and broad expansion of the dissemination of the techniques in 2009, villagers training using LFs (Output 1) and the capacity enhancement of CCOs (Output 3) have especially contributed to that effects, while resource mobilization and coordination for advanced productive activities by trained villagers (Output 2) was slightly toned down within the Project scope.

(3)Efficiency

The efficiency of the Project is considered to be high for the following reasons: By concentrating limited resources on the expansion, the Project has achieved its Project Purpose with the increasing number of participating households to training in target villages with the same input in terms of human resources: Malawian counterpart personnel including 20 CCOs and three Japanese long-term experts during nearly 5 years.

Activities in "project management" were considered as administrative and supporting and were not recognized as Output of the Project. However, actual project management activities and monitored by Japanese experts for sharing and facilitation purposes among the Project team. This task consumed the large part of the Japanese experts' work, without technology transfer component to the counterpart personnel of the Project.

(4)Impacts

Impact of the Project is considered as fairly positive based on the results of the following analysis:
It was observed that the awareness was increasing among villagers that they could improve their livelihood on their own based on their experience in having increased their maize production.

Regarding the Project effects on the reduction of soil erosion, according to the result of Area Survey in SEC=activity by the Project, the number of farmers who practiced conservation technologies in 2011 planting season was estimated 9,400 HHs, hence the percentage of practiced farmers to all the HHs of 244 villages, which is 33,500, is 28%. With these HHs, 2,360ha of maize gardens are estimated as conserved. The amounts of soil protected in the gardens of two Project demonstration plots were 5.2m^3 and 36.9m^3 in Chiwalo and Chuma respectively. Therefore, the amount of protected soil in the entire conserved gardens of the project target area in 2011 is estimated in a range of 12,000m^3 to 87,000m^3.

(5)Sustainability

The organizational and financial aspect is to be ensured.

Policy and institutional aspect

The policy environment to promote productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control through villagers training would continuously be secured, because these activities are promoted by GoM, at both Forestry and Land Resources and Conservation sectors as their core business. Since there is not much change anticipated in the existing institutional set up for forest management and land

[1] PRODEFI stands for "Project Communautaire de Developpement Forestier Integre au Senegal". See 5.2 Lessons Learnt (5) Effectiveness of PRODEFI approach.

conservation, institutional sustainability of the Project is also addresses as high.

Organizational and financial aspect

The Project activities have been carried out in line with the existing organizational structures of the implementing agencies within the scopes of their mandates. The Project already trained 20 CCOs (forestry assistants, agricultural extension development officers/AEDO and community development assistants) from three Ministries' departments to train LFs in 244 villages in their charge. Therefore, it is anticipated that activities to further promote introduced techniques, follow-up and monitor the progress in the villages would be carried out as part of their regular duties, if budget is sufficiently allocated through the sectors. So far it was found that budget requests for the activities to be implemented by agricultural extension development officers and community development assistants were respectively submitted for 2012/13 to the District Commissioner (DC). With these facts, organizational and financial sustainability would be adequately secured, once the monitoring mechanism on COVAMS villages is properly modified and duly integrated into the existing system.

Technical aspect

In terms of technical sustainability of introduced techniques at villagers' level, in 50 villages where the Project started its intervention in 2009 planting season, for example, 62.5% HHs of total trained HHs kept practicing soil erosion control as of 2011 planting season, and tree growing was also widely practiced by villagers. However, it is too early to assess their sustainability. It is anticipated that technical sustainability would be assured with villagers who have sense of ownership of their practicing techniques and also be further strengthened with regular follow-up and consultation provided by relevant agencies through LFs or extension officers.

3-3 Factors that promoted/impeded realization of effects

(1)Factors that promoted realization of effects

- Project introduced SVTA approach.
- To train farmers with existing technics in order for farmers to easily implement with low costs
- To allocate training fee for Lead Farmers.
- To provide CCO transport, motorbike and fuel.
- To introduce tools to encourage farmers to participate training, i.e. Training participant card.
- To minimize the size of the group of training within the village from whole village to HHs.
- Proper project management through conducting regular meeting among different levels.
- Farmers themselves have been realized the benefit through the implementation of the technics which was taught by Lead Farmers.

(2)Factors that impeded realization of effects

- Difficulties of relationship among village headman and Lead Farmers arose in some villages due to the lack of mutual understanding of Lead Farmers to be provided training fee for training farmers.
- Misunderstanding among farmers that trained technics cannot be effective without putting fertilizer.
- Different approach from other development partners.
- Fuel shortage after 2011 made CCO difficult to conduct activities with motorbikes.
- Shortage of the number of CCO, 20 CCOs should cover 244villages.

3-4 Conclusion

The Project has mostly achieved its Project Purpose aiming at the dissemination of productive activities using simple and low cost existing techniques in soil erosion control and tree growing in all the 244 vil-

lages of TA Kuntaja and STA Kapeni in Blantyre District. Output 1 (villagers training) and Output 2 (capacity enhancement of counterpart personnel) were effectively contributing to achieving the Project Purpose, while the contribution of Output 2 (resource mobilization for advanced productive activities by villagers) was partial because of the shift of the Project strategy to the "wide and quick" dissemination of the techniques. The Project set targets of 50 villages with some 5,000 HHs in SVTA in 2009, and then it efficiently increased the target to 244 villages with 33,500 HHs. In parallel, furthermore, the training attendance of households in target villages increased each year. These achievements were carried out by the project with the same input in terms of human resources: Malawian counterpart personnel including 20 CCOs and three Japanese long-term experts during the Project period of nearly 5 years.

The Project Purpose and Overall Goal are still relevant to the development policy of GoM and the ODA policy of GOJ, and SVTA using trained LFs by the Project was successfully matching with the needs of the target population. The Team observed that positive impact has already emerged in a way that tree growing was widely practiced by villagers and many practicing households in soil erosion control experienced the increase of maize yields; hence, the prospect of attaining Overall Goal of the Project is likely to be high. The Team also found incentives for LFs, Training Participation cards, high mobility of CCOs equipped with individual motorbikes and the project management as promoting factors. On the other hand, however, the shortage of fuel from the last year, 2011, and different perception on the Project activities among some villagers and village heads were recognized as impeding factors.

With regard to sustainability of the Project achievement and its impacts, appropriate follow up and monitoring of households' practice by CCOs need to be ensured in order for trained LFs to function as technical backstopping in villages.

4. Recommendations

【Recommendations to be implemented prior to project termination】

- Establishing baseline for ex-post evaluation
- Conducting sectorial workshops on COVAMS achievement at District level
- Clarification between COVAMS and FISP[2]
- Introduction of `Farming as Business

【Recommendations to be considered after the Project period】

1. Project management
   - Develop Communication Strategy from early stage of project implementation
   - Establish monitoring and evaluation framework for monitor output and outcome
   - Coordination with other projects and programmes
   - Monitoring and follow up of COVAMS

2. Project design - general
   - Establishment of management structure and capacity for SVTA implementation
   - Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation and Awareness
   - Research of impact of COVAMS
   - Provision of startup input for farmers
   - Incentive schemes for Lead Famers as the replacement of cash allowance
3. Project design- Tree growing activities
   - Increase emphasis on trees owned by individual HH.
   - Improvement of tree growing especially direct sowing method

[2] Farm Input Subsidy Program

4. Other recommendations

- The Team observed number of success stories and good practices accumulated over the project period. It is recommended that JICA considers compiling this information in accessible manner such as booklet to be disseminated so that the project achievement is appreciated by wider audience and provide good practice examples for the succeeding project and other practitioners. Possibility of producing audio visual material may also be explored.
- JICA normally conducts ex-post evaluation 3 years after the project completion. The project conducted baseline survey in selected 7 villages from the initial 50 villages. In addition, it was recommended above to take baseline data on selected key indicators in selected additional villages at the project termination stage. The information should be used as a baseline for ex-post evaluation.

5. Lessons Learnt

(1) Effectiveness of SVTA

SVTA is an effective approach in rapidly and extensively disseminating specific techniques in a short term, when the needs and priorities of the target villagers are certainly understood. On the other hand, when there is insufficient information on the needs and priorities of the target villagers, identifying the most desired techniques through IVTA can be a preferable option.

(2) Effectiveness of trainers' fee

Providing trainers' fee for LFs is an effective way to promote dissemination of techniques in a short term. In particular in COVAMS, the project has put its highest priority on rapid dissemination of specific techniques in a vast area, and it would be difficult to expect LFs to make a strong commitment without certain incentives. Though it was a small amount, providing trainers' fee for LFs helped to strengthen LFs' commitment, which enabled rapid extension.

(3) Flexible project management

Project design and strategy should be flexibly revised depending on the progress of project activities and changing natural, socio-economic conditions. Flexible project management contributes to ensure the project to achieve desired goals and to match with the beneficiaries' needs.

(4) Adopting traditionally preferred approach

Taking traditionally preferred approach into consideration is effective in implementing participatory activities. For example, COVAMS followed the traditional information sharing process and made an announcement regarding training activities through clan leaders, which appeared to be effective in calling for participation. In addition, practicing the techniques in a form of DIMA[3] helped the villagers to implement the activities while they enjoy communication among themselves.

(5) Effectiveness of PRODEFI approach[4]

Utilization of local resources (including materials and human resources) contributes to enhancing adoption rate of techniques. In COVAMS, provision of materials from the Project was limited to training

[3] A communal, self-help system in central Malawi

[4] A training-based participatory rural development approach that prioritizes local peoples' training needs, utilization of local resources, conducting training within the local peoples' sphere of living, providing equal training opportunities for all, and implementing training for a large number of people.

materials only, and most materials necessary for adoption of techniques were obtained in and around the target villages. Further, instructors of training were selected among the villagers (i.e. LFs) and were not dispatched from external organizations, so that villagers can always obtain technical support from LFs even after the training is finished.

In addition, providing equal training opportunities to all the villagers without selecting particular groups or individuals helped the villagers to be motivated and to increase the number of training participants and practicing farmers. The above stated approach of optimizing utilization of local resources and providing training opportunities to all the community members were introduced from the JICA supported project in Senegal (i.e. PRODEFI), which appeared to be effective in the target areas of COVAMS.

(6) Training Participation Cards

Training Participation Cards appeared to be an effective tool to ensure everybody in the village to participate in the training programs. In COVAMS, there were some cases where the announcement of training was not fully informed to all the HHs, since information sharing is usually done only among clan members. By delivering Training Participation Cards to all the households, all the villagers became aware of the contents and opportunities of the provided training programs, which has contributed to increase the training participation rate.

END

第１章　終了時評価調査の概要

１－１　調査団派遣の目的

2012 年 11 月のプロジェクト終了を控え、プロジェクト活動の実績、成果を評価、確認するとともに、JICA 事業評価ガイドライン（改訂版）に基づく評価 5 項目の観点からレビューを行う。また、その結果を踏まえて、今後のプロジェクト活動に対する提言及び実施を予定している本プロジェクトのフェーズ 2 形成に向けた教訓・提言の他、類似事業の実施にあたっての教訓を抽出することを目的とする。これら評価結果及び各種提言内容を、終了時評価報告書に取りまとめる。

１－２　調査団の構成

終了時評価は、日本側調査団員とマラウイ側調査団員からなる合同評価調査団を形成して実施した。合同評価調査団の構成は表－１のとおりである。

表－１　合同中間評価調査団団員構成

氏名	担当	所属
<マラウイ側調査団員 >		
Mr. Teddy Kamoto	Team Leader（統括）	Assistant Director, Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Management
Mr. Thomas Chigowo	Evaluation Team Member	Chief Land Resources Conservation Officer, Land Resources Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
Mr. Robert Njewa	Evaluation Team Member	Senior Community Development Officer, Department of Community Development, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare
Mr. Kantambo Longwe	Evaluation Team Member	Agricultural Communication Officer, Department of Agricultural Extension Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
<日本側調査団員>		
羽鳥　祐之	総括／土壌保全	JICA 国際協力専門員
戸田　亜理子	評価管理	JICA マラウイ事務所　企画調査員
新井　雄喜	協力企画／技術普及	JICA 地球環境部　森林・自然環境保全第二課
嶋岡　和美	評価分析	合同会社　適材適所

１－３　調査日程

調査期間は 2012 年 6 月 2 日～2012 年 6 月 23 日。6 月 4 日から 6 月 20 日にかけて合同評価調査団により先方関連機関、対象村落住民、他の関係者から聞き取り調査を行い、調査結果を基に

合同終了時評価報告書案を作成した。6 月 20 日、終了時評価報告書を合同調整委員会（Joint Coordination Committee：JCC）へ提出・報告した（詳細、付属資料 1 参照）。

１－４　プロジェクトの概要

１－４－１　プロジェクト背景

マラウイ共和国（以下、「マラウイ」と記す）シレ川中流域は、同国最大の商業都市ブランタイヤ市の北部に位置しており、同市への電力供給源の水力発電所の集水域であるとともに農作物の供給地として重要な地位を占めるが、同地域の森林資源は人口増加に伴う薪の採取により急激に減少していった。森林の伐採が進んだことにより同地域の土地は保水能力、地力が低下し、農業生産性の減少や土壌流出が生じており、流出土砂の河床への堆積によって同水系にある水力発電施設の能力も低下する等、同地域のみならず広範な地域に悪影響を及ぼしている。

マラウイ政府は日本政府に対し、同地域の森林資源の減少を食い止める方策についての支援を依頼し、わが国は「シレ川中流域森林復旧計画調査」（1999 年から 2001 年）、「シレ川中流域における森林復旧・村落振興モデル実証調査（開発調査）」（2002 年から 2005 年）、青年海外協力隊員（村落開発普及員）の派遣（2004 年から 2006 年）により、支援を実施した。これらの支援を通して、同地域の土壌流出の防止・流域保全に向けたマスタープランが策定され、その実践手法として植林・アグロフォレストリーと収入創出活動（Income Generation Activity : IGA）を組み合わせたアプローチが導入された。同アプローチを導入した実証調査のパイロット地域において一定の成果が確認されたことから、マラウイ政府はわが国に対し、有効性が実証された手法をより広範な地域に拡大することを目的として、技術協力プロジェクトの実施を要請してきた。この要請を受け、当機構は 2006 年に事前調査団を派遣、両者合意の結果、本プロジェクトを実施することとなった。

１－４－２　プロジェクト骨子

(1) プロジェクト名：シレ川中流域における村落振興・森林復旧プロジェクト

(2) 協力期間：2007 年 11 月 5 日～2012 年 11 月 4 日

(3) 対象地域：シレ川中流域、ブランタイヤ県 Kuntaja 伝統的首長（領）（Traditional Authority : TA）、 Kapeni 伝統的大首長（領）（Senior Traditional Authority：STA）

(4) 直接裨益者：上記対象地域内の対象 244 村落の住民（プロジェクト 1、2 年目に活動を開始した村落：51 村、プロジェクト 3 年目の活動開始村落：35 村、プロジェクト 4 年目の活動開始村落：158 村）

(5) 先方関連機関：

① 天然資源・エネルギー環境省　森林局（実施機関）

② 農業・食糧安全保障省　土地保全局（実施支援機関）

③男女平等・児童育成・地域開発省　地域開発局（実施支援機関）

※プロジェクト実施体制の詳細は付属資料 2 実施体制図参照

(6) 上位目標：

プロジェクト対象村落において、村落住民が生計の向上を通じて持続可能な森林資源管理（土壌保全活動を含む）を実践する。

(7) プロジェクト目標

プロジェクト対象村落において、森林の保全復旧・土壌保全に配慮した育林と土壌浸食対策を含む各種生産活動が実践される。

(8) 成果

① プロジェクト対象村落において、参加住民が育林と土壌浸食対策を含んだ各種生産活動についての知識・技術を身につける。

② プロジェクト対象村落住民が、育林と土壌浸食対策を含んだ各種生産活動に必要な資源にアクセスできるようになる。

③ プロジェクトカウンターパート（C/P）機関（森林局、土地資源保全局、コミュニティ開発局等）の育林と土壌浸食対策を含む各種生産活動に係る支援能力が向上する。

※プロジェクト計画の詳細プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス（Project Design Matrix : PDM）及び活動計画（Plan of Operation : PO）については、付属資料 3 英文報告書の Annex1、2 を参照。

１－５　調査方法

本終了時評価調査は、JICA プロジェクト評価ガイドラインに基づき、日本・マラウイ側評価メンバーの合同で実施し、評価結果を合同評価レポートとして取りまとめ、プロジェクトの JCC の場において報告した。調査の流れは以下のとおりである。

(1) 最新の PDM に基づき、評価グリッド（付属資料 3 英文報告書、Annex 4 参照）を作成し調査項目を設定した。

(2) 評価グリッドに基づき、プロジェクトの計画、日本側・マラウイ側双方の投入実績、実施プロセス、プロジェクトの効果（成果やプロジェクト目標の達成見込み等）について、情報収集を行った。

(3) 評価グリッドに基づき、評価 5 項目（妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性）の観点から合同で評価を行った。

(4) 評価結果に基づいた教訓を引き出すとともに、プロジェクト期間中及び終了後の活動について合同評価メンバーで検討し、提言を行った。

(5) 合同評価報告書を作成し、JCC において評価報告会を実施した。

１－５－１　データ収集方法

合同評価調査団は、評価グリッドに基づき以下の方法で定量的・定性的なデータ収集を行った。

(1) プロジェクトの進捗報告書など既存資料のほか、JCC ミニッツ、中間評価報告書等からの情報収集

(2) マラウイ側プロジェクトスタッフ、日本人専門家、その他関係者へのインタビュー

(3) プロジェクトにおける日本側の投入実績

(4) プロジェクトサイトでの現地調査

１－５－２　調査項目

(1) プロジェクト実績

プロジェクトの実績は、PDM に示された指標と比較しながら、投入、活動、成果及びプ

ロジェクト目標において、それぞれの実績を確認した。

(2) 実施プロセス

プロジェクトの実施プロセスは、活動がスケジュールどおり実施されているか、またプロジェクトが適切に管理されているかという視点からプロジェクトを評価した。また、実施プロセスに影響を与えた促進要因や阻害要因の特定も行った。

(3) 評価 5 項目

① 妥当性

プロジェクトの妥当性については、プロジェクトの目指している効果（プロジェクト目標や上位目標）が、受益者のニーズに合致しているか、マラウイや日本側の政策との整合性があるかなどの視点から検証した。

② 有効性

プロジェクト成果がプロジェクト目標の達成に寄与したかを含め、プロジェクト目標の達成度を検証した。

③効率性

プロジェクトの効率性は、投入と成果の関係に注目し、特に投入の時期、質、量について成果を達成する上で適切であったか分析することで検証した。

④インパクト

プロジェクトのインパクトは、今後の上位目標達成に向けた影響も含め、プロジェクト実施によりもたらされる直接・非直接的な正負の効果・影響を分析し検証した。

⑤持続性

プロジェクトの持続性は、プロジェクト終了後にプロジェクトの実績がどの程度継続されるか、ないしは発展されるか検証することで、組織面、財政面、技術面について予測した。

合同評価調査団は、評価 5 項目の観点からプロジェクトを次のように評価した：とても高い、高い、普通、低い、とても低い。

第２章　プロジェクトの実績

２－１　投入実績

２－１－１　日本側の投入実績

(1) 専門家派遣

2010 年 6 月現在の長期専門家派遣実績は 3 名、短期専門家派遣実績は延べ 4 名である。

表－２　専門家派遣実績

長期専門家		
専門家氏名	担当業務	派遣期間
佐藤　朗	チーフアドバイザー/ 森林資源管理（土壌浸食対策）	2007 年 11 月 5 日～2012 年 11 月 4 日
金澤　弘幸	農村開発	2007 年 11 月 12 日～2012 年 11 月 4 日
川元　美歌	業務調整/森林資源管理 （流域保全）	2007 年 11 月 5 日～2012 年 11 月 4 日
短期専門家		
野田　直人	参加型村落開発アドバイザー PRODEFI モデル監督・管理	2008 年 1 月 27 日～2008 年 2 月 8 日
		2008 年 11 月 8 日～2008 年 11 月 23 日
		2009 年 7 月 3 日～2009 年 7 月 18 日
齋藤　千絵	プロジェクト広報強化	2012 年 2 月 18 日～2012 年 3 月 18 日

(2) 機材供与

JICA は 3 台の自動車、18 台のバイクをなどの機材を供与した。機材供与額は、約 9.76 百万円（32.1 百万クワチャ）である。すべての機材は良好な状態で活用されている（内訳は付属資料 3 の Annex 8 のとおり）。

(3) 研修員受入

合計 29 名のマラウイ政府スタッフが国外の研修に参加した。内訳は、セネガル 5 名、ケニア 4 名、タンザニア・アルゼンチン・ガボン各 1 名、日本 17 名（詳細は付属資料 3 の Annex 7 のとおり）である。

(4) ローカルコスト

2012 年 6 月現在、ローカルコストは、95.1 百万クワチャ（約 41.1 百万円）である（内訳は付属資料 3 の Annex 9 のとおり）。

２－１－２　マラウイ側の投入実績

(1) プロジェクト要員

プロジェクトダイレクター1 名、プロジェクトマネージャー1 名、フィールドマネジメントオフィサー（Field Management Officer：FMO）3 名に加え、村落での研修等普及活動を担当する COVAMS 普及担当官（普及員）（Conservation Coordination Officer：CCO）20 名が

配置された。CCO は 6 名の県林業担当官、10 名の県農業担当官、4 名の県コミュニティ開発担当官から構成されている。プロジェクトダイレクター及び FMO を含むスタッフの転勤による交代を含め合計 35 名が配置された。これらプロジェクト要員は、森林局のほか、農業普及サービス局、コミュニティ開発局の異なる 3 省庁の部局に所属する政府職員が配置された（詳細は付属資料 3 の Annex 6 のとおり）。

(2) 施設・設備の提供

プロジェクト事務所は、ブランタイヤ県営林事務所内に設置されている。電気・水道などの公共料金もマラウイ側により支払われている。

また、Chiwalo 村と Chuma 村のデモンストレーションプロットの土地はそれぞれのコミュニティから提供されている。その他、森林局とコミュニティ開発局から合計 2 台のバイクが提供されている（詳細は付属資料 3 の Annex 8 のとおり）。

(3) ローカルコスト

2012 年 6 月現在、ローカルコストは 28.9 百万クワチャ（約 6.3 百万円）である。ローカルコストには、マラウイ側プロジェクトスタッフの出張旅費、ガソリン代、オフィス用品等が含まれる（内訳は付属資料 3 の Annex 9 のとおり）。

２－２　アウトプットの実績

各成果の達成度の詳細については、以下のとおりである。

２－２－１　成果 1 の実績

「成果 1.　対象村落住民が、育林と土壌浸食対策を含んだ各種生産活動についての知識・技術を身につける。 」

成果 1 は以下の点からおおむね達成されたと評価できる。

(1) 指標 1-1：50 村における全世帯数に対する研修参加世帯の割合（70%）

2008 年及び 2009 年に研修を開始した 50 村の世帯数は 2011 年現在 5,024 世帯である。プロジェクトでは参加世帯ではなく参加者の数を集計しているため、参加者数を全世帯数で除した数値をある程度合理性を有するものとみなすと、育林研修には 73.9%の、土壌浸食対策研修には 73.5%の世帯が参加している。この数値からも、指標 1-1 は達成されたと判断できる。

(2) 指標 1-2：50 村における研修参加者のうち技能を習得した参加者の割合（75%）

一方、プロジェクトでは実践者ではなく実践世帯の数を集計しており、研修参加世帯数（実際は参加者数）に対する実践世帯の割合は、2011 年で、育林については 78.1%（3,926 世帯）、土壌浸食対策については 45.9%（2,307 世帯）に達している。このことから、ほぼ半数は指標 1-2 を達成できたと判断できる。

なお、244 村全体では、73.2%が育林研修に参加し、土壌浸食対策については、27.5%が参加した。

(3) 指標 1-3：対象 244 村の各村に 1 つのデモンストレーション圃場が設置される。

244 村の 95%にあたる 232 村でデモンストレーション圃場が一カ所以上設置されたことから、指標 1-3 はほぼ達成された。

(4) 指標 1-4：リードファーマー（LF）が育林及び土壌浸食対策の研修を実施している村の数（244 村）

LF による研修が、育林では 209 村（85.7%）、土壌浸食対策では 215 村（88.1%）で行われたことから、指標 1-4 はほぼ達成されたと判断できる。

なお、研修参加世帯の割合（指標 1-1）については、中間レビュー時（2010 年 6 月）に比べ、50 村で、育林研修及び土壌浸食対策研修の参加世帯割合が、それぞれ 20%から 73.9%、及び 34%から 73.5%に増えている。

２－２－２　成果 2 の実績

「成果 2 と対象村落住民が、育林と土壌浸食対策を含んだ各種生産活動に必要な資源にアクセスできるようになる。」

成果 2 は以下の点から部分的に達成されたと評価できる。

(1)　指標 2-1 : 50 村における研修参加世帯のうち、必要な資源に関する情報を入手できた世帯の割合（75%）

50 村において、リソース（資源）に関する情報は、育林研修参加者にのみ研修時に CCO を通じて配布された。2011 年度の育林研修参加者数は 3,713 人であり、その全員が情報を入手できたことになる。提供された情報はマラウイ電力供給会社（Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi Limited : ESCOM）やブランタイヤ水道局（Blantyre Water Board : BWB）などのサプライヤーからの情報や、ブランタイヤにおける林産物の市場価格など、限られたわずかな情報であった。以上から、指標 2-1 は部分的に達成したと評価できる。

(2)　指標 2-2 : 50 村における研修参加世帯のうち、必要な資源を入手することが出きた世帯の割合（50%）

多くの開発支援プログラムや NGO は、個々の世帯や個人を支援対象とはせず、村民のグループや村を単位に支援を行っていることから、本指標の達成状況をはかるデータはプロジェクトでは集計されていない。

なお、2010 年には、NGO のトータルランドケア（Total Land Care : TLC）から研修を受けた 146 名の村人に対し、苗木や容器の提供を受けたほか、研修を受けた 46 名のうちいくつかのグループや 7 つの村では、Local Development Fund から 5,000 本の種苗の提供を受けた。また、研修を受けた 2 村のうちの 2 グループは 2012 年に担当 FMO の支援を受け、ESCOM に苗木生産に必要な資材供給のプロポーザルを提出した。

２－２－３　成果 3 の実績

「成果 3 と C/P の、育林と土壌浸食対策を含む各種生産活動に係る支援能力が向上する。

成果 3 は以下の点からおおむね達成されたと評価できる。

(1)　指標 3-1 : 50 村における研修参加世帯のうち、必要な資源に関する情を入手できた世帯の割合（75%）

すべての CCO を対象に 53 回の研修が、2007 年 11 月から 2012 年 6 月の間、ほぼ毎月実施された。内容は、育林・土壌浸食対策・ガリ対策などの技術分野のみならず、プロジェクト管理、コンピュータ研修、海外研修参加者との成果共有セッションなど

多岐にわたっている。以上から、指標 3-1 は達成された。

(2) 指標 3-2：ガイドラインが作成される。

総合型村落研修アプローチ（Integrated Village Training Approach : IVTA）ガイドラインは、2009 年に作成され、特定型村落研修アプローチ（Specified Village Training Approach : SVTA）ガイドラインは、2010 年初めにドラフトが作成され、その後、CCO や LF からのフィードバックを反映した修正が行われ、2012 年 4 月に最終版が完成した。以上から、指標 3-2 は達成された。

(3) 指標 3-3：ガイドラインを十分に理解し適用できる C/P の割合（75%）

終了時評価時点で活動中の全 18 名の CCO に対する質問票調査では、全員が、農民に技術指導を行う LF を訓練する研修の実施に自信を持っていると回答し、8 名がガイドラインを理解するのに困難はなかったと述べている。また、日本人長期専門家は、CCO はプロジェクトスタッフ間での十分な協議・話し合い及び現場での農民との実践を通じて、十分にガイドラインを理解していると回答している。以上から、指標 3-3 は十分に達成されたと判断できる。

２－３　プロジェクト目標の達成状況

「対象村落において、森林の保全復旧・土壌保全に配慮した育林と土壌浸食対策を含む各種生産活動が実践される。」

対象地域における育林と土壌浸食対策を含む生産活動の普及を目指すプロジェクト目標は以下の点からおおむね達成されたと評価できる。

(1) 指標 1：全世帯のうち、研修を受けた育林技術を取り入れている世帯の割合（50 村で 50%、119 村で 30%、75 村で 20%）育林技術を取り入れている世帯の割合は、244 村の村長が村内のクランに対して行った聞き取り結果の集計によると、50 村で 78.1%、119 村で 76.1%、75 村で 67.9%である。以上から、指標 1 は達成された。

(2) 指標 2：全世帯のうち、研修を受けた土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れている世帯の割合（50 村で 50%、119 村で 30%、75 村で 20%）土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れている世帯の割合は、50 村で 45.9%、119 村で 32.2%、75 村で 15.1%に達している。以上から、指標 2 はおおむね達成された。

(3) 指標 3：全世帯のうち、その他の生産活動を実践している世帯の割合（IVTA 対象の 9 村で 30%）プロジェクトの実施戦略が IVTA から SVTA に変わり、全 244 村への育林及び土壌浸食対策技術の普及に焦点が定まった後、その他の生産活動への支援は限定的なものとなり、プロジェクトの活動は縮小したが、中間レビュー時点（2010 年 6 月）で、IVTA 対象の 7 村について 100%の達成を遂げている。

なお、本プロジェクトでは、2009 年に SVTA による対象村を 50 村 5,000 世帯と定め、以降効率的に 244 村 33,500 世帯に拡大した。

また、本プロジェクトにおいては、対象地域を 2 TA 全域 244 村への拡大を行ったが、他地域への普及にかかる取り組みは含まれておらず、244 村での上記活動実施に焦点を置いたプロジェクト活動として実施した。

２－４　上位目標の達成状況

「対象村落において、村落住民が生計の向上を通じて持続可能な森林資源管理（土壌保全活動を含む）を実践する。」

土壌浸食対策技術を実践した多くの世帯が既にメイズの収量増加を経験しており、育林についても技術は広く普及していることが確認された。したがって、プロジェクト目標を達成し、CCOによる適切なフォローアップやLFを活用した技術指導及びモニタリングが継続されるならば、上位目標が達成される見込みは高いとみられる。樹木の眺望及び林産物へのアクセスの改善並びに生計向上の推移を測るモニタリングについては、ベースラインの把握とともに早急に計画・実施される必要がある。

(1) 指標1：対象244村において、樹木の眺望及び林産物へのアクセスが改善されたと認識する世帯の割合（60%）

樹木の眺望及び林産物へのアクセス改善を計るモニタリングは実施されていない。

(2) 指標2：対象244村において、生計が向上した世帯の割合（60%）

プロジェクト対象村のうち7村をサンプルとして実施したインタビューによると、土壌浸食対策を実践した多くの村人はメイズ収量の向上を実現し、それらの村人は世帯における食糧安全保障は改善した、と述べているが、生計向上を計るモニタリングは実施されていない。

(3) 指標3：対象244村の全世帯のうち、研修を受けた育林技術を取り入れている世帯の割合（60%）

プロジェクトにおいて、244村の協力を得て2012年初頭に実施されたデータ収集結果によると、研修を受けた育林技術を取り入れている世帯の割合は73.2%であり、すでに本指標は達成されている。

(4) 指標4：対象244村の全世帯のうち、研修を受けた土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れている世帯の割合（60%）

2011年時点で、244村のうち、27.5%の世帯が研修を受けた土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れている。

第３章　実施プロセス

３－１　活動の進捗状況

本プロジェクトは、プロジェクト2年目にあたる2009年にIVTAからSVTAへの変更を行うなどプロジェクト戦略と手法において重要な変更を実施し、全般的に、多くのプロジェクト活動はスケジュールどおりに実施されている。SVTAは、プロジェクト対象を対象地域2TAのうち86村から2010年に全村244村に拡大した2TAにおいて、土壌浸食対策と育林の急速かつ広域な技術普及に集中するアプローチとして取り入れられた。

活動1-3について、本来は2007年から2009年において選定された9村を対象とする詳細調査として実施されたものであったが、その後、その調査はSVTAにおいて、土壌浸食対策及び育林の研修対象村として、対象村の世帯数と人数を確認する目的で家計調査として再度実施された。

また、活動1-5-1におけるLF育成は、活動1-4の研修準備の一部として、活動1-4-4の土壌浸食対策対象各村におけるデモプロット作成と並行して実施された。2009年から2010年にかけて、349名（男性174名、女性175名）の土壌浸食対策担当LF、341名（男性173名、女性168名）の育林担当LF、及び195名（男性135名、女性60名）のガリ対策担当LFが育成された。あわせて、プロジェクト3年目にあたる2010年には、新たな対象村におけるLFを迅速に育成する必要があったことから、CCOにより、シニアLFが育成された。プロジェクトでは、232村において合計1,260名のLFの育成と少なくとも464のデモプロット建設を実施した。

同時に、活動1-5-4の他の生産活動にかかる農民研修については、農民からの提案と実施に向けたコミットメントに応じて縮小して実施するにとどめた。

活動2-1及び2-2については、FMOの不十分な活動と、交代時の後任FMO（2011年11月着任）の着任の遅れのほか、ブランタイヤにおいては、育林研修を受けた農民がアクセスできる育林資源確保や提供機関が限られていることが判明し、その条件下で対応すべき戦略と活動計画が不足していたため、やや予定から遅れて実施されたほか、十分なモニタリングがなされなかった。しかしながら、研修対象村の急速な拡大にプロジェクトの重点を移したことにより、成果2の優先度は低下した。

活動3-1については、C/Pの能力向上のために、前指標であった、「C/Pのイニシアティブのもとで計画・実施された研修の割合（90%）」の達成が確認された2010年の中間レビュー以降、C/Pへのオンザジョブ・トレーニング（On the Job Training：OJT）からプロジェクトマネジメントによるCCOの育成に変更された。

３－２　技術移転実施状況

2009年にプロジェクトの重点が技術普及対象地域の拡大に移行したもの、技術移転、言い換えると対象グループとC/Pの能力向上はプロジェクトの重要な部分であることに変化はなかった。

３－２－１　プロジェクトの直接受益者である244村の農民

農民全員を対象とし、プロジェクトはSVTAを通じて土壌浸食対策、育林、ガリ対策の研修を、毎年指定した地域の対象村落の農民全員に対して実施した。農民は、農民によって選出されたLFが実施する形式で研修を受講した。研修を受講した農民は、LFの支援を受け、彼らの

土地で研修技術実践を促進された。

プロジェクトによる村人への研修実施の重要な点は、参加することを通じて日当や肥料・種などの物資提供を行うのではなく、デモプロットを活用した農民への研修を通じて農民に知識とスキルを提供する点であった。このアプローチは他の開発手法とは異なるものであったため、しばしば研修に物資を期待して参加する農民の中で誤解と混乱を生じることもあった。

2009年のIVTAからSVTAへのプロジェクト重点の変化に合わせ、投入と時間が限られていることから、プロジェクトは個々の農民の能力向上よりも技術を「広く」「早く」普及させることに重点を置き、2012年には、各村の研修支援の期間を2年間と限定するという更なる変更を行った。

３－２－２　LFとシニアLF

LFは、同じ村の中からSensitization Meetingにて技術分野（土壌浸食対策、育林、ガリ対策）ごとに選出される。また、村で2名以上のLFが選出される場合、ジェンダーバランスが考慮される。その後LFはCCOによる研修を受け、デモプロットでの実践と村人への研修実施を問題なく実施した場合には認証を受ける。

LFは研修実施後、研修実施報告をプロジェクトに提出することで、プロジェクトから講師料を受領する。

CCOはLFと毎月一回または二回、定期会議を開催し、研修実施報告の提出や実施面積のデータ収集を含むさまざまな議題について議論を行う。

LFと村人の両方への研修を実施するシニアLFはCCOによる研修を受けて育成される。シニアLFは、2010年に新たな対象村への技術普及を急速に実施する必要があったことから導入された。

３－２－３　CCO（普及担当官）

森林局、農業普及局、コミュニティ開発局、とマラウイ政府の異なる省・部局から選出されたCCOは、LFやシニアLFへのトレーナーとして対応できるよう、土壌浸食対策、育林、ガリ対策の3技術の研修を基本的に受講した。土壌浸食対策と育林についてはマラウイ人の経験のある政府担当官から、ガリ対策については日本人専門家からの研修を受けたほか、プロジェクトによるさまざまな研修に参加した（詳細は付属資料3のAnnex 11のとおり）。

2012年6月の終了時評価時点において、18名のCCOはそれぞれ4村243世帯から26村6,510村を担当（一人当たり平均で12村1,827世帯）。

各CCOは担当村のLFや村人との業務を目的として、プロジェクトからバイク1台と燃料バウチャーを交通手段として支給された。

３－３　プロジェクトマネジメント

３－３－１　プロジェクト計画とPDM改訂

2007年のプロジェクト開始以降、2008年9月に指標の修正を行う改訂が実施された（PDM2）。

2009年7月の運営指導調査の結果を受け、PDM2は、プロジェクト目標と成果に育林に加え土壌浸食対策を追加し、SVTAの説明及び対象村落数を加えたほか、指標が設定され、2010年3月に改訂された。また、プロジェクト目標の指標4が削除され、上位目標に「育林技術を適

用した世帯数の割合」が追加された（PDM3）。

PDM の最終改訂は、2010 年 6 月の中間レビュー調査において提言された、土壌浸食対策技術を広く急速な拡大・普及への移行を受け、2011 年 11 月に実施された。プロジェクト対象地域全村である 244 村に対象村数を増加した。加えて、プロジェクト目標と成果の両方の指標において、「実施者/参加者」を「世帯数」に変更した。

既述のとおり、成果 2 を担当する FMO の不十分な活動及び戦略的な活動計画不足により、プロジェクトによる成果 2 の計画と実施は十分に行われなかった。

「プロジェクトマネジメント」とはプロジェクト管理上のものであってプロジェクト成果とすべきものではないが、プロジェクトマネジメント活動は、PDM の具体的な活動として組み入れられており、プロジェクトチーム内での情報共有とファシリテーションのために日本人専門家によりモニタリングが行われた。

３－３－２　コミュニケーション、コンサルテーション及び意思決定

プロジェクトマネジメントはプロジェクト実施期間中、情報共有と必要事項の協議を目的としてさまざまなレベルで定例会議を行ってきた。年二回の JCC ミーティングのほか、毎月一回のプロジェクト運営委員会（Steering Committee：SC）ミーティング、毎月二回の CCO ミーティング、毎月二回の LF ミーティング、年一回のプロジェクトレビューミーティングを実施した。

プロジェクトマネジメントミーティングは 2010 年までは毎月二回開催されたが、終了時評価時点では毎月一回となっていた。

３－３－３　活動モニタリングと指標

対象村における育林と土壌浸食対策の研修実施モニタリングは基本的に LF によって実施され、LF は CCO を通じて研修報告をプロジェクトマネジメントに提出する。その後、収集されたデータは日本人担当専門家による分析のため、土壌浸食対策、育林、ガリ対策の各分野ごとに蓄積された。

プロジェクト活動と投入は、PDM と PO に基づき、上記定例会議において定期的にモニタリングが行われ、その結果は半期報告や年間報告として関係者間で共有されてきた。

しかし、プロジェクトではモニタリング方法を設定していなかったため、それらの報告書はプロジェクト目標や成果の達成度について詳しく述べられていない。その結果、プロジェクト活動は各研修の担当日本人専門家により計画されるにとどまり、活動結果は成果モニタリング指標との関連やプロジェクト目標達成状況への反映などに適切に組み込まれなかった。

等高線畝立て実践世帯数のモニタリングや地域調査は毎年実施された。2010 年には、LF により 169 村の基本データが収集され、FMO と担当日本人専門家による分析が行われた。その結果は、「COVAMS Working Paper, No.10（2011 年 10 月）」としてまとめられた。2011 年には、244 村のうち、219 村についてデータが収集・分析された。他方、育林実践世帯数のモニタリングについては、244 村の村長の協力を得て、2012 年初頭に終了時評価の準備の一部として実施された。

加えて、244 村において年間 1,260 名の LF が実施する 35,000 世帯以上を対象にした 4,000 件にも及ぶ研修について、LF の研修講師料を JICA が支出することによる会計上のアカウンタビ

リティ確保のため、支払手続きの際に研修実施を確かめる必要があり、マラウイ人 C/P への技術移転以外の部分において、日本人専門家に多大なる労務負荷が生じた。

３－４　中間レビューのフォローアップ状況

３－４－１　PDM 及び PO 改訂（2010 年末）

中間レビューにおける提案に沿って、2011 年 11 月にプロジェクトチームによって PDM3 の改訂が実施され、2012 年 2 月に JICA とマラウイ政府の間で覚書（Memorandum of Understanding：MOU）の改訂が完了した。

３－４－２　プロジェクトインパクトのモニタリング

樹木の眺望、林産物のアクセス、またメイズ収量など生計の向上を計るためのベースラインに基づく適切なモニタリングは実施されなかったが、他方、土壌浸食活動にかかる地域調査はプロジェクトにより毎年実施された。

３－４－３　成果達成のための活動拡大

資源連携を担当する FMO は 2011 年に交代したものの、プロジェクトの重点を技術普及範囲の急速な拡大に移行したことから、成果 2 の優先順位は低くなっていた。

３－４－４　計画に基づく実施監理

プロジェクト活動は営林事務所の活動計画（年間、四半期など）に組み込まれていなかったものの、プロジェクト活動の計画・実施・モニタリングは日本人専門家と C/P との間で、PDM、PO とともに管理されていた。

３－４－５　広範な地域を対象にするための効率的な投入

2012 年に、プロジェクトは限られたリソースを地域拡大に集中させるため、対象村における研修を通じたプロジェクト支援期間を 2 年間と設定した。

３－４－６　マラウイ政府内におけるプロジェクト実施体制強化

2010 年 4 月の第 4 回 JCC から農業食糧安全保障省農業普及サービス局がプロジェクトの JCC メンバーとして加わった。

ブランタイヤ県知事（District Commissioner：DC）においては、プロジェクトのために県上層部によるタスクフォースが設立されたが、予算不足のため機能させることができなかった。

３－４－７　効果的な予算措置

マラウイ政府による予算措置は増額が行われた。しかし、予算支出に必要な支出報告書や次期活動計画書を期限通りに提出したにもかかわらず、予算支出は常に遅延を来していた。

３－４－８　他の援助実施機関との連携促進

TLC は育林における資材の支援を行ったほか、ESCOM と BWB は SC にメンバーとして加入した。

また、プロジェクトは国連開発計画（United Nations Development Programme：UNDP）による持続的土地管理（Sustainable Land Management：SLM）プロジェクトへのプロジェクト活動説明とサイト訪問を実施した。他の開発援助機関とのハイレベルな連携が必要な事項は JICA マラウイ事務所により実施されたが、プロジェクトの範疇において主だったコンサルティング活動は実施されなかった。

第４章　評価５項目における評価結果

４－１　妥当性

本プロジェクトは以下の理由から妥当性が高いと判断される。

森林管理及び土壌保全の進展を目指す本プロジェクトは、貧困削減と持続可能な土地管理による食糧安全保障を重視する「マラウイ成長開発戦略 II（MGDS II: 2011-2016）」に沿った「国家森林プログラム」及び「農業セクターワードアプローチ（ASWAP）」と政策の方向性を一つにしており、わが国の『対マラウイ共和国・国別援助方針』においては、「農業開発・自然資源管理プログラム」の下に位置づけられている。また、シレ川中流域は、マラウイにおいて依然政策上の優先度の高いエリアである。

プロジェクトが訓練した LF を住民研修の講師とする SVTA の導入は、プロジェクトの直接受益者である対象 244 村住民の食糧安全保障に対する喫緊のニーズ、及び技術の迅速な普及拡大というプロジェクト戦略の両方に的確に対応し、その優位性を発揮した。

４－２　有効性

本プロジェクトは以下の理由から有効性が高いと判断される。

また、3 つの成果はいずれもプロジェクト目標達成に資するものであり、成果 1（村民による技術の習得）及び成果 3（C/P の能力強化）の達成度は高く、プロジェクト目標達成に大きく貢献している。他方、成果 2（村民が生産活動に必要な資源にアクセスする能力の向上）については、投入有効活用の観点から活動のスコープは縮小されたが、そのことによって新戦略の下でのプロジェクト目標達成に間接的に貢献したと解釈することができる。

なお、各成果指標のモニタリングについては、信頼性及び精度向上への対応の必要性が認められる。

４－３　効率性

本プロジェクトは以下の理由から有効性はおおむね高いと判断される。

日本国及びマラウイ側双方の投入は、人的投入、供与機材、現地活動費とも計画に沿って効果的に使われ、成果の産出に結びついている。限られた投入を技術普及の面的拡大に集中し、効率的に活用することにより、当初計画された人的投入（20 人の CCO 及び 3 人の日本人長期専門家）及びプロジェクト期間（5 年間）を変えずに対象村落及び世帯数を大幅に増やした。

ただし、研修を主たる活動とするプロジェクトの円滑な実施に欠かせない運営管理（プロジェクト・マネジメント）の活動については、多くの C/P が兼務でプロジェクトに参加していたことから、実質的には日本人専門家が指揮を執り、活動量のかなりの部分を運営管理業務に費やしていたが、技術移転の対象分野とは位置づけられておらず、C/P の配置が限定的であった点には留意が必要である。

４－４　インパクト

本終了時評価調査時点では、既述の通り、上位目標達成の兆候が認められ、正のインパクトが発現しているが、一部に負のインパクト（対象村落村長に生じた誤解）が認められ、適切な対応

が必要である。

現地調査時の聞き取りから、本プロジェクトが普及した育林及び土壌浸食対策技術の有用性は住民の中に広く認知されつつあり、その技術を実践しメイズを増産させた経験から自力での生計向上の可能性に自信をもつ住民の増えていることが確認された。

なお、シレ川への土壌流出低減に向けた本プロジェクトの貢献について、プロジェクトチームが行った調査の結果は次の通りである。2011 年の土壌保全活動実践者数（等高線畝立て技術の実践世帯数）は 9,400 世帯と推計され、全 244 村の 33,500 世帯の 28%を占める。これらの実践世帯が耕作するメイズ畑（2,360ha）を保全された農地と想定し、プロジェクトが Chiwalo 及び Chuma の 2 村に設置したデモンストレーション圃場で測定された土壌流出量を基に算定すると、12,000m^3 から 87,000m^3 の土壌流出（浸食）が免れた計算になる。

４－５　持続性

組織・財政面での持続性の確保が課題である。

政策・制度面：

育林や土壌浸食対策を含む生産活動の促進に向けた住民を対象とする研修の実施は、政府（森林部門及び土地資源保全部門）の役割でありコアビジネスであると認識されており、この政策環境は今後も継続することが見込まれる。また、森林管理及び土壌保全セクターの制度機構に大きな変更はないことから、実施体制面での持続性も見込まれる。

組織・財政面：

本プロジェクトは、既存の組織体制を基に、森林局（環境・気候変動省）、農業普及サービス局（農業・食料安全保障省）及びコミュニティ開発局（ジェンダー・児童・社会福祉省）の県レベルの職員を組織・訓練した普及員（CCOs：森林官・農業普及官・コミュニティ開発官の兼任）が、本来業務で管轄している村落を基本として、本プロジェクトのために設定された担当村落の住民を対象に研修活動を計画・実施するものである。そのため、担当村落における更なる技術の普及、フォローアップ、及びモニタリングの活動については、それに必要な予算措置が各部局において行われるならば、今後も CCO であった担当官の本来業務の一部として継続される可能性は大きい。終了時評価調査の時点では、農業普及官及びコミュニティ開発官が所属部署（県の農業局及び地域開発局）で 2012/2013 年度の予算申請を行ったことが確認されている 。こうした取り組みを進め、本プロジェクト対象村落についてフォローアップ及びモニタリングを行う体制を、プロジェクト終了後に適切に再編成して既存の体制に組み込むことにより、組織・財政面での持続性の確保されることが見込まれる。

技術面：

住民が技術の有用性に自信を深め、積極的にその技術を活用するならば、住民レベルでの技術の持続は十分に見込まれる。更に、住民が習得した技術や知識の定着に向けて、実施機関（CCO）による適切なフォローアップや LF を活用した技術指導及びモニタリングが継続して行われるならば、持続性は一層高まることが期待できる。

なお、CCO の担当村落における活動の持続性を確保するためには、彼（女）らの交通手段の確保、すなわち、各自に貸与された自動二輪車と燃料の支給を継続することが非常に重要である。

４－６　効果発現に貢献した要因及び阻害要因

４－６－１　貢献要因

・SVTA によって導入された技術が農民のニーズである食料確保に合致していた。
・農民が実践しやすい簡易で低コストの既存技術の指導により農民の理解・実践促進につながった。
・LF への研修講師料の支払いにより、LF が責任感を持ち、村での研修実施促進につながった。
・CCO の交通手段の確保（各自に自動二輪車と燃料チケットを貸与・支給）により機動力が向上し、CCO による農民の訪問や支援といった活動の原動力になった。
・研修参加カードなど、村民の研修参加を促進させるための各種ツールの開発により、研修の円滑な実施と参加率向上につながった。
・対象村落での研修単位を「村」から「クラン」への縮小するにより、農民にとっては近隣での親戚単位で研修を受講できるようになり、研修への参加がしやすくなった。
・プロジェクトの運営管理において、（プロジェクト関係者に対するさまざまなレベルでの定例会議が開催）された。それらの会議に多くの時間を費やすこととなったが、そういった会議の場を通じて、CCO を含めた関係者への情報共有が確実に行われ、プロジェクト関係者と他のステークホルダーによるプロジェクトチームとしての良好な関係構築に貢献した。
・プロジェクトで訓練を受けた技術の便益性（収量増加）についての村民自身が利益を享受することで彼ら自身の確信につながった。

４－６－２　阻害要因

・LF に対する研修講師料支払についての村長の理解が得られず、いくつかの対象村で生じた LF と村長との間の良好な関係構築に困難が生じた。
・村民の間に生じた「研修で学んだ技術は、肥料がなければ効果がない」という誤解が生じた。
・肥料や種子、日当などを提供する他の開発支援プログラムと異なるアプローチであったことから、何かもらえるのではないかと期待して研修に参加した農民の中で、混乱が生じることがあった。
・CCO による LF や農村への訪問・フォローアップが効果発現に重要である中、2011 年以降の燃料不足（CCO の自動二輪車）により、CCO 機動力に影響が生じた。
・少ない人数の CCO（は 20 人で 244 村をカバー）しなければならかったため、人数不足により 5 月や 6 月に集中する作付け準備のための研修実施に遅れが生じた。

第５章　結論

本プロジェクトは、プロジェクト目標をおおむね達成し、ブランタイヤ県のクンタジャ・カペニの 2 つの TA の全 244 村を対象に、農民が実践しやすい簡易で低コストな既存の育林・土壌浸食対策技術を取り入れた生産活動を普及した。プロジェクトの 3 つの成果はいずれもプロジェクト目標の達成に貢献し、成果 1（村民による技術の習得）及び成果 3（C/P の能力強化）の達成度及び貢献度は大変に大きい。他方、成果 2（村民が生産活動に必要な資源にアクセスする能力の向上）については、プロジェクトの実施戦略が短期間で広範囲に技術を普及させることを優先する方向に転換されたこと等により中程度に留まった。

当初、本プロジェクトでは対象地域の一部の村落を対象に、持続的自然資源管理や住民の生計向上に係る多種多様な研修を実施してきた。しかし、2009 年の運営指導調査を境に、本プロジェクトの究極の目的であるシレ川中流域における土壌浸食の防止に注力するため、研修テーマを住民の喫緊の食糧増産ニーズに応える土壌浸食対策及び育林等に絞り、住民に選ばれた LF が研修を行う SVTA を採用して、効率的に技術普及のための研修活動を実施した結果、当初からの 3 名の長期専門家と 20 名の CCO による体制で、約 5 年の間に 244 村にまで技術を普及させることに成功した。

プロジェクトの成果の持続性については、住民が研修への参加を通じて習得した技術や知識の定着には、CCO による適切なフォローアップや LF を活用した技術指導及びモニタリングが継続して行われる必要があり、そのための組織・財政面での持続性の確保が課題となっている。

また、各成果指標のモニタリングについては、信頼性及び精度向上への対応の必要性が認められ、また、アウトカム指標（樹木の眺望及び林産物へのアクセスの改善並びに生計向上）についても、早急にモニタリングが計画・実施される必要がある。

第６章　提言と教訓

６－１　提言

これまでのプロジェクト活動の進捗状況及び目標・成果達成状況、課題を踏まえ、調査団は下記のとおり提言を行った。

６－１－１　プロジェクト期間中の実施が提案される事項

- 本プロジェクトではモニタリング評価の仕組みが整っていなかったため、事後評価に向けたベースラインの確立のために、すでに実施された 50 村以外の 194 村についても、聞き取りなどで簡単な調査を実施することが望ましい。
- 本プロジェクトの成果や教訓の共有のため、県レベルでのセクターごとの成果の共有のためのワークショップを開催することが望ましい。
  COVAMS と肥料購入の補助金支援プログラムである農業用投入資材補助金プログラム（Food Input Subsidy Program : FISP）のクーポンが 9 月に配布され、COVAMS でも土壌浸食対策においては肥料を活用するなど関係もあることから、両者の混同を避けるよう、COVAMS と FISP の違いなど正確な情報を繰り返し伝える必要がある。 農民の中には、土壌浸食対策により収量向上＝利益につながる可能性があるにも関わらず導入に消極的な農民も見られた。そのため、土壌浸食対策導入にあたっては、「ビジネスとしての農業」の考え方を導入することで、土壌浸食対策を行うことで期待される収量と必要な投入の検証を可能にし、実施促進につながると考えられる。

６－１－２　プロジェクト終了後に実施されることが提案される事項

(1)　プロジェクト運営に関する提言

1)　関係者に早期の段階でプロジェクトの認知向上が図るため、中央から村レベルまであらゆるレベルに対する情報伝達に関する PR 戦略の作成を早い段階で行うことが望ましい。

2)　モニタリング評価の枠組みが形成されなかったことが課題であることから、今後は、県レベルでモニタリング評価枠組みを確立することが望ましい。

3)　シレ川流域の土壌浸食対策については、他ドナーのプロジェクトやプログラムも実施されていることから、双方のインパクトを強化するためにも、それらプログラムとの協働と調整を行うことが望ましい。

4)　本プロジェクト効果について、今後の自発的な効果継続を検証するため、現行フェーズ地域のモニタリングを継続することが望ましい。

(2)　詳細計画一般

1)　SVTA は効果的であることは現場でも確認されたが、そのマネジメントスキルが重要であるにも関わらず、C/P のマネジメント能力向上にかかる活動はプロジェクト活動に組み込まれていなかった。そのため、SVTA 実施のための運営組織と能力の確立を成果の一つとすることが望ましい。

2)　農民にとっては異なる活動と思われがちである、プロジェクト活動、生計向上と

環境活動のそれぞれが実際には関連がある、ということを認識してもらうため、森林・農業において気候変動への対応と啓発を組み込むことが望ましい。

3) プロジェクトの効果について科学的な根拠を持たせるため、後継のプロジェクトを実施する場合には、土壌浸食対策や社会経済状況にかかる調査を組み込むことが望ましい。

4) 農民へのスタートアップの活動促進のため、活動を実施するというコミットメントのもとで、初期始動のための投入財の提供を行うことが望ましい。（活動へのただし、モラルハザードを防ぐため、初期に限ることとする。）資金源は政府や他のプロジェクトと連携して確保することが望ましい。

5) LF が農民に対し研修を行う取り組みは成功要因の一つであるが、LF への講習料が活動促進に効果的であったことも一因である。今後、持続性を担保するためには、LF への現金に代わるインセンティブの導入が望ましい。

(3) 詳細計画―育林

1) COVAMS や他のプロジェクトの経験から、農民は自ら自由に管理できない共有の樹木よりも、個人所有の樹木の植林の方が育林への関心が高いことから、後継のプロジェクトでは、育林については個人所有の樹木に重点を移すことが望ましい。

2) 本プロジェクトでは、直播による樹木の生存率が懸念であったが、今後は、土壌や気候に合った品種や栽培方法など、科学的な根拠を農民に伝えることが望ましい。それにより、生存率向上や直播の促進につながることが期待される。また、果樹は農民にとってインセンティブも高いことから、果樹は引き続き促進することが望ましい。

６－１－３　その他提言

(1) プロジェクトの成果や参考にすべき事例について、マラウイ国内での広報に適した形式にまとめ、広めることが望ましい。

(2) 事後評価の際には、プロジェクト初期に行われた 7 村でのベースライン調査、及び、先に提言されている追加村でのベースラインを基礎データとして使用することが望ましい。

６－２　教訓

(1) SVTA の有効性

SVTA は、対象村落のニーズと優先事項が正確に把握されている場合には、短期間に特定の技術を集中的に広めるのに効果的なアプローチである。一方、対象地域のニーズと優先事項について十分情報がない場合には、IVTA を通して最も要望にかなった技術を特定することが望まれる。

(2) 講師料の効果

LF に対する講師料は短期間での技術普及には効果的である。特に COVAMS のように、特定技術の急速な普及が最優先課題であるプロジェクトでは、インセンティブなしに LF に強いコミットメントを求めるのは難しい。

(3) フレキシブルなプロジェクト運営

プロジェクトの進行、自然、社会、経済環境の変化に従って計画や戦略はフレキシブルに変更され、それがプロジェクト目標の達成、受益者のニーズに沿った活動に貢献する。

(4) 伝統的なアプローチの活用

伝統的な情報伝達の仕組みを使う、また、伝統的な共同作業の仕組みを利用するなど、伝統的に実践されている手法を活用することによって活動が推進された。

(5) PRODEFI アプローチの有効性

地元で入手可能な物質的、人的資源の活用が技術の高い実践率に貢献している。また、すべての村人に平等な研修機会を与えたことにより、村人のやる気を引き出し、研修参加者数と、実施農民数の増加につながった。これらはいずれも PRODEFI アプローチから導入されたものである。

(6) 研修参加カード

研修参加カードの配布により、確実に研修の情報が村民にいきわたり、研修への参加率の増加につながった。

付　属　資　料

1. 合同評価報告書

REPORT OF THE JOINT TERMINAL EVALUATION ON THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE PROJECT FOR COMMUNITY VITALIZATION AND AFFORESTATION IN MIDDLE SHIRE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

The Japanese terminal evaluation team, organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Hiroyuki Hatori, Senior Advisor, JICA, was dispatched to the Republic of Malawi (hereinafter referred to as "Malawi") from June 2nd to June 23rd for the purpose of evaluating the progress and achievements of the Japanese technical cooperation on the Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire in Malawi (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"). The terminal evaluation was jointly conducted with the Malawian evaluation team headed by Mr. Teddy Kamoto, Assistant Director, Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Management.

During their stay in Malawi, a series of meetings were held with the Malawian authorities and field surveys at target villages were conducted. Based on the discussions and surveys, the Malawi-Japan Joint Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") agreed on the contents of the attached Terminal Evaluation Report to report to the Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting held on June 20th, 2012, for recommending to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the attached report.

Lilongwe, June 20th, 2012

H. Hatori

Mr. Hiroyuki Hatori
Team Leader,
Japanese terminal evaluation team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Mr. Teddy Kamoto
Team Leader,
Malawian terminal evaluation team,
Department of Forestry,
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Management

JOINT TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT
ON
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR
THE PROJECT FOR COMMUNITY VITALIZATION AND
AFFORESTATION IN MIDDLE SHIRE
IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

MALAWI-JAPAN

JOINT TERMINAL EVALUATION TEAM

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ANNEX

Abbreviations

ASWAP	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach
BWB	Blantyre Water Board
COVAMS	(The Project for) Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire
DA	District Assembly
DADO	District Agricultural Development Office
DAES	Department of Agricultural Extension Services
DC	District Commissioner
DCDO	District Community Development Office
DFO	District Forestry Office
DoCD	Department of Community Development
DoF	Department of Forestry
LRCD	Land Resources Conservation Department
DPD	Director of Planning and Development
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Corporation
EU	European Union
FIDP	Farm Income Diversification Programme
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Program
FMO	Field Management Officer
GoJ	Government of Japan
GoM	Government of Malawi
HH	Households
IGPWP	Income Generation Public Works Programme
IVTA	Integrated Village Training Approach
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JCCM	Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JY	Japanese Yen
LF	Lead Farmer
MGDS	Malawi Growth Development Strategy
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OJT	On the Job Training
PCM	Project Cycle Management

PDM	Project Design Matrix
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PO	Plan of Operations
PRODEFI	Project Communautaire de Developpement Forestier Integre au Senegal
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RFO	Regional Forestry Office
SEC	Soil Erosion Control
SLF	Senior Lead Farmer
SVTA	Specified Village Training Approach
TA	Traditional Authority
TLC	Total Land Care (NGO)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction

1.1 Objectives of Terminal Evaluation

The objective of Terminal Evaluation on the Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire is to examine and evaluate the achievement levels of project purpose and outputs, to make recommendations in order to strengthen effectiveness, impact and sustainability, and to abstract the lessons learnt from the Project.

1.2 Members of the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team

Name	Title	Organization
<Malawian Side >		
Mr. Teddy Kamoto	Team Leader	Assistant Director, Department of Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Management
Mr. Thomas Chigowo	Evaluation Team Member	Chief Land Resources Conservation Officer, Land Resources Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
Mr. Robert Njewa	Evaluation Team Member	Senior Community Development Officer, Department of Community Development, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare
Mr. Kantambo Longwe	Evaluation Team Member	Agricultural Communication Officer, Department of Agricultural Extension Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
<Japanese Side>		
Mr. Hiroyuki Hatori	Team Leader / Soil Conservation	Senior Advisor, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Ms. Ariko Toda	Evaluation Management	Project Formulation Advisor, JICA Malawi Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Mr. Yuki Arai	Cooperation Planning / Technical Extension	Program Officer, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division II, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Ms. Kazumi Shimaoka	Evaluation Analysis	Consultant, Tekizaitekisho L.L.C.

1.3 Schedule of Terminal Evaluation

After preparation in Japan, the Japanese terminal evaluation team was dispatched to Malawi from June 2nd to June 23rd, 2012. The Team conducted interviews and

discussions with Malawian counterpart personnel, farmers in target villages and other relevant stakeholders from June 4th to June 20th, 2012. Based on the survey findings and a series of discussions, the Team made the Joint Terminal Evaluation Report to be submitted to the JCC held on June 20th, 2012. See Annex 3 for details.

1.4 Background of the Project

The Middle Shire basin is adjacent to Blantyre, the largest city in the country. The forest resources in the Middle Shire basin provide the city with firewood and charcoal as the most common sources of energy. As the local population has exploited the forest resources for agricultural land expansion and fuel consumption, the natural environment of the basin has been deteriorated to a large extent. As a result, severe soil erosion occurred and a huge amount of silt was deposited in the dams along Shire River, which reduced the capacity of electric power generation and urban water supply for the area.

In order to explore a solution to this problem, "The Pilot Study on Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire" (hereinafter referred to as "the Pilot Study"), supported by JICA, was conducted from the year 2002 to 2005. The Pilot Study had verified the effectiveness of a pilot model combining afforestation and income generating activities aiming at sustainable natural resource management.

The Government of the Republic of Malawi requested further cooperation to the Government of Japan to extend the pilot model to neighboring villages in the Middle Shire basin. On March 2nd, 2007, both governments agreed to commence the Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire.

1.5 Summary of the Project

The project purpose is "Productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control are implemented with consideration of forest conservation and rehabilitation in the target villages". The overall goal of the Project is "Villagers in the target villages practice sustainable forest management through the improvement of livelihoods". The outputs of the Project are described as follows:

(1) The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.
(2) Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.

(3) Capacity of the counterparts is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.

1.6 Methodology of Terminal Evaluation

The joint terminal evaluation exercise was conducted by taking the following steps.

1-6-1. Design of the Evaluation Framework

The Team first designed an "evaluation grid" (please see Annex 4), the framework of the terminal evaluation that contains key questions to assess the achievement and implementation process with five (5) evaluation criteria, based on the latest PDM (Project Design Matrix, please see Annex 1).

1-6-2. Data collection

In order to assess the Project according to the above-mentioned evaluation grid, the joint evaluation team members collected both quantitative and qualitative data through following methods:

a) Review of the project reports and documents on activities including bi-annual progress reports, minutes of meetings of Joint Coordination Committee meetings, mid-term review report and PDMs;
b) Interviews and questionnaires to the Project's counterpart personnel and the Japanese experts;
c) Records of input from the Japanese side; and
d) Site visits and interviews in some target villages

1-6-3. Data analysis and evaluation

The collected data was analyzed and evaluated according to the five evaluation criteria described below:

Criterion	Description
Relevance	Whether the "Overall Goal" and the "Project Purpose" are consistent with the Malawian Government's development policies, the needs of the target population, and Japanese development assistant policy.
Effectiveness	Degree of achievement of the project purpose including whether the Project's Outputs can be attributed for the achievement.
Efficiency	How "input" have been converted to "output", in terms of both quantity and quality, considering the appropriateness, timing, cost, and benefits of the input.

Impact	Positive/negative and intended/unintended influence caused by the Project, including the extent to which the overall goal has been attained.
Sustainability	On intuitional/policy, organizational, financial and technical aspects, whether the benefits of the Project will be sustained after the external assistance is terminated.

2. Achievement of the Project

2.1 Input

The Team confirmed that the input have been provided appropriately as planned on the whole.

2-1-1. Input from the Japanese side

a) Experts

Experts dispatched by JICA were as follow:

Three (3) long-term experts: Chief Advisor/Forest Resource Management (soil erosion control); Rural development; and Coordinator/Forest Resource Management (watershed management); and

Two (2) short-term experts: Participatory Rural Development Advisor/PRODEFI Model Management; and Public Relations

The details of the assignment of experts are shown in Annex 5.

b) Machinery and equipment

JICA provided the Project with various equipment including 3 vehicles and 18 motorbikes, and the total amount was MK 32.1million. All the equipment was fully used in good condition. The details are listed in Annex 8.

c) Training

Total of 29 GoM officers participated in training abroad: 5 in Senegal, 4 in Kenya, 1 in Tanzania, 1 in Argentina, 1 in Gabon and 17 in Japan, as listed in Annex 7.

d) Local cost

As of June 2012, a total of MK 95.1million, which was equivalent to JY 41.1million, was allocated for the operational expenses including trainers' fee for CCOs and LFs. The details of the operational expenses are shown in Annex 9.

2-1-2. Input from the Malawian side

a) Assignment of counterpart personnel

The Project was headed by Project Director from Regional Forestry Office, Project manager and three (3) Field Management Officers from District Forestry Office. In addition, 20 personnel were assigned as Conservation Coordinating Officer (CCO) consisting of six (6) from District Forestry Office, ten (10) from District Agricultural Development Office, and four (4) from District Community Development Office, with three (3) drivers. With some replacements including Project Director and FMO, 35 counterpart personnel were assigned in total. The counterpart personnel were government officers from three ministries' departments: Forestry Department, Agricultural Extension Services Department, and Community Development Department. The detailed list of counterpart personnel is shown in Annex 6.

As of the terminal evaluation in June 2012, two (2) CCOs were absent, one on her study leave and the other on his training in Japan.

b) Office space and facilities

Project office was provided in the District Forestry Office in Blantyre and necessary utilities were covered by the Malawian side.

Land for two (2) demonstration plots in Chiwalo and Chuma village were provided by the communities.

Two (2) motorbikes were provided from Forestry Department and Community Development Department. Details are shown in Annex 8.

c) Local cost

As of June 2012, a total of MK 28.9 million, which is equivalent to JY 6.3million, was allocated for the operational expenses including the fuel for CCOs' motorbikes. The details of the operational expenses are shown in Annex 9.

2.2 Outputs and Activities

2-2-1. Output 1

"The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control."

Output 1 has been mostly achieved based on the following analysis:

Verifiable Indicators	Results
1-1: Percentage of households whose members have participated in training to the total number of households in 50 villages (70%)	a. The total number of households (HHs) in 50 villages where the Project intervention started in 2008 and 2009 was 5,024 in 2011. Regarding training attendance, the Project counted the number of participants and did not count HHs, therefore the percentage is calculated by dividing total HHs into training participants of the villages in 2011. They are indicative with rationality: tree growing- 73.9%; and soil erosion control- 73.5%; b. It is reasonable to judge that the indicator has been achieved; c. In all 244 villages, 64.9% of all HHs participated in tree growing, and 71.6% HHs participated in SEC.
1-2: Percentage of training participants who acquired knowledge and skills introduced in training courses in 50 villages (75%)	a. Since the Project has collected data on households basis in its monitoring, no data on individual practitioner is available to measure this indicator; b. In the 50 villages, the numbers of HHs whose members have practiced introduced knowledge and skills in tree growing, and SEC on their plots in 2011 are 3,926 HHs (78.1%), and 2,307 HHs (45.9%) respectively; c. Therefore, the indicator has been achieved nearly half; d. In all 244 villages, 73.2% of all HHs participated in tree growing, and 27.5% HHs participated in SEC. (See also "2-4. Overall Goal").
1-3: One demonstration plot established in each of 244 target villages	a. Demonstration plots were established in 232 villages out of 244 with 95% achievement; b. Therefore, the indicator has been almost achieved.
1-4: Number of villages where lead farmers (LFs) are conducting training on tree growing and soil erosion control. (244 villages)	a. In 2011, among 244 villages, tree growing training was conducted in 209 villages (85.7%), and SEC was conducted in 215 villages (88.1%); b. Therefore, the indicator has been mostly achieved.

Please also see Annex 12.

In parallel, furthermore, the training attendance in target villages was increasing, compared with the time of the mid-term review. In 50 villages, for example, approximately 20% HHs participated in tree growing training by the mid-term review in 2010 while 73.9% HHs in 2011. Similarly, 34% HHs participated in soil erosion control training by 2010 while 73.5% HHs in 2011.

2-2-2. Output 2

"Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control"

The achievement of Output 2 has been partial based on the following analysis:

Verifiable Indicators	Results
2-1: Percentage of trained households who actually have accessed information about necessary resources to the total number of trained households in 50 villages (75%)	a. In the 50 villages, information on resources for tree growing only was delivered at training to trained (participating) HHs by CCOs. The number of participants to tree growing training in 2011 was 3,713, and they all had access to the information in a sense (100%); b. The provided information was little and limited, including the information of resource providers such as ESCOM and BWB and the market price of forest products in Blantyre; c. The indicator has been reasonably achieved.
2-2: Percentage of trained households who actually have accessed the resources to the total number of trained households in 50 villages (50%)	a. Since most resource providers such as development programs and NGOs do not deal with individual villagers but groups of villagers and village as a unit, no data was available to measure this indicator with the Project; b. 146 trained villages received nursery inputs such as tubes and seeds from Total Land Care (NGO) in 2010; c. In addition, some groups of 46 trained villages in total accessed other initiatives for nursery materials (e.g. seeds, tubes, etc.), and 7 villages received 5,000 seedlings from Local Development Fund; d. 2 groups of 2 trained villages prepared and submitted proposals to ESCOM for nursery materials with the support from FMO in charge in 2012;

	e. The level of the achievement of Output 2 was assessed as partial due to the lack of relevant data.

Please also see Annex 12.

2-2-3. Output 3

"Capacity of the counterparts is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control"

Output 3 has been mostly achieved based on the following analysis:

Verifiable Indicators	Results
3-1: Number of training courses conducted by the Project management for the extension staff (Once a quarter)	a. 53 training courses for all CCOs were conducted on nearly a monthly basis between Nov. 2007 and June 2012 in various areas including not only technical matters but also project management and computer training, as listed in Annex 11; and b. Therefore, the indicator has been achieved.
3-2: Guidelines prepared	a. IVTA guideline was prepared in 2009 by Japanese experts; b. SVTA guideline was drafted in early 2010, modified by reflecting feedbacks from CCOs and LFs, and finalized in April 2012 by Japanese experts; c. Therefore, the indicator has been achieved.
3-3: Percentage of the counterparts who satisfactorily understand and apply the guidelines (75%)	a. According to the questionnaire to 18 CCOs, all of them have confidence in training Lead Farmers to practice by LFs themselves the extension of techniques to fellow farmers (100%), and 8 CCOs stated that they had no difficulties in understanding the guidelines (44%); b. According to the questionnaire to and interview with JICA experts, they observed that CCOs had satisfactorily understood the guidelines through many discussions and meetings among the project members and actual practice on the ground with farmers; c. Therefore, the indicator has been well achieved.

2.3 Project Purpose

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

The Project has mostly achieved its Project Purpose aiming at the dissemination of productive activities in soil erosion control and tree growing in all the 244 villages of TA Kuntaja and STA Kapeni in Blantyre District, based on the following analysis:

Verifiable Indicators	Results
1: Percentage of households adopting recommended tree growing techniques to the total number of households (50% in 50 villages , 30 % in 119 villages and 20% in 75 villages)	a. Tree growing activities were observed in 78.1% HHs in 50 villages, 76.1% HHs in 119 villages, and 67.9% HHs in 75 villages, according to the results of data collection conducted by the Project, in early 2012, in cooperation with all 244 village heads; b. Therefore, the indicators have been successfully achieved.
2: Percentage of households adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques to the total number of households (50% in 50villages, 30% in 119 villages and 20% in 75 villages)	a. 45.9% HHs in 50 villages, 32.2% HHs in 119 villages, and 15.1% HHs in 75 villages have adopted recommended soil erosion control techniques. b. The Indicator has been almost achieved.
3: Percentage of households practicing other productive activities to the training participants (30% in 9 villages)	a. As of the mid-term review of the Project in June 2010, the indicator was achieved; b. After the change in the Project strategy from IVTA to SVTA focusing on SEC with tree growing to expand the target to all 244 villages in 2 TAs in 2010, the Project activities for other productive activities have been minimized to some follow-ups and support on a villagers' request and commitment basis; c. Therefore, this indicator is not likely to be relevant for the terminal evaluation.

Please also see Annex 12.

The Project set targets of 50 villages with some 5,000 HHs in "Specified Village Training Approach (SVTA)" in 2009, and then it efficiently increased the target to 244 villages with 33,500 HHs.

2.4 Overall Goal

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

Once the Project Purpose is properly achieved and continuous follow up and monitoring by CCOs with trained LFs will be made, the prospect of attaining of Overall Goal is likely to be high because of the following reasons:

Positive impact has already emerged in a way that many practicing households in soil erosion control reportedly experienced the increase in the yield of their staple food, maize, during the Project period. Tree growing was widely practiced by villagers; however, its impact on livelihood was too early to make assessment.

Verifiable Indicators	Results
1. Percentage of households who recognize improvement in the outlook of trees and access to forest products in the 244 target villages (60%)	a. No monitoring was conducted to measure the improvement in the outlook of trees and access to forest products.
2. Percentage of households of which the livelihood is improved in the 244 target villages (60 %)	a. According to the interviews in seven sample villages of the Project, many villagers who were practicing soil erosion control techniques have achieved the increase in the yield of maize, and the villagers pointed that the food security has increased in the households; b. However, no monitoring was conducted to measure the improvement of livelihood.
3. Percentage of households adopting recommended tree growing techniques to the total number of households in the 244 target villages (60 %)	a. According to the results of data collection conducted by the Project in early 2012 in cooperation with 244 village heads, recommended tree growing activities were observed in 73.2% HHs in 244 villages;

	b. Therefore, the indicator has been already achieved.
4. Percentage of households adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques to the total number of households in the 244 target villages (60%)	a. 27.5% HHs in 244 villages have adopted recommended soil erosion control techniques as of 2011.

According to the observation of some villagers in target villages as well as CCOs, villagers have realized benefits of productive activities by taking part in soil erosion control and tree growing activities of the Project, and the number of follower villagers was increasing each season through the introduction of trained LFs.

2.5 Implementation Process of the Project

2-5-1. Progress of activities

Project activities have been implemented appropriately as a whole with the essential change in strategy and methodology of the Project from IVTA to SVTA in 2009, the 2nd year of the Project. SVTA focuses on the rapid and broad dissemination of techniques in soil erosion control and tree growing in target 2 TAs that expanded from 86 to 244 villages in 2010 to cover all villages in the target area of the Project.

Originally, Activity 1.3 "To conduct detailed survey in the target villages" was done as integrated detailed survey in 9 villages selected in between 2007 and 2009. Then with SVTA, it was conducted as household survey to capture the number of HHs and their members of target villages for specified training in soil erosion control and tree growing.

At the same time, Activity 1.5.1 "To train lead farmers" was shifted to become under Activity 1.4 "To prepare the training" to go with Activity 1.4.4 "To prepare demonstration plots in each target village for soil erosion control." Between 2009 and 2010, 349 LFs (M: 174, F: 175) were trained in soil erosion control, 341 LFs (M: 173, F: 168) in tree growing; and 195 LFs (M: 135, F: 60) in gully control. Also, 36 Senior Lead Farmers (SLFs) were trained by CCOs in the third year of the Project (2010) to respond to the urgent need to increase LFs in newly targeted villages. The Project has trained 1,260 LFs in total and 464 demonstration plots at least were constructed in 232

/2.

villages.

Also, the scope of Activity 1.5.4 "To train villagers on other productive activities" was reduced to support villagers on their request and commitment basis.

Activity 2-1 and 2-2 were implemented rather behind the schedule and have not been well monitored, due to the insufficient performance of previous Field Management Officers (FMOs) in resource coordination with the late replacement of incumbent FMO in November 2011 and the lack of strategy and action plan to tackle with general conditions in Blantyre where it was found that the availability of resources and providing organizations to be mobilize for tree growing by trained villagers of the Project was limited. However, because of the shift of the Project focus to the rapid expansion of its area coverage for technology dissemination, the priority given to Output 2 seemed to have been lowered.

For capacity enhancement of counterpart personnel, the scope of Activity 3.1 was shifted from OJT to training for CCOs by the Project management after the mid-term review of the Project in 2010, where the former indicator "percentage of the training courses planned and implemented with initiatives of the counterparts (90%)" was confirmed to have been achieved. Thereafter, various training sessions including knowledge sharing with participants who trained abroad were frequently implemented throughout the Project period.

2-5-2. Implementation of technology transfer

The Project focus shifted to the expansion of area coverage for technology dissemination in 2009, however, technology transfer component, in other words, capacity enhancement of target group and counterpart personnel remained as the essential part of the Project.

a) Villagers in 244 villages as direct beneficiaries of the Project

- Targeting all villagers, the Project has annually implemented training for household members of target villages on specified areas: soil erosion control, tree growing and gully control in SVTA. Villagers were trained through Lead Farmers (LFs) who were elected by villagers. Trained villagers were encouraged to practice the techniques on their land with the support from LFs.

- Significance of the training for villagers by the Project was that it provided villagers with knowledge and skills only through training activities using demonstration plots, and that it did not give out any in-kind inputs to villagers, such as fertilizer, seeds, and allowance for participating villagers. This different approach from other development initiatives sometimes caused misunderstanding and confusion among participating villagers who expected some in-kind benefits from training.
- In line with the change of the Project focus on expansion with IVTA to SVTA in 2009, given limited input and time, the Project further undertook additional change in its implementation by limiting the intervention period of up to 2 years for training each village in 2012, focusing more on the "wide and quick" dissemination of techniques than on the capacity development of individual villagers.

b) Lead Farmers (LFs) and Senior Lead Farmers (SLF)

- Lead Farmers are elected by fellow-villagers at sensitization meetings for each technical area: soil erosion control, tree growing and gully control, and when more than 2 LFs are selected in one area, gender balance is considered. Then LFs were trained by CCOs, and received certification after they successfully practiced the techniques on their demonstration plots and conducted training for villagers.
- Lead Farmers receive trainers' fee from the Project after they submit training reports to the Project management.
- CCOs organize regular meetings with LFs on once or twice per month basis to discuss various issues including the submission of training reports and data collection of conserved gardens.
- Senior Lead Farmers (SLFs) who trained both LFs and villagers were trained by CCOs. SLF was established in 2010 to respond to the urgent need for LFs for the dissemination of techniques rapidly in newly targeted villages.

c) CCOs (extension staff)

- All the 20 CCOs from three different departments (Forestry, Agriculture Extension Services, Community Development) were basically trained in all three technical areas (soil erosion control, tree growing and gully control) to become competent as trainers for LFs and SLFs, being trained by Malawian senior officers (SEC and tree growing) and Japanese experts (gully control) and through various trainings organized by the Project as indicated in Annex 11.
- As of the terminal evaluation in June 2012, each of 18 CCOs covered between 4 villages with 243 HHs and 26 villages with 6,510 HHs. (On average, one CCO takes in

charge of 12 villages with 1,827 HHs.)
- They were individually provided with motorbikes and fuel voucher by the Project as a basic means of transport for their work with LFs and villagers in their responsible villages.

2-5-3. Project management

a) Project planning and the revision of PDM
- After the commencement of the project in November 2007, the original PDM was first modified in September 2008, with some indicators (PDM2);
- The revision of PDM2 was made in March 2010, following the results of the Consultation Study in July 2009. Project Purpose and Outputs were modified to cover "soil erosion control" in addition to tree growing, with the introduction of SVTA, and the number of target villages, i.e., 86 villages, with indicators was set (PDM3). Indicator 4 of Project Purpose in PDM2, "Identified factors that deter the training participants from adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques," was discharged, while one new indicator on the percentage of households adopting tree growing techniques was added for Overall Goal;
- The last revision of PDM was made in November 2011, following the recommendations of the Mid-term review in June 2010 with focus on rapid and broad dissemination and expansion of soil erosion control techniques (PDM4). The number of target villages was increased to 244 covering all villages in the Project area Also, target Indicator for both Project Purpose and Outputs was changed from "practitioners/participants" to "households";
- To achieve Output 2, due to the insufficient performance of FMOs in charge as stated earlier and the lack of strategic action plan, the planning and implementation for Output 2 were not well enhanced by the Project; and
- "Project management" was considered as administrative and not as Output of the project, however, project management activities are incorporated into the "working PDM" and monitored by Japanese experts for sharing and facilitation purposes among the Project team.

b) Communication, consultation and decision-making
- The Project management organizes regular meetings on various levels to share information and discuss matters concerned during the implementation of Project: JCC meetings on twice a year, Steering Committee meetings on once a month, CCOs

meeting on twice a month, LFs meetings on twice a month, and annual project review meetings;
- Project Management meeting was organized on twice a month basis until 2010, but was on monthly as of the terminal evaluation.

c) Monitoring of activities and indicators
- Monitoring of training activities in target villages for both tree growing and SEC were basically conducted by LFs who train villagers, and LFs submitted their training reports to the Project Management through CCOs in charge. After that, result data were compiled by areas (soil erosion control, tree growing and gully control) for analytical work by Japanese experts in charge;
- The Project activities and inputs have been monitored periodically based on the PDM and the PO through the above-mentioned regular meetings, and the results have been compiled in bi-annual progress report and annual report to be shared among stakeholders;
- However, these reports do not elaborate the achievement level of the Project Purpose and Outputs, as the Project have not established its monitoring framework. As a result, activities of the Project have been planned by training areas and by Japanese experts in charge, and the results of activities were not properly designed to be integrated into the indicators to monitor the progress and measure the achievement of the Project Purpose;
- Monitoring of practicing villagers (HHs) in contour ridging and Area Survey were conducted on annually. In 2010, primary data from 169 villages was collected through LFs and analyzed by FMO and Japanese expert in charge. The result was issued in the "COVAMS Working Paper, No.10" (October 2011). In 2011, data from 219 out of 244 villages was collected and analyzed. On the other hand, the monitoring of practicing villagers (HHs) in tree growing was conducted in early 2012 as part of the preparation for the terminal evaluation, in cooperation with all 244 village heads;
- Additionally, much work load in payment processing was borne by the Japanese experts to ensure financial accountability for JICA's budget allocation on trainers' fee for LFs, dealing with 1,260 LFs with nearly 4,000 training sessions targeting 33,500 HHs and more annually in 244 villages, without technology transfer component to Malawian counterpart in verifying the implementation of training.

2-5-4. Follow up on the Mid-term review

a) Revision of PDM and PO by the end of 2010

Following the recommendations of the Mid-term review, the revision of PDM3 was made in November 2011 by the Project team, and MOU on the revision between JICA and GOM was concluded in February 2012.

b) Monitoring of the impact of the Project

Monitoring was not conducted properly with baseline to measure the improvement in the outlook of trees, access to forest products and livelihoods such as yield of maize. On the other hand, Area Survey in soil erosion control activity is annually conducted by the Project.

c) Enhancement of activities for the Output

FMO in charge of resource coordination was replaced in November 2011. However, because of the shift of Project focus to the rapid expansion of its area coverage for technology dissemination, the priority given to Output 2 seemed to be lowered.

d) Work management based on plans

Although the Project activities are not incorporated into the action plan of Forestry office (annually, quarterly, etc.), the planning, implementation and monitoring of the Project activities are managed jointly by Japanese experts and CPs with the PDM and PO of the Project.

e) Efficient inputs for targeting broader area

Project intervention period to target villages with training was set for 2 years in 2012 for the Project to concentrate on the expansion with limited resources.

f) Strengthening of the Project implementation structure within the GOM

From the 4th JCC in May 2010, Agriculture Extension Services Department of the Ministry of Agriculture joined as a JCC member of the Project.

In Blantyre DC, a Task Force with executive members was established for the Project, but did not function due to the budgetary constraints.

g) Securing budget allocation with effective management

Budget allocation by the GOM has improved in amount; however, disbursement was

always delayed even when reports on expenditure and next activity plan were submitted on time.

h) Promotion of collaboration with other development partners
TLC supplied inputs in tree growing, and ESCOM and BWB joined in SC meetings as members.

The Project hosted SLM project of UNDP for briefing and site visits.
Matters requiring high level coordination and collaboration with other development partners were handled by the JICA Malawi office, and no major consultation activities have been implemented within the Project scope.

3. Evaluation Results

3.1 Relevance

The Project is considered to be highly relevant to the policies of both the GOM and the GOJ, as well as the needs of Malawi and the target beneficiaries, i.e., local people in 244 target villages.

3-1-1. Relevance to the policy of the GOM

The Government policy remains: the Project objective for forest management and land conservation is consistent with the Malawian sector development policies such as "National Forest Policy, 1996," and "Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAP)," that are in line with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II: 2011-2016), the overall medium-term development plan, which emphasizes the importance of food security through poverty reduction and sustainable land management. In addition, Middle Shire area remains as a high priority area in Malawi. Therefore, the direction of the Project is considered to be quite relevant to the policy of the GOM.

3-1-2. Consistency with the ODA policy of the GOJ for Malawi

The Japanese ODA policy for Malawi in 2012 emphasizes the assistance in achieving the "sustainable land and water resource management" by small farmers and the long-term stability and improvement of agricultural productivity through technical assistance for the effective utilization of water resources and capacity building relating

to land and environmental management including forest conservation. Thus, the Project is considered to be very consistent with the aid policy of the GOJ.

3-1-3. Relevance to the needs of Malawi and target beneficiaries

Forest management in Malawi is facing the problem of deforestation and soil erosion which causes land degradation leading to the reduction of food production and the siltation of water bodies. Watershed management through sustainable forest management and utilization in Middle Shire area is considered very important as Shire River is where most of the country's power generation comes from. The Project facilitates tree planting and soil erosion control that helps the reduction of silt being deposited at Nkula dam and food production. Therefore, the Project is considered to be properly related to the issues in forest conservation and management of Malawi.

In addition, it is said that nearly 80% of the Malawian population are rural farmers, who compose a large part of the poor strata of the society. Those farmers have been suffering from the chronic food shortage. With the introduction of soil erosion control and tree growing techniques, food shortage problem can be minimized, as soil erosion control and tree growing enable villagers to obtain more food crops, such as maize, and additional income. The Team confirmed during the field interviews that practicing households appreciated this aspect as the most important change brought about by the Project. Thus, the Project is evaluated as very much relevant to the immediate needs for food security and poverty reduction of the target beneficiaries.

3-1-4. Relevance of the Project design and its strategy

Specified Village Training Approach (SVTA) using trained LFs by the Project was successfully matching to both the needs of direct beneficiaries of the Project and the revised Project strategy focusing on the rapid expansion of its area coverage for technology dissemination. As the introduced technologies for soil erosion control and tree growing, including contour ridge making, swale making and manure making, were simple and relatively low cost for villagers, and the result has become quickly visible within one harvest season in the form of increase in the production of their food crop (maize). Also, training methodology using LFs as trainers with their demonstration plots was very user friendly and accessible for villagers because LFs were selected by fellow villagers and they could learn on their land and receive encouragement from LFs at any time in a flexible manner. In addition, as part of SVTA principles, training was equally open to everyone and all households in each target village, and this was

considered very much relevant for the dissemination of techniques.

Taking advantage of JICA's experience, this project was originally designed based on one JICA supported project in Senegal named "PRODEFI"[1],

3.2 Effectiveness

Effectiveness of the Project is considered to be high based on the following analysis:

3-2-1. Achievement of the Project Purpose

The Purpose has been mostly achieved as stated in "2.3 Project Purpose" And, the capacity of target villagers in applying soil erosion control and tree growing techniques by themselves has been highly strengthened, resulting in that most practicing households in soil erosion control reportedly experienced the increase in the yield of their staple food, maize, during the Project period.

3-2-2. Contribution of Outputs to the achievement of the Project Purpose

All three Outputs are to contribute to the achievement of the project Purpose as a whole. Since the Project focus was shifted to the rapid and broad expansion of the dissemination of the techniques in 2009, villagers training using LFs (Output 1) and the capacity enhancement of CCOs (Output 3) have especially contributed to that effects, while resource mobilization and coordination for advanced productive activities by trained villagers (Output 2) was slightly toned down within the Project scope.

3-2-3. Analysis of factors to achieve the Project Purpose

a) Promoting factor: Introduction of SVTA

As described earlier, the technologies applied in SVTA were indeed matching with the villagers' serious needs for food security.

b) Other promoting factors

- Project management: Arrangements of various internal meetings was heavily time-consuming for the Project management, however, they highly contributed to ensuring information sharing among members including CCOs who could not be fully engaged in the Project activities, and also they contributed to establishing good relations among Project members and stakeholders as a team;

[1] PRODEFI stands for "Project Communautaire de Developpement Forestier Integre au Senegal". See 5.2 Lessons Learnt (5) Effectiveness of PRODEFI approach.

- Trainers fee for LFs making them feel responsible and encouraged for organizing training for fellow-villagers;
- Existing simple techniques with low cost;
- Introduction of TP cards and other devises to facilitate participation of village HHs to training;
- Change of training unit from "village" to "clan" to improve the accessibility for villagers;
- High mobility of CCOs equipped with individual motorbike and fuel voucher, as the encouragement and support provided by CCOs' visits to LFs and Villagers was driving force; and
- Actual benefits that villagers produced for themselves by participating the Project.

c) Impeding factor
- In some villages, the relationship between LFs and village heads was not well established due to the perception of village heads that giving trainers fee for LFs was not fair;
- Misunderstanding among villagers in the use of technologies that "the technology does not work without fertilizer";
- The Project provided villagers with knowledge and skills only through training activities using demonstration plots, and it did not give out any in-kind inputs to villagers, such as fertilizer, seeds, and allowance for participating villagers. This different approach from other development initiatives sometimes caused confusion among participating villagers who expected some in-kind benefits from training;
- Fuel shortage from 2011 has heavily affected the implementation of the Project activities, especially to the mobility of CCOs equipped with motorbikes to make visits for regular consultation with LFs and monitoring activities to villages in charge. CCOs' encouragement and follow up for both LFs and trained villagers was considered crucial to facilitate the techniques to be practiced by villagers; and
- Due to the small number of CCOs (20) to cover 244 villages, the organization of trainings sometimes went behind the schedule, May to June, and missed appropriate timing for land preparation in target villages.

3-2-4. Important assumptions (external conditions)

The PDM does not indicate important assumption for achieving the Project purpose and there has not been any notable change in policy direction of the GoM.

Fuel shortage from 2011 has heavily affected the implementation of the Project

activities, as already explained.

3.3 Efficiency

The efficiency of the Project is considered to be high for the following reasons:

3-3-1. Achievement of the Outputs

Two (2) Outputs out of three have been mostly achieved, as earlier described in "2.2 Outputs." The contribution of Output 2 (resource mobilization for advanced productive activities by villagers) was partial because of the shift of the Project strategy to the "wide and quick" dissemination of the techniques.

By concentrating limited resources on the expansion, the Project has achieved its Project Purpose with the increasing number of participating households to training in target villages with the same input in terms of human resources: Malawian counterpart personnel including 20 Conservation Coordination Officers (CCOs) and three Japanese long-term experts during nearly 5 years.

3-3-2. Appropriateness and utilization of Input and activities

The Input has been provided appropriately as a whole in line with the plan of the Project as indicated in "2.1 Inputs," with some remarks as follows:

a) Activities in "project management" were considered as administrative and supporting and were not recognized as Output in the PDM of the Project. However, actual project management activities including public relations are incorporated into the "working PDM" and monitored by Japanese experts for sharing and facilitation purposes among the Project team. This task consumed the large part of the Japanese experts' work, without technology transfer component to the counterpart personnel of the Project. Additionally, much work load in payment processing was borne by the Japanese experts to ensure accountability for JICA's budget allocation on trainers' fee for LFs, dealing manually with approximately 1,260 LFs with nearly 4,000 training sessions targeting 33,500 HHs and more annually in 244 villages; and
b) Regarding the budget allocation from the Malawian side, it has improved in amount. However, disbursement was still delayed even when reports on expenditure and next activity plan were submitted on time.

3.4 Impacts

Impact of the Project is considered as fairly positive based on the results of the

following analysis:

3-4-1. Impact on Overall Goal level

"2.4 Overall Goal," once the Project Purpose is properly achieved and continuous follow up and monitoring by CCOs with trained LFs will be made, the prospect of attaining of Overall Goal is likely to be high.

Therefore, appropriate monitoring with baseline data needs to be undertaken urgently to measure the improvement in the outlook of trees and access to forest products as well as livelihoods.

3-4-2. Positive impact

It was observed that the awareness was increasing among villagers that they could improve their livelihood on their own based on their experience in having increased their maize production.

Regarding the Project effects on the reduction of silt, according to the result of Area Survey in soil erosion control activity by the Project, the number of farmers who practiced conservation technologies in 2011 planting season was estimated 9,400 HHs, hence the percentage of practiced farmers to all the HHs of 244 villages, which is 33,500, is 28%. With these HHs, 2,360ha of maize gardens are estimated as conserved. The amounts of soil protected in the gardens of two Project demonstration plots were $5.2m^3$ and $36.9m^3$ in Chiwalo and Chuma respectively. Therefore, the amount of protected soil in the entire conserved gardens of the project target area in 2011 is estimated in a range of $12,000m^3$ to $87,000m^3$.

3-4-3. Negative impact

Current mode of incentives for LFs such as trainers' fee in cash caused different perception among some village heads about the Project, and unfavorable relations between village heads and LFs prevented training activities from being implemented smoothly.

3.5 Sustainability

Sustainability of the achievement and impacts of the Project is to be ensured by appropriate follow up and monitoring of households' practice by CCOs with the expected function of trained LFs as technical backstopping in villages.

3-5-1. Policy and institutional aspect

The policy environment to promote productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control through villagers training would continuously be secured, because these activities are promoted by the GoM, at both Forestry and Land Resources and Conservation sectors as their core business. Since there is not much change anticipated in the existing institutional set up for forest management and land conservation, institutional sustainability of the Project is also addresses as high.

On the other hand, it is recognized by Government officials and District Commissioner that there are some programs by other donors that could integrate the achievement of the Project; such as "Shire River Basin Project" (World Bank), "Sustainable Land Management Project" (UNDP), and "Improve Forest management for sustainable livelihood program" (the 10th EDF), along with the on-going decentralization. At the same time, however, approaches of those donors' programs in cooperation with the GoM are assumed to be quite different from the approach of COVAMS by stakeholders of the Project.

3-5-2.Organizational and financial aspect

The Project activities have been carried out in line with the existing organizational structures of the implementing agencies within the scopes of their mandates. The Project already trained 20 CCOs (forestry assistants, agricultural extension development officers/AEDO and community development assistants) from three Ministries' departments to train LFs in 244 villages in their charge. Therefore, it is anticipated that activities to further promote introduced techniques, follow-up and monitor the progress in the villages would be carried out as part of their regular duties, if budget is sufficiently allocated through the sectors. So far it was found that budget requests for the activities to be implemented by agricultural extension development officers and community development assistants were respectively submitted for 2012/13 to the DC. With these facts, organizational and financial sustainability would be adequately secured, once the monitoring mechanism on COVAMS villages is properly modified and duly integrated into the existing system.

On the other hand, the organizational and financial set up for the further expansion of the dissemination of techniques with SVTA, i.e., training of LFs and training of villagers by trained LFs in soil erosion control and tree growing, will be discussed by implementing agencies and JICA for a succeeding project to COVAMS.

3-5-3. Technical aspect

In terms of technical sustainability of introduced techniques at villagers' level, in 50 villages where the Project started its intervention in 2009 planting season, for example, 62.5% HHs of total trained HHs kept practicing soil erosion control as of 2011 planting season, and tree growing was also widely practiced by villagers. However, it is too early to assess their sustainability. It is anticipated that technical sustainability would be assured with villagers who have sense of ownership of their practicing techniques and also be further strengthened with regular follow-up and consultation provided by relevant agencies through LFs or extension officers.

On the other hand, CCOs who participated in the Project have already become competent in training LFs, organizing trainings and sensitization workshops as well as monitoring and follow-up. Through the regular meetings with fellow CCOs and sector heads, in-house sharing on knowledge, experience and technology would likely to be continued.

It is observed that the mobility of CCOs, i.e., well-maintained and individually provided motorbike with fuel, is rather critical to ensure the sustainability of their discharging technical duties to work with villagers on the ground.

4. Conclusion

The Project has mostly achieved its Project Purpose aiming at the dissemination of productive activities using simple and low cost existing techniques in soil erosion control and tree growing in all the 244 villages of TA Kuntaja and STA Kapeni in Blantyre District. Output 1 (villagers training) and Output 2 (capacity enhancement of counterpart personnel) were effectively contributing to achieving the Project Purpose, while the contribution of Output 2 (resource mobilization for advanced productive activities by villagers) was partial because of the shift of the Project strategy to the "wide and quick" dissemination of the techniques. The Project set targets of 50 villages with some 5,000 HHs in "Specified Village Training Approach (SVTA)" in 2009, and then it efficiently increased the target to 244 villages with 33,500 HHs. In parallel, furthermore, the training attendance of households in target villages increased each year. These achievements were carried out by the project with the same input in terms of human resources: Malawian counterpart personnel including 20 Conservation

Coordination Officers (CCOs) and three Japanese long-term experts during the Project period of nearly 5 years.

The Project Purpose and Overall Goal are still relevant to the development policy of the GOM and the ODA policy of the GOJ, and SVTA using trained Lead Farmers (LFs) by the Project was successfully matching with the needs of the target population. The Team observed that positive impact has already emerged in a way that tree growing was widely practiced by villagers and many practicing households in soil erosion control experienced the increase of maize yields; hence, the prospect of attaining Overall Goal of the Project is likely to be high. The Team also found incentives for LFs, Training Participation cards, high mobility of CCOs equipped with individual motorbikes and the project management as promoting factors. On the other hand, however, the shortage of fuel from the last year, 2011, and different perception on the Project activities among some villagers and village heads were recognized as impeding factors.

With regard to sustainability of the Project achievement and its impacts, appropriate follow up and monitoring of households' practice by CCOs need to be ensured in order for trained LFs to function as technical backstopping in villages.

5. Recommendations and Lessons Learnt

Based on the evaluation of the current project, the team recommends the following to be implemented during project period.

5.1. Recommendations

5.1.1 Recommendations to be implemented prior to project termination

(1) Establishing baseline for ex-post evaluation

As discussed earlier, the Project did not have proper monitoring system, therefore, it is difficult to assess the improvement in livelihood from project activities. However, the Project did conduct baseline survey in the selected 7 villages from initial 50 villages at the beginning of the Project. It is recommended that a simple survey with key question from this survey be conducted in selected sample villages from the 2nd 119 villages and the last 75 villages, in order to establish baseline for ex-post evaluation.

(2) Conducting sectoral workshops on COVAMS achievement at District level

In order to share the achievement and lessons learnt of the Project, it is recommended to conduct sectoral sharing workshop at district level before the termination of the Project.

(3) Clarification between COVAMS and FISP

The Team observed cases where villagers linking COVAMS soil erosion control (SEC) activity with distribution of fertilizer coupon by Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP). As the distribution of FISP coupon is approaching in September, accurate information needs to be reiterated to farmers as it has been done during the Project.

(4) Introduction of `Farming as Business`

It was observed that some farmers are reluctant to implement SEC despite the possible increase of yields. The Team recommends introduction of farm management concept "Farming as Business" into training, by presenting farmers financial analysis of introduction of SEC. It will enable farmers to assess required inputs for SEC against expected increase of yields, therefore it is expected to motivate farmers to implement SEC.

5.1.2 Recommendations to be considered after the Project period

Based on the evaluation of the current phase, the Team recommends the following to be considered for the succeeding project to COVAMS. Feasibility of each recommendation will be assessed during the detailed planning survey.

(1) Project management

① Develop Communication Strategy from early stage of project implementation

The Project received a short-term expert as Public Relations Advisor in 2012 and found to be effective. However, it was recognized that it could have been more strategic to have such input at earlier stage. At the same time, there has been a concern that Project achievement had not been effectively communicated to stakeholders at the central level of GoM. It is recommended that communication strategy to be developed from the early stage of project implementation. Such strategy would identify different messages to be communicated to different stakeholders at various levels, from farmers to central level including government and other development partners.

② Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation has been identified as one of the area to be improved. Therefore, it is recommended that the succeeding project establishes clear and realistic monitoring and evaluation framework that monitor progress and outcomes against baseline. It is also recommended that task force for implementation and monitoring and evaluation for the project be established within District Office.

③ Coordination with other projects and programmes

There are several other projects and programmes in Shire River Basin areas aiming at SEC, or looking at extension system. It is recommended that succeeding project be designed in coordination with these initiatives and to complement and enhance each other's impact. Such coordination and communication must continue during project implementation period as well.

④ Monitoring and follow up of COVAMS

It is recommended that activities of succeeding project include monitoring and follow up for target areas of COVAMS. It is to ensure that the impact of the Project intervention be successful and sustainable.

(2) Project design - general

① Establishment of management structure and capacity for SVTA implementation

The Project proved the effectiveness of SVTA at the field level. Management skills of Japanese experts were critical in the management of SVTA implementation together with Malawian team. However, the transfer of such management capacity was not part of the project output in PDM. As the succeeding project envisages replication and expansion of approach, it is recommended that establishment of management structure and capacity be defined as one of project outputs, with clearly defined TOR.

② Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation and Awareness

It is advisable for the succeeding project to incorporate climate change adaptation both for forestry and agriculture. It is also recommended to incorporate activities to raise farmers' awareness on the linkage between different activities undertaken by the project and environmental dynamics, and its impact on their livelihood.

③ Research of impact of COVAMS

It is recommended that the succeeding project include research on the impact on soil erosion control and socio-economic situation. It will enable the project to make convincing argument about its impact. In this regard, MOAFS currently conducts research on the impact of SEC within EU funded Farm Income Diversification Programme (FIDP) to which the project must coordinate with.

④ Provision of start up input

Provision of start up inputs may promote implementation of activities, when they are not easily available in the area. It is recommended that the succeeding project considers provision of such input to farmers. However, it should be noted that the input should be provided only after the farmers prove their commitment to soil erosion control or tree growing, and other mechanisms to be placed in order to avoid moral hazard. Source of finance could be either from the project itself or exploring such opportunity with other stakeholders, including government or through project of other donors. Collaboration with other projects such as Sustainable Land Management Project funded by UNDP may be explored for such purpose.

⑤ Incentive schemes for Lead Famers

One of the success factors of the project has been the mechanism ensuring LFs to provide trainings to farmers. Trainers' fee provided to LFs to conduct famer level trainings has been instrumental to this end. However, to ensure the sustainability various alternative incentive schemes could be considered for the succeeding project.

(3) Project design- Tree growing activities

① Increase emphasis on trees owned by individual household

Experience from COVAMS as well as other projects has been that farmers are more motivated to manage their own trees than the communal ones, which they themselves do not have control over. It is recommended that the succeeding project will increase its emphasis on trees owned by individual households.

② Improvement of tree growing especially direct sowing method

Survival of trees sown and planted during the Project is a concern. Delivery of appropriate scientific knowledge at the field level is necessary to promote

successful implementation and survival of trees, therefore to encourage wider dissemination and continuation. Such knowledge may include identification of specific species suited for local soil types and climatic conditions or for direct sowing, of appropriate local seed collection and treatment methodologies, among others. It is also recommended to continue with promotion of fruit trees.

5.1.3. Other recommendations

① Compilation of success stories and good practices

The Team observed number of success stories and good practices accumulated over the project period. It is recommended that JICA considers compiling this information in accessible manner such as booklet to be disseminated so that the project achievement is appreciated by wider audience and provide good practice examples for the succeeding project and other practitioners. Possibility of producing audio visual material may also be explored.

② Proposed baseline for ex-post evaluation.

JICA normally conducts ex-post evaluation 3 years after the project completion. The project conducted baseline survey in selected 7 villages from the initial 50 villages. In addition, it was recommended above to take baseline data on selected key indicators in selected additional villages at the project termination stage. The information should be used as a baseline for ex-post evaluation.

5.2 Lessons Learnt

(1) Effectiveness of SVTA

SVTA is an effective approach in rapidly and extensively disseminating specific techniques in a short term, when the needs and priorities of the target villagers are certainly understood. On the other hand, when there is insufficient information on the needs and priorities of the target villagers, identifying the most desired techniques through IVTA can be a preferable option.

(2) Effectiveness of trainers' fee

Providing trainers' fee for LFs is an effective way to promote dissemination of techniques in a short term. In particular in COVAMS, the project has put its highest priority on rapid dissemination of specific techniques in a vast area, and it would be difficult to expect LFs to make a strong commitment without certain incentives. Though

it was a small amount, providing trainers' fee for LFs helped to strengthen LFs' commitment, which enabled rapid extension.

(3) Flexible project management

Project design and strategy should be flexibly revised depending on the progress of project activities and changing natural, socio-economic conditions. Flexible project management contributes to ensure the project to achieve desired goals and to match with the beneficiaries' needs.

(4) Adopting traditionally preferred approach

Taking traditionally preferred approach into consideration is effective in implementing participatory activities. For example, COVAMS followed the traditional information sharing process and made an announcement regarding training activities through clan leaders, which appeared to be effective in calling for participation. In addition, practicing the techniques in a form of DIMA[2] helped the villagers to implement the activities while they enjoy communication among themselves.

(5) Effectiveness of PRODEFI approach[3]

Utilization of local resources (including materials and human resources) contributes to enhancing adoption rate of techniques. In COVAMS, provision of materials from the Project was limited to training materials only, and most materials necessary for adoption of techniques were obtained in and around the target villages. Further, instructors of training were selected among the villagers (i.e. LFs) and were not dispatched from external organizations, so that villagers can always obtain technical support from LFs even after the training is finished.

In addition, providing equal training opportunities to all the villagers without selecting particular groups or individuals helped the villagers to be motivated and to increase the number of training participants and practicing farmers. The above stated approach of optimizing utilization of local resources and providing training opportunities to all the community members were introduced from a JICA supported project in Senegal (i.e. PRODEFI), which appeared to be effective in the target areas of COVAMS.

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[2] A communal, self-help system in central Malawi

[3] A training-based participatory rural development approach that prioritizes local peoples' training needs, utilization of local resources, conducting training within the local peoples' sphere of living, providing equal training opportunities for all, and implementing training for a large number of people.

(6) Training Participation Cards

Training Participation Cards appeared to be an effective tool to ensure everybody in the village to participate in the training programs. In COVAMS, there were some cases where the announcement of training was not fully informed to all the households, since information sharing is usually done only among clan members. By delivering Training Participation Cards to all the households, all the villagers became aware of the contents and opportunities of the provided training programs, which has contributed to increase the training participation rate.

ANNEX I PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX

Project title: The Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire	Duration: 5 Nov. 2007 – 4 Nov. 2012 (5 years)
Target area: TA Kuntaja, STA Kapeni, Blantyre District	**Version number: Version 4**
Direct beneficiaries: Local people in the 244 target villages (*1)	Date of preparation: 11 November 2011
Indirect beneficiaries: Local people in the watershed of Middle and Lower Shire and the citizens in Blantyre City	

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Overall goal Villagers in the target villages practice sustainable forest management through the improvement of livelihoods. (*2)	1. Percentage of households who recognize improvement in the outlook of trees and access to forest products in the 244 target villages (60%) 2. Percentage of households of which the livelihood is improved in the 244 target villages (60 %) 3. Percentage of households adopting recommended tree growing techniques to the total number of households in the 244 target villages (60 %) 4. Percentage of households adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques to the total number of households in the 224 target villages (60%)	• The result of transect survey and interviews • The livelihood survey	• Malawian economy does not become worse to a critical level. • The government policy of Malawi does not change drastically.
Project purpose Productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control are implemented with consideration of forest conservation and rehabilitation in the target villages. (*2)	1. Percentage of households adopting recommended tree growing techniques to the total number of households (50% in 50 villages , 30 % in 119 villages and 20% in 75 villages) 2. Percentage of households adopting recommended soil erosion control techniques to the total number of households (50% in 50villages, 30% in 119 villages and 20% in 75 villages) 3. Percentage of households practicing other productive activities to the training participants (30% in 9 villages)	• The result of baseline survey • The data of the terminal evaluation study • Project reports	• The working population of the target villages does not decrease severely.

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Output 1. The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.	1.1. Percentage of households whose members have participated in training to the total number of households in 50 villages (70%) 1.2. Percentage of the training participants who acquired knowledge and skills introduced in training courses (75%) 1.3. One demonstration plot established in each of 244 target villages 1.4. Number of villages where lead farmers are conducting training on tree growing and soil erosion control. (244 villages)	• Interview and questionnaire to participants • Project reports	
2. Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.	2.1. Percentage of trained households who actually have accessed information about necessary resources to the total number of trained households in 50 villages (75%) 2.2. Percentage of trained households who actually have accessed the resources to the total number of trained households in 50 villages (50%)	• Interviews and questionnaire to participants • Project reports	
3. Capacity of the counterparts is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.	3.1. Number of training courses conducted by the Project management for the extension staff (Once a quarter) 3.2. Guidelines prepared 3.3. Percentage of the counterparts who satisfactorily understand and apply the guidelines (75%)	• Project reports • Interview to the counterparts • The survey data in the terminal evaluation study	

Narrative summary			Inputs		Important assumptions
Activities			**Inputs by the Malawian side** 1) Personnel ● Project Director ● Project Manager ● Field Management Officers (Data collection and Monitoring (1), Training (1) and Resource coordination (1)) ● Supporting staff (Administrator (1), Accountant (1), Storekeeper (1), Messengers (2), and Drivers (3)) ● Appropriate number of Extension staff from FD, DADO and DCDO 2) Land, Building and Facilities ● Safe project office space with furniture ● Safe parking space for the project vehicles ● Safe space to store project equipment ● Exclusive telephone line and supply of commodities such as electricity and water ● Other facilities mutually agreed upon as necessary	**Inputs by the Japanese side** 1) Personnel ● Chief advisor ● Project coordinator ● Forest resource management ● Rural development ● Other experts in specific fields Note: Chief advisor and/or Project coordinator serve concurrently as one of the technical experts. 2) Provision of Machinery and Equipment ● Vehicle(s) ● Motorbikes(s) ● Office equipment ● Training equipment ● Other necessary equipment 3) Training of Malawian personnel	
1-1	To survey bio-physical and socio-economic conditions in the target area.				
1-2	To select target villages based upon the above survey results.				
1-3	To conduct detailed survey in the target villages.				
	1-3-1	To collect information on potential productive activities for the target villages.			
	1-3-2	To collect baseline data, and survey problems/constraints and needs for training of the target villagers.			
1-4	To prepare the training for productive activities including tree growing 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 training plans for each target village.			
	1-4-3	To examine the training contents regarding various productive activities and elaborate the training courses.			
	1-4-4	To prepare demonstration plots in each target village for tree growing and soil erosion control			
1-5	To conduct training for productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.				

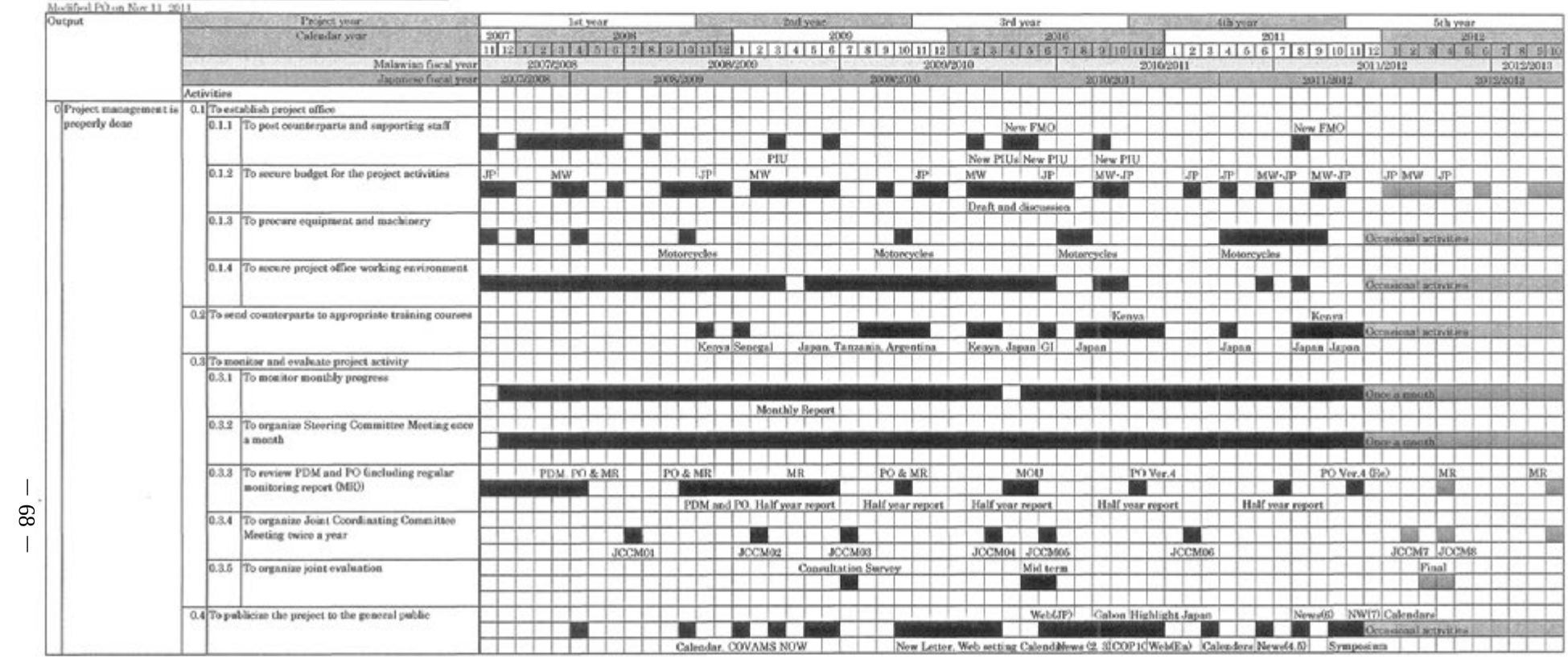
	1-5-1	To train lead farmers	3) Secured budget ● Necessary budget for the smooth implementation of the project	4) Necessary project activity cost	
	1-5-2	To train villagers on tree growing			
	1-5-3	To train villagers on soil erosion control			
	1-5-4	To train villagers on other productive activities			
1-6	To monitor the activity progress and revise training programs when necessary.				
2-1	To provide the target villagers with information about resource providing organizations for productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.				**Preconditions**
2-2	To co-ordinate the supply of necessary minimal resources for productive activities to which villagers show their initiatives and commitments.				
3-1	To provide training courses to extension staff in relation to above activities to improve their extension skills				
3-2	To prepare guidelines for the counterparts to enhance villagers' initiatives on productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control.				
3-3	To provide technical supports to CCOs and monitor CCOs' supports for productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control based upon the guidelines.				

Note: *1 Training courses are conducted with the "integrated village training approach" in nine (9) villages and with the "specified village training approach" in the other villages. The project aims at building foundations for disseminating techniques to 244 villages and promoting actual implementation of tree growing and soil erosion control in at least 50 villages.

*2 In this project, "forest management" and "forest conservation and rehabilitation" include soil conservation in the catchment area.

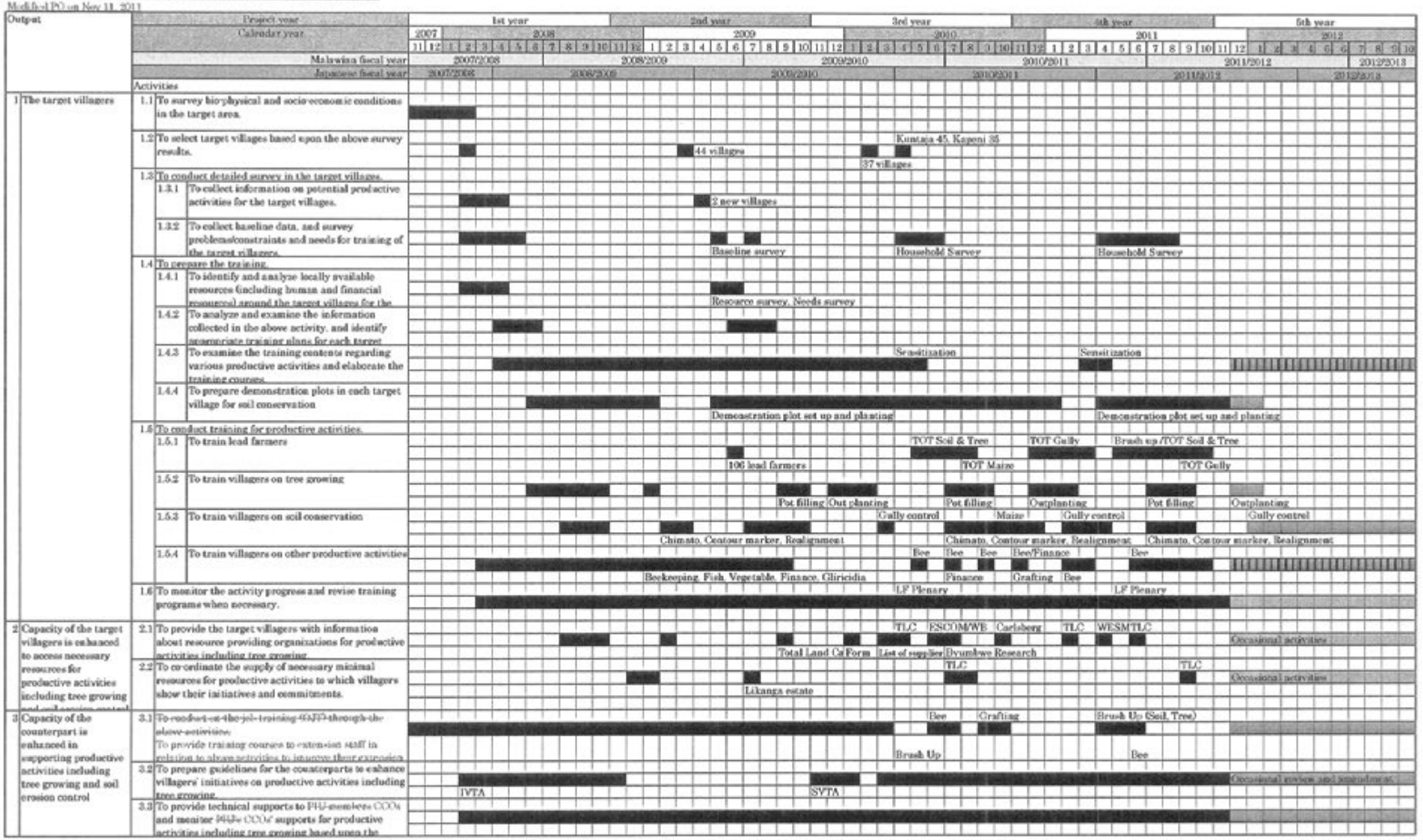
ANNEX II PLAN OF OPERATION (PO) ver. 4

Modified PO on Nov 11, 2011



ANNEX II PLAN OF OPERATION (PO) ver. 4

Modified PO on Nov 11, 2011



付属資料

as of 8/June/2012

Tentative Schedule for the Terminal Evaluation of the Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire

Date		Ms. Shimaoka	Mr. Hatori	Ms. Toda	Mr. Arai	Remarks	Stay
6/3/2012	Sun	Arrival at Lilongwe (12:25/SA170)					Lilongwe
6/4/2012	Mon	10:00 Meeting at JICA Malawi Office 11:00 Meeting with Joint Evaluation Team 14:00 Courtesy call on Director of Forestry Move to Blantyre					Blantyre
6/5/2012	Tue	Field visits and interviews to farmers, C/P staffs, extension officers, etc. Interviews and discussion with Japanese experts					Blantyre
6/6/2012	Wed						Blantyre
6/7/2012	Thu						Blantyre
6/8/2012	Fri						Blantyre
6/9/2012	Sat						Blantyre
6/10/2012	Sun						Blantyre
6/11/2012	Mon						Blantyre
6/12/2012	Tue		Arrival at Lilongwe (12:25/SA170) 14:00 CC on DCD, 15:00 CC on DOF 15:45 CC on DAES, 16:30 CC on DLRC 17:30 CC on JICA				Blantyre / Lilongwe
6/13/2012	Wed	(AM) Move to Blantyre 14:30 CC on Blantyre DC Joint Evaluation Team Meeting				Share findings from Ms. Shimaoka	Blantyre
6/14/2012	Thu	Field Visits and Interviews to C/P, Farmers, etc.				Prapare report (draft)	Blantyre
6/15/2012	Fri	Joint Evaluation Team Meeting, Discussions on Evaluation Results and Recommendations				Prapare report (share draft and put comment)	Blantyre
6/16/2012	Sat	Drafting Terminal Evaluation Report				Prapare report (revise and confirm among the Team)	Blantyre
6/17/2012	Sun	Drafting Terminal Evaluation Report					Blantyre
6/18/2012	Mon	(AM) Joint Evaluation Team Meeting. (PM) Move to Lilongwe				AM finalize draft ⇒ confirm with Experts, C/P, JICA (on E-mail)	Lilongwe
6/19/2012	Tue	(AM) Confirm feedback from C/Ps (PM) Finalize Terminal Evaluation Report				Prapare final report and put sign	Lilongwe
6/20/2012	Wed	(AM) JCC (Report Joint Evaluation Results and Recommendations) (PM) Meeting with Development Partners				Submit to JCC	Lilongwe
6/21/2012	Thu	8:00 JICA Malawi Office 15:00 Report to Embassy of Japan					Lilongwe
6/22/2012	Fri	Leave Lilongwe (13:15/SA171)					
6/23/2012	Sat	Arrive at Narita (20:15/SA7138)					

Title: Project for Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Midle Shire (COVAMS)

1. ACHIEVEMENT

Topics	Evaluation Question		Basis of judgment	Necessary data/information	Source of data/information	Data collection methods
	Main Question	Sub Question				
Progress toward the Outputs	Have the Output 1, "The target villagers acquire knowledge and skills regarding productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control (SEC)," been produced as planned?	1-1a. How much of villagers have knowledge and skills in tree growing in 50 target villages?		Output indicators to measure 1-1b and 1-1c	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, sample villagers	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview & discussion
		1-1b. How much of households (HHs) have participated in tree growing training?	comparison with the target figure: 70%	Output indicators: No. of HHs whose members have participated in tree growing training and the total no. of HHs in 50 target villages.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		1-1c. How much of training participants have knowledge and skills in tree growing?	comparison with the target figure: 75%	Output indicators: No. of training participants who understand tree growing techniques and the total no. participants in 50 target villages.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		1-2a. How much of villagers have knowledge and skills in soil erosion control (SEC) in 50 target villages?		Output indicators to measure 1-2b and 1-2c	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, sample villagers	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview & discussion
		1-2b. How much of households have participated in SEC training?	comparison with the target figure: 70%	Output indicators: No. of HHs whose members have participated in SEC training and the total no. of HHs in 50 target villages.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		1-2c. How much of training participants have knowledge and skills in SEC?	comparison with the target figure: 75%	Output indicators: No. of training participants who understand SEC techniques and the total no. participants in 50 target villages.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		1-3a. How much of target villagers have knowledge and skills in productive activities other than tree growing and SEC in 50 target villages?		Output indicators to measure 1-3b and 1-3c	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, sample villagers	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview & discussion
		1-3b. How much of households have participated in training on other productive activities ?	comparison with the target figure: 70%	Output indicators: No. of HHs whose members have participated in training on other productive activities and the total no. of HHs in 50 target villages.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		1-3c. How much of training participants have knowledge and skills in other productive activities?	comparison with the target figure: 75%	Output indicators: No. of training participants who understand techniques for other productive activities and the total no. participants in 50 target villages.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		1-4. Are demonstration plots established in target villages?	comparison with the target figure: 244 villages	Output indicators: No. of target villages where demonstration plot(s) have been established.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		1-5. Are trainings on tree growing and SEC conducted by lead farmers (LFs)?	comparison with the target figure: 244 villages	Output indicators: No. of target villages where LFs have conducted trainings on tree growing and SEC.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Have the Output 2, "Capacity of the target villagers is enhanced to access necessary resources for productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control," been produced as planned?	2-1. Has the capacity of villagers to access necessary resources for productive activities been enhanced in 50 target villages?		Understanding on and practical function of "villagers' capacity to access resources"; Output indicators to measure 2-2 and 2-3	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview & discussion
		2-2. How much of trained HHs have actually accessed information about necessary resources?	comparison with the target figure: 75%	Output indicators: No. of trained HHs who have actually accessed information about necessary resources and the total no. of trained HHs, whose members participated in trainings on productive activities including tree growing and SEC in 50 target villages.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		2-3. How much of trained HHs have actually accessed resources?	comparison with the target figure: 50%	Output indicators: No. of trained HHs who have actually accessed resources and the total no. of trained HHs, whose members participated in trainings on productive activities including tree growing and SEC in 50 target villages.	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Have the Output 3 "Capacity of the counterparts is enhanced in supporting productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control," been produced as planned?	3-1. Has the capacity of counterparts in supporting villagers' productive activities been enhanced?		Understanding on and practical function of "counterparts' capacity in supporting villagers' productive activities"; Output indicators to measure 3-2, 3-3 and 3-4	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview & discussion
		3-2. Are training courses for the extension staff conducted by the Project management?	comparison with the target figure: once a quarter	Output indicators: No. of training courses conducted by the Project management for the extension staff; Training plan for the extension staff and its performance	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		3-3. Have the guidelines been prepared?		Prepared guidelines	Project documents	Document review
		3-4. How much of the counterparts understand guidelines satisfactorily and apply them in practice?	comparison with the target figure: 75%	Output indicators: No. of counterparts who satisfactorily understand and apply the guidelines and the total no. of counterparts of the Project	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview

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Progress toward the Project Purpose	Is the Project Purpose likely to be achieved by the end od the project period? *Project Purpose:* *Productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control are implemented with consideration of forest conservation and rehabilitation in the target villages.*	1. How much of HHs practice recommended tree growing techniques in each of 50, 119, and 75 target villages?	comparison with the target figures: 50% in 50 villages, 30% in 119, and 20% in 75	Indicators: Nos. of HHs having adopted recommended tree growing techniques and the total nos. of HHs in 50, 119 and 75 target villages; Prospects of achieving the Project Purpose	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Baseline Survey, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		2. How much of HHs practice recommended SEC techniques in each of 50, 119, and 75 target villages?	comparison with the target figures: 50% in 50 villages, 30% in 119, and 20% in 75	Indicators: Nos. of HHs having adopted recommended SEC techniques and the total nos. of HHs in 50, 119 and 75 target villages; Prospects of achieving the Project Purpose	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Baseline Survey, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		3. How much of HHs practice productive activities other than tree growing and SEC in 9 target villages?	comparison with the target figure: 30%	Indicators: No. of HHs who practice other productive activities with consideration of forest conservation and rehabilitation, and the total no. of HHs in 9 target villages; Prospects of achieving the Project Purpose	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Baseline Survey, Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Prospect on achieving Overall Goal	Is the Overall Goal likely to be achieved three years after the Project completion? Overall Goal: *Villagers in the target villages practice sustainable forest management through the improvement of livelihoods.*	1. How much of HHs recognize improvement in the outlook of trees and access to forest products in 244 target villages?	comparison with the target figure: 60%	Understanding on and actual function of "access to forest products"; Indicators: No. of HHs who recognize improvement in the outlook of trees and access to forest products and the total no. of HHs in 244 target villages; Prospects of achieving the Overall Goal	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Livelihood Survey Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview & discussion
		2. How much of HHs have improved their livelihood in 244 target villages?	comparison with the target figure: 60%	Understanding on and measurement of livelihood improvement caused by the Project effects; Indicators: No. of HHs with their livelihood improved and the total no. of HHs in 244 target villages; Prospects of achieving the Overall Goal	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Livelihood Survey Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview & discussion
		3. How much of HHs practice recommended tree growing techniques in 244 target villages?	comparison with the target figure: 60%	Indicators: No. of HHs having adopted recommended tree growing techniques and the total no. of HHs in 244 target villages; Prospects of achieving the Overall Goal	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Baseline Survey, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		4. How much of HHs practice recommended SEC techniques in 244 target villages?	comparison with the target figure: 60%	Indicators: No. of HHs having adopted recommended SEC techniques and the total no. of HHs in 244 target villages; Prospects of achieving the Overall Goal	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Baseline Survey, Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Status of the Input delivery	Have the inputs been made by the Japanese side as planned?	Have the Japanese experts been dispatched as planned?	comparison with the planned figures	Records on Japanese experts' assignment (number, responsibility, technical areas, assignment period, etc.)	Project documents	Document review
		Have the equipment and machinery been provided as planned?	comparison with the planned figures	Records on equipment provided (type, quantity, timing)	Project documents	Document review
		Have the counterpart trainings been conducted as planned?	comparison with the planned figures	Records on counterpart training	Project documents	Document review
		Has the budget been provide as planned?	comparison with the planned figures	Budget and details of disbursement (amount and timing)	Project documents	Document review
	Have the inputs been made by the Malawian side as planned?	Have the counterpart personnel been assigned as planned?	comparison with the planned figures	List of counterpart personnel (title, organization, responsibility, service period, etc.	Project documents	Document review
		Have the physical facilities and utilities been provided as planned?	comparison with the planned items	Information on the facilities and utilities	Project documents	Document review
		Has the budget been provide as planned?	comparison with the planned figures	Budget and details of disbursement (amount and timing)	Project documents	Document review

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2. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Topics	Evaluation Question		Basis of judgment	Necessary data/information	Source of data/information	Data collection methods
	Main Question	Sub Question				
Progress of activities	Have the Project activities been implemented appropriately?	Were the activities timely implemented?	comparison with the PO	Actual implementation schedule	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Are the PDM and PO of the Project are understood and shared among Project staff and Japanese experts?		Information on the use of PDM and PO; Opinions of Project staff and Japanese experts	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Was there any change in activities and schedule of implementation from the Original PO?	comparison with the PO	Information on changes that tool place	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		When there are problems which hinder progress of the activities, how were they solved?		Problems which influenced the progress of the activities; Measures and system employed for problem-solving	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Transfer of technology	Was the technology (techniques) transfer by Japanese experts to the target group appropriate?	Local people in 9 target villages for the first year of the Project		Information on technology transfer activities by Japanese experts (Areas, skills and knowledge to be transferred, , method, duration, etc.); Opinions of target beneficiaries	Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Lead Farmers (LFs) and Senior Lead Farmers (SLF)			Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, sample LFs and SLFs, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		PIU members (extension staff)			Project documents (training/monitoring records), Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Project Management Staff			Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Management of the Project	Implementation arrangements	Has the demarcation of roles and responsibilities been clearly understood among PIU members from Forestry, Agriculture and Community Development?		TOR of PIU members, Action plan of PIU	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Has the coordination and collaboration between Ministries and local governments been managed effectively and appropriately?		Information on the coordination and collaboration between Ministries and local governments	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Has the Malawian leadership had strong concern with the progress of the Project?		Level of concern and ownership of Malawian leadership on the Project	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Have Malawian project staff been well motivated to actively take part in the Project activities?		Level of concern and involvement of Malawian counterpart personnel in the Project	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Monitoring of the Project	Does the PDM indicate baseline data and targets ?		Monitoring plan and reports	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Have the Project activities been monitored properly?		Monitoring plan and reports	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		How are the monitoring results shared among the stakeholders to review and improve the Project?		Information on the use of monitoring results	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Communication	Have the communication among the Project staff including Japanese experts been smooth?		Ways and contents of the daily and regular communication among the Project staff,	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Consultation and Decision-making	Have the JCC and SC meetings been effective for information sharing to make decisions among the Project stakeholders?		Records on the contents and results of JCC and SCM, Opinions of Project staff and Japanese experts	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		How have consultation and decision-making regarding the Project activities such as modification of activities been processed?		Measures and system employed for problem-solving	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Follow up on mid-term review	Has the suggestions made by the mid-term review been responded and dealt with appropriately?	Revision of PDM and PO by the and of 2010		Measures taken	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Monitoring of the impact of the Project				
		Enhancement of activities for the Output 2				
		Work management based on plans				
		Efficient inputs for targeting broader area				
		Strengthening of the Project implementation structure within the GoM				
		Securing budget allocation with effective management				
		Promotion of collaboration with other development partners				

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3-1. RELEVANCE

Topics	Evaluation Question		Basis of judgment	Necessary data/information	Source of data/information	Data collection methods
	Main Question	Sub Question				
Necessity	Does the Project address the needs of the country, sector and the target group ?	Is the Project consistent with the development plans of the Government of Malawi?		Development policy of the Malawian Government	Policy documents	Document review
		Does the project appropriately address the sectoral issues of the development plan?		Policies and programs in related sectors such as forest and watershed management, and rural development	Policy documents	Document review
		Does the project address the needs of the target group (villagers)?		Opinions of the target group	Project documents Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Does the Project address the needs of Malawian counterpart personnel?		Opinions of the counterpart personnel	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Priority	Alignment with policies	Have there been any changes to relevant national development policy of Malawi subsequent to the mid-term review?		National Development Plans	Policy documents	Document review Interview
		Has there been any changes to the Japanese ODA policy and the country assistance programme for Malawi since the mid-term review?		Japan's country assistance programme for Malawi	Documents (MOFA, JICA)	Document review Interview
Project Design, Approach	Has the Project dealt with the issues concerned appropriately?	Was the selection of target area(s) appropriate?		Records on the selection of target areas Opinions of Project staff and Japanese experts	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Was the selection of the target group, including the number and gender balance, appropriate?		Records on the selection of target group Opinions of Project staff and Japanese experts	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Has the method and approach employed for technical transfer to the target group been appropriate?		Records on the selection of target areas Opinions of Project staff and Japanese experts	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Does Japan have comparative advantages in implementing the Project?	Have the relevant Japanese experience been utilized?		Study results and experiences incorporated into the project, Technologies transferred through the Project, Opinions of Project staff and Japanese experts	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Others	Changes in the environment surrounding the Project after the mid-term review	Have there been any changes in the environment of the Project including policy direction and aid trend of donors? Have there been any influences by the changes?		Data and information on environmental changes including policy direction and aid trend of donors	Project documents Project staff, Japanese experts JICA Office	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview

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3-2. EFFECTIVENESS

Topics	Evaluation Question		Basis of judgment	Necessary data/information	Source of data/information	Data collection methods
	Main Question	Sub Question				
Achievement of the Purpose of the Project	Is the Project Purpose likely to be achieved by the termination of the Project, November. 2012, considering the status of inputs, activities and product of Outputs?			Results of the Assessment 1. above, Opinions of Project staff, Japanese experts	Results of the Assessment 1. above. Project staff, Japanese experts	Data Analysis Questionnaire, Interview
Capacity development of Target group	Have the target group acquired necessary skills and knowledge in productive activities with consideration of forest conservation and rehabilitation by receiving transferred technologies			Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project staff, sample villagers, Japanese experts	Questionnaire, Interview
Causal relationship	Effectiveness of causal relationship between Outputs and Purpose	Were three (3) Outputs only prerequisites for the achievement of the Purpose of the Project?		Information on the causal relationship between Outputs and Purpose of the project, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Influence of externalities	Are there any external factors that have influenced the progress of the Project to achieve the Project Purpose?		Information on the external factors that influenced the Project implementation, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Facilitating and obstructing factors	Have there been any new facilitating factors emerged after mid-term Review?			Information on examples of facilitating factors, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project staff, Japanese experts	Questionnaire, Interview
	Have there been any new obstructing factors emerged after mid-term Review?			Information on examples of obstructing factors, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project staff, Japanese experts	Questionnaire, Interview

3-3. EFFICIENCY

Topics	Evaluation Question		Basis of judgment	Necessary data/information	Source of data/information	Data collection methods
	Main Question	Sub Question				
Achievement of the Outputs of the Project	Have three (3) Outputs been achieved?			Results of the Assessment 1. above, Opinions of Project staff, Japanese experts	Results of the Assessment 1. above. Project staff, Japanese experts	Data Analysis Questionnaire, Interview
Causal relationship	Are the Project Activities sufficient to achieve the Outputs?			Results of the Assessment 1. above, Opinions of Project staff, Japanese experts	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Questionnaire, Interview
	Influence of externalities	Are there any external factors that have influenced the progress of the Project to produce the Outputs?		Information on the external factors that influenced the Project implementation, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Have there been any new facilitating factors emerged after mid-term Review?			Information on examples of facilitating factors, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project staff, Japanese experts	Questionnaire, Interview
	Have there been any new obstructing factors emerged after mid-term Review?			Information on examples of obstructing factors, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project staff, Japanese experts	Questionnaire, Interview
Inputs	Have the Inputs been appropriate in terms of quantity, quantity and timing?	・Japanese Experts, Provision of Equipment and facilities, counterpart training, Assignment of CPs, budgets; and Unutilized inputs, if any.		Results of the Assessment 1. above, Performance of Activities, Opinions of Project staff, Japanese experts	Results of the Assessment 1. above., Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Activities	Has techniques transferred by the experts been appropriately done for strengthening the capacity of target group?			Results of the Implementation Process 2. above, Opinions of Project staff, Japanese experts	Results of the Implementation Process 2. above. Project staff, Japanese experts	Data Analysis Questionnaire, Interview
	If applicable, have the coordination and harmonization with other JICA projects and DPs been effectively made?			Information on the collaboration with other initiatives, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Management	Have consultation and decision-making regarding the Project activities been made effectively and sufficiently?			Results of the Implementation Process 2. above, Opinions of the stakeholders of the Project	Results of the Implementation Process 2. above. Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Costs	Is the overall cost appropriate?	Has the cost been appropriate, comparing the Outputs achieved from the Inputs?		Opinions of Project staff, Japanese experts	Project staff, Japanese experts	Questionnaire, Interview
		Have there been any other resources utilized?		Information on other resources and their effectiveness	Project staff, Japanese experts	Questionnaire, Interview

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3-4. IMPACT

Topics	Evaluation Question		Basis of judgment	Necessary data/information	Source of data/information	Data collection methods
	Main Question	Sub Question				
Likelihood for achieving the Overall Goal	Is the Overall Goal likely to be achieved in 3 years after the completion of the Project?			Results of the Assessment 1. above, Opinions of Project staff, Japanese experts	Results of the Assessment 1. above. Project staff, Japanese experts	Data Analysis Questionnaire, Interview
	Are there any possible factors that impede or contribute to achieving the Overall Goal?			Information on any relevant events in the courses of Project implementation.	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Causal relationship	Influence of externalities	Are the Important Assumption leading to Overall Goal still valid? "The working population of the target villages does not decrease severely."		Demographic information in the target areas, Opinions of the Project stakeholders	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Ripple effects	Are there any unintended positive or negative impacts in addition to achieving Overall Goal?	Have there been any effects beyond the target group?		Information on sample cases in and out of the target areas.	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Have there been any unexpected effects on the policies and programmes of implementing agencies?		Information on the relevant policies.	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Have there been any changes or formulation in terms of relevant organization, laws, rules and regulations?		Information on the changes and new set-up.	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Have there been any unexpected changes in technical and/or methodological innovations?		Information on the changes that took place.	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		Have there been any unexpected effects in terms of gender, human rights, poverty gap, peace and conflicts?		Information on the cases of relevant events.	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
		have there been any unexpected effects on environmental concerns in the target areas?		Information on the cases of relevant events.	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	What are the factors that brought about the above-mentioned positive and negative effects?			Information on the other interventions and events in the target areas	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview

3-5. SUSTAINABILITY

Topics	Evaluation Question		Basis of judgment	Necessary data/information	Source of data/information	Data collection methods
	Main Question	Sub Question				
Policy and institutional aspects	Will Malawi government continue its political support for villagers training on productive activities including tree growing and soil erosion control after the end of the Project period?			Prospects on National policy	Policy documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	In order to continue villagers training, will the mission and functions of local government (Districts) be strengthened by the Government?			National policy prospects on decentralization and local government in areas such as forest & watershed management and rural development	Policy documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Organizational and financial aspects	Is there already a mechanism/organizational structure set up within governmental agencies to continue and improve the outputs and effects of the Project after the end of the Project period? (eg. PIU setting, villagers training with SVTA)			Information on the organizational setup and programs for further implementation and dissemination of villagers training with SVTA	Policy documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Has the provided equipment been maintained properly?			Information that shows the status of operation and maintenance of the provided equipment. Budget plan	Project documents, budget document, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Will the budget be secured to continue and improve the outputs and effects of the Project after the end of the Project period?			Budget plan of implementing agency	Budget documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Technical aspects	Has the knowledge and skills transferred to the target group (villagers) stabilized?			Information that shows the status of technical transfer to the target groups	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Does each field management officer (FMO) and extension officer already have capacity to implement assigned missions and activities with SVTA effectively?			Information that shows the status of technical transfer to the target groups	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
	Is it likely that CPs assigned will be retained in the current posts? Are there any remedial measures prepared in case of staff rotation?			System of staff rotation System of retaining institutional memory	Policy documents Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview
Other aspects	Are there any contributing or impeding factors to sustain the outcomes of the Project?			Information on the cases of relevant events.	Project documents, Project staff, Japanese experts	Document review, Questionnaire, Interview

Annex 5. List of JICA Experts

Name		Assignment	Period	Office affiliated
【Long-term】				
Mr. Akira	SATO	Chief Adviser/ Forest Resource Management (Soil Erosion Control)	2007 Nov. 5 - 2010 Nov. 4	Nil
Mr. Hiroyuki	KANAZAWA	Rural Development	2007 Nov.12 - 2010 Nov.12	Primela Ltd.
Ms. Mika	KAWAMOTO	Coordinator/Forest Resource Management (Watershed Management)	2007 Nov. 5 - 2010 Nov. 4	Nil
【Short-term】				
Mr. Naoto	NODA	Participatory Rural Development Advisor / PROEDEFI Model Management	2008 Jan.27 - Feb.8*	Hitonomori, Ltd.
			2008 Nov. 8-Nov.23*	Hitonomori, Ltd.
			2009 Jul. 3-Jul. 18*	Hitonomori, Ltd.
Ms. Chie	SAITO	Public Relations Advisor	2012 Feb. 18 - Mar. 18	Soumu System Service, Co., Ltd

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

Annex 6. List of Malawian Counterpart Personnel

Name	Designation in Government	Designnation in Project	Period in Project
Mrs. C. M. 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. G. E. Kamanga	Forestry Officer	Field Management Officer(Resource Coordination)	2011. 8 - Present
Mr. J. Andiwochi	Forestry Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Forestry, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- Present
Miss G. Kalagho	Forestry Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Forestry, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- Present
Mr. S. B. Mbewe	Forestry Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Forestry, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 1- Present
Mr. F. A. B. Mpate	Forester	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Forestry, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 5- 2010.3 2011.4-Present
Miss E. Minthanje	Forestry Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Forestry, TA Kuntaja)	2010.7 - Present
Mrs. L. A. Banda	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- Present
Mr. W. W. Chinzukira	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2008. 6- Present
Miss E. Mwachumu	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 3- Present
Mr. M. J. L. Thole	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- Present
Mrs. T. Lipato	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2009. 4- Present
Mr. C. Kasawe	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2010. 2- Present
Mrs. E. Chasowa	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2010. 3 - Present
Mr. M. Lipenga	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2010.10 - Present
Mrs. O. G. Pahuwa	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2011. 2 - Present
Mr. K. L. Nkhoma	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2011. 2 - Present
Mrs. A. Chagoma	Senior Community Development Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Community Dev. TA Kuntaja)	2008. 1- Present
Mrs. N. Chisesele	Senior Community Development Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Community Dev. TA Kapeni)	2009.11- Present
Mrs. H. Mkandawire	Community Development Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Community Dev, TA Kapeni)	2011. 2 - Present
Mr. L. Dumbula	Community Development Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Community Dev, TA Kuntaja)	2011. 2 - Present
Mr. H. L. Chiwaya	Driver	Project Driver	2007. 11- Present
Miss J. Mbandambanda	Driver	Project Driver	2008. 2 - 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	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Forestry, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 1- 2008.5
Late J. A. M. Chisale	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- 2008.6
Late P. J. Mphande	Forester	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Forestry, TA Kapeni)	2010. 4 - 2012. 6
Mr. K. K. Phiri	Driver	Project Driver	2007. 11- 2008
Miss B. Kumbanyiwa	Forestry Assistant	Field Management Officer (Resource Coordination)	2008. 5 - 2009
Mr. H. M. Nsiku	Community Development Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Community Dev. TA Kapeni)	2008. 1- 2009.7
Mrs. J. Mulekano	Senior Community Development Assistant	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Community Dev. TA Kapeni)	2009. 7- 2009.11
Mr. C. G. C. Bauleni	Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO)	Conservation Coordinating Officer (Agriculture, TA Kuntaja)	2008. 1- 2010.9
Mr. F. A. B. Mpate	Forester	Field Management Officer(Resource Coordination)	2010.4- 2011.4

Annex 7. Training for Malawian Counterpart Personnel in Japan and Other Countries

Subject of training	Fiscal Year of Japan	Duration	Participants Name	Position	Output (Project Component)
Training In Japan					
Practical case studies on sustainable forest management	FY 2009	2009 Aug 18 to 2009 Nov 7	Mr. J. J. Chigwiya	Field Management Officer - Survey and Monitoring, Senior Forestry Assistant	Output 1 & 3
Forest and Watershed Conservation with Participatory Approach	FY 2010	2010 Aug 22 to 2010 Nov 13	Mr. F. A. B. Mpate	Field Management Officer - Resource Coordination, Forester	Output 3
Supporting Regional Development by Utilizing Local Natural Resources	FY 2010	2010 Nov 3 to 2010 Nov 27	Mr. S. B. Mbewe	CCO, Senior Technical Officer, Forestry	Output 3
			Mr. M. J. L. Thole	CCO, Agricultural Development Extension Officer	
			Miss E. Mwachumu	CCO, Agricultural Development Extension Officer	
Promotion of SATOYAMA Initiative: Biodiversity conservation and rural development through the sustainable management of natural resources	FY 2010	2010 Nov 14 to 2010 Dec 4	Mr. P. M. H. Mkwapatira	Project Manager, Assistant District Forestry Officer, Blantyre	Output 3
Farmer-led Extension Method	FY 2011	2011 Apr 3 to 2011 Apr 29	Mr. C. Kasawe	CCO, Agricultural Development Extension Officer	Output 3
Forest and Watershed Conservation with Participatory Approach	FY 2011	2011 Aug 24 to 2011 Oct 22	Mr. C. C. Masanjala	Field Management Officer-Training Forester	Output 3
Supporting Regional Development by Utilizing Local Natural Resources	FY 2011	2011 Oct 28 to 2011 Nov 27	Mr. J. Andiwochi	CCO, Forestry Assistant	Output 3
			Mr. W. W. Chinzukira	CCO, Agricultural Development Extension Officer	
			Mrs. T. Lipato	CCO, Agricultural Development Extension Officer	
Farmer-led Extension Method	FY 2012	2012 May 5 to 2012 Jun 8	Mr. M. Lipenga	CCO, Agricultural Development Extension Officer	Output 3
Supporting Regional Development by Utilizing Local Natural Resources	FY 2012	2012 Jul 1 to 2012 Jul 28 (Plan)	Mrs. L. A. Banda	CCO, Agricultural Development Extension Officer	Output 3
			Mrs. N. Chisesele	CCO, Senior Community Development Assistant	
			Mr. G. E. Kamganga	FMO Resource Coordination Forestry Officer	
Training In Other Country					
Regional Training Course on Enhancing Adoption of Social Forestry in Africa (in Kenya)	FY 2008	2008 Nov 3 to 2008 Dec 5	Mr. C. C. Masanjala	Field Management Officer - Training Forestry Assistant	Output 1 & 3

Subject of training	Fiscal Year of Japan	Duration	Participants Name	Position	Output (Project Component)
Training of Trainers Short Course in Beekeeping Forestry Training Institute, Tanzania	FY 2009	2009 Sep 21 to 2009 Oct 3	Miss. G. Kalagho	CCO, Forestry Assistant	Output 1 & 3
Regional Training Course on Mitigating Climate Change in Africa Through Social Forestry, Kenya	FY 2009	2010 Feb 8 to 2010 Mar 12	Mr. G. E. Kanyerere	Steering Committee Member, District Forestry Officer, Blantyre	Output 3
Regional Training Course on Mitigating Climate Change in Africa Through Social Forestry	FY 2010	2010 Oct 18 to 2010 Nov 19	Mr. F. A. W. Khozi	Assistant Regional Forestry Officer (South)	Output 3
Regional Training Course on Mitigating Climate Change in Africa Through Social Forestry	FY 2011	2011 Oct 17 to 2010 Nov 18	Mr. Galeta	Forestry Officer Regional Forestry Officer (South)	Output 3
Attending Workshop or Study Trip in other country					
Study trip to PRODEFI project in Senegal; Current situation after the project	FY2008	2009 Jan 25 to 2009 Feb 1	Mrs. C. M. Chauluka	Project Director, Regional Forestry Officer (South)	Output 1, 2 & 3
			Mr. P. M. H. Mkwapatira	Project Manager, Assistant District Forestry Officer, Blantyre	
			Mrs. A. Chagoma	CCO, Senior Community Development Assistant	
			Mrs. L. A. Banda	CCO, Agricultural Development Extension Officer	
			Mr. J. Andiwochi	CCO, Forestry Assistant	
XIII World Forestry Congress in Argentina	FY2009	2009 Oct 18 to 2009 Oct 23	Dr. D. Kayambazinthu	JCC Chairman, Director of Forestry Department	Output 1, 2 & 3
REDD Seminar in Japan	FY2009	2010 Mar 10 to 2010 Mar 12	Dr. D. Kayambazinthu	JCC Chairman, Director of Forestry Department	
International Conference on Biodiversity (COP 10 preparation meeting) in Gabon	FY 2010	2010 Sep 16 to 2010 Sep 17	Mrs. C. M. Chauluka	Project Director, Regional Forestry Officer (South)	
			Mrs. S. Gama	Assistant Director of Forestry	
COP 10 side event, "Building Capacity for CEPA at National and Regional Level", in Japan	FY 2010	2010 Oct 22	Mrs. S. Gama	Assistant Director of Forestry	

Annex 8. Equipment Provided by JICA

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		Printer	73,250.00	1	73,250.00	Dec, 20 2007	A
6		Projector	218,000.00	1	218,000.00	Dec, 20 2007	A
7		Copier	750,000.00	1	750,000.00	Dec, 21 2007	A
8		Fax	90,000.00	1	90,000.00	Jan, 7 2008	A
9		Equipment for Internet	443,852.00	1	443,852.00	Jan, 10 2008	
10		Digital Camera	39,000.00	1	39,000.00	Feb, 21 2008	A
11		Digital Camera	54,550.00	1	54,550.00	Feb, 21 2008	A
12		Motorbike	506,655.00	10	5,066,550.00	Apr, 29 2008	8 motorbike: A 2 motorbike: C
13		Generator	852,323.58	1	852,323.58	Mar. 5 2008	A
14		Water Tank	75,024.00	1	75,024.00	Mar. 5 2008	A
15		Laptop	259,000.00	1	259,000.00	Mar. 7 2008	A
16	2008	Desktop Computer	190,302.75	4	761,211.00	Oct, 23 2008	A
17		Motorbike	527,000.00	1	527,000.00	Oct, 17 2008	A
18		Projector	220,582.27	1	220,582.27	Feb,18 2009	A
19		Screen	53,590.00	1	53,590.00	Feb,18 2009	A
20		GPS Receiver	75,500.00	2	151,000.00	Mar, 13 2009	1 Receiver: A 1 Receiver: C
21		Printer	136,246.07	1	136,246.07	Mar, 18 2009	A
22	2009	Television	53,200.00	1	53,200.00	Apr. 25, 2009	A
23		Television	53,200.00	1	53,200.00	Apr. 26, 2009	A
24		Generator	155,000.00	1	155,000.00	May 11, 2009	A
25		GPS Receiver	40,000.00	2	80,000.00	June 20, 2009	A
26		Data Cable for GPS Receiver	35,000.00	2	70,000.00	June 20, 2009	A
27		Auto Level	275,000.00	1	275,000.00	Aug. 20, 2009	A
28		Motor Bike	541,976.43	2	1,083,952.86	Oct. 13, 2009	A
29	2010	Motor Bike	633,622.20	2	1,267,324.40		A
30	2011	Motor Bike	758,000.00	3	2,274,000.00		A
31		Car	6,149,562.50	1	6,149,562.50		A
				TOTAL	**32,129,143.86**		

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

Annex 9. Local Operation Costs

Local operation costs borne by Japanese side as of 12 June 2012

Unit: KW

	FY 2007 (JP)	FY 2008 (JP)	FY 2009 (JP)	FY2010 (JP)	FY 2011(JP)	FY 2012 (JP)	Total
Allowance	240,669	2,898,095	2,295,011	2,854,407	2,686,002	290,475	**11,264,659**
Office management	5,386,009	8,157,182	5,754,545	4,916,703	7,343,644	1,345,811	**32,903,894**
Fuel	1,151,780	3,575,800	1,870,713	3,245,770	2,982,780	645,670	**13,472,513**
Training	261,100	7,824,239	5,774,836	3,144,865	4,751,477	288,483	**22,045,000**
Publicity	0	761,639	3,666,361	3,709,885	6,953,394	281,835	**15,373,114**
Total	**7,039,558**	**23,216,954**	**19,361,466**	**17,871,631**	**24,717,296**	**2,852,274**	**95,059,179**
Total in Yen**	**4,441,961**	**14,649,898**	**12,217,085**	**9,811,525**	**11,963,172**	**867,091**	**41,120,469**

** Exchange rate:
1KW =0.631Yen for FY 2007- 2009, JICA official rate in May 2011, as of Midterm Evaluation
1KW =0.549 Yen for FY 2010, JICA official rate in March 2011
1KW =0.484 Yen for FY 2011, JICA official rate in March 2012
1KW =0.304 Yen for FY 2012, JICA official rate in June 2012

Local operation costs borne by Malawian side as of 12 June 2012

Unit:KW

	FY 2007 (JP)	FY 2008 (JP)	FY 2009 (JP)	FY2010 (JP)	FY 2011(JP)	FY 2012 (JP)	Total
Allowance	N/A	N/A	2,600,120	4,098,727	7,758,988	0	**14,457,835**
Office Management	N/A	N/A	1,687,921	3,341,522	3,920,602	0	**8,950,045**
Fuel	N/A	N/A	923,100	1,563,005	3,015,120	0	**5,501,225**
Training	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	**0**
Publicity	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**0**	**0**	**5,211,141**	**9,003,254**	**14,694,710**	**0**	**28,909,104**
Total in Yen**	**0**	**0**	**3,288,230**	**4,942,786**	**7,112,240**	**N/A**	**6,310,000**

** Exchange rate:
1KW =0.631Yen for FY 2007- 2009, JICA official rate in May 2011, as of Midterm Evaluation
1KW =0.549 Yen for FY 2010, JICA official rate in March 2011
1KW =0.484 Yen for FY 2011, JICA official rate in March 2012

Annex 10. List of products

No.	Products Name	Published	Author
1	Procedures to Village Selection	Apr 2008	Mr. P. Mkwapatira, Mr. H. Kanazawa
2	Survey result on Soil Erosion Control Technologies in Malawi	Jun 2008	Mr. J. J. Chigwiya, Mr. H. Kanazawa
3	Detail Survey Activities	Oct 2008	Mr. J. J. Chigwiya, Mr. H. Kanazawa
4	Effectiveness of training without monetary incentives	Oct 2008	Ms. G. Kalagho, Mr. H. Kanazawa
5	Community Based Baseline Survey Report (2008)	Aug 2008	Mr. J. J. Chigwiya, Mr. H. Kanazawa
6	COVAMS Guidelines Version 1	2008	COVAMS Project
7	Modification of the coordination system on the training	Mar 2009	Mr. J. J. Chigwiya, Mr. H. Kanazawa
8	COVAMS Review Meeting Report	Mar 2009	Mr. C.C. Masanjala, Mr. H. Kanazawa
9	COVAMS Annual report (English / Japanese)	Mar 2009	COVAMS management staff
10	Senegal Study trip report (English / Japanese)	Mar 2009	Mrs. C. Chauluka, Mr. P. Mkwapatira, Mr. J. Andiwochi, Mrs. A. Chagoma, Mrs. I. Banda, Mr. H. Kanazawa and Ms. M. Kawamoto
11	Field Manual in Soil Conservation September	2009	Mr. J.J. Chigwiya, Mr. C. C. Masanjala and Mr. H. Kanazawa
12	Field notes of Pot filling and out-planting in tree growing (English / Chichewa)	Sep 2009	Mr. C.C. Masanjala, Ms. M. Kawamoto
13	Baseline Survey Analysis report （Survey conducted in April 2008）	Nov 2009	Mr. H. Kanazawa
14	Assessment on Effectiveness of Integrated Village Training Approach and Its Limitation	Nov 2009	Mr. P. Mkwapatira, Mr. H. Kanazawa
15	DVD for Sensitization meeting on soil conservation (English / Chichewa)	Dec 2009	COVAMS management staff
16	COVAMS Annual Report 2009	Feb 2010	COVAMS management staff
17	Specified Village Training Approach and its procedures	Apr 2010	Mr. J.J. Chigwiya, Mr.H. Kanazawa
18	The result of trial on Specified Village Training Approach	Jun 2010	Mr.J.J. Chigwiya, Mr. H. Kanazawa
19	The result of the project demonstration plot	Jun 2010	Mr. C.C. Masanjala, Mr. A. Sato, Mr. H. Kanazawa
20	COVAMS Guidelines for SVTA	Jun 2010	Mr. P. Mkwapatira, Mr. H. Kanazawa
21	Project brochure (revised version)	Oct 2010	Mr. H. Kanazawa
22	COVAMS Annual Report 2010	Feb 2011	COVAMS management staff
23	Revised Tree Growing Training Manual	Jul2011	Mr. C.C. Masanjala, Ms. M. Kawamoto
24	The result of contour ridging practice in 2010 planting season	Oct 2011	Mr. J. J. Chigwiya, Mr. H. Kanazawa
25	Revised COVAMS guidelines for SVTA	Nov 2011	Mr. H. Kanazawa
26	COVAMS Annual Report 2011	Jun 2012	COVAMS management staff
27	News letters (No. 1- No. 8)		COVAMS Project

Annex 11. Training for Counterpart Personnel in Malawi

No.	Fiscal Year of Japan	Theme	Type	Participants Name
1	2007	Explanation of JICA Technical Cooperation Scheme	Meeting	PD and PM
2		Budget Allocation	Meeting	PD and PM
3		Explanation of PRODEFI model, PDM and PO	Meeting	PD and PM
4		Project Management	Meeting	PD and PM
5		Briefing on COVAMS and Plan of Operation	Meeting	PIU
6		Set up of Survey Team and Survey Schedule	Meeting	PIU
7		Remind Project Purpose	Meeting	PIU
8		PRODEFI model	Seminar	SC members
9		Computer Training 1-6	Training	Selected PIU
10		Computer Training 1-5	Training	SC members
11	2008	JICA ODA and COVAMS, PRODEFI approach	Meeting	PIU
12		Candle Making Training	Training	PIU
13		Tree Growing	Seminar	PIU
14		River Bank Afforestation in Mulanje and Thuchila	Study visit	PM, FMO, PIU
15		Complain from Villagers and Countermeasures	Meeting	PIU
16		Standard Contour and Ridge Setting	Meeting	PIU
17		Project Design and Frame Work	Meeting	PM, FMO, PIU
18	2009	Soil Conservation	Training	PIU
19		Survey of Gully	Training	FMO
20		Tree growing	Training	PIU
21		Report of Beekeeping training in Tanzania by Ms. Kalagho	Meeting	PIU, SC members
22		Report of Sustainable Forest Management Training in Japan by Mr. Chigwiya	Meeting	PIU, SC members
23		Soil Erosion Control by Farmers in Salima	Study visit	PM, FMO, PIU
24		Small Scale Gully Control	Training	PIU
25		Report of Salima Study Visit	Meeting	PM, FMO, PIU
26		Annual Review and Planning	Meeting	PM, FMO, PIU
27		Briefing on Project Design and Activities	Meeting	New PIU
28	2010	Soil Erosion Control Brush Up	Training	PIU
29		Beekeeping TOT by Ms. Kalagho	Training	PIU
30		Maize Growing	Training	PIU
31		How to Use Weeding Hoe	Training	PIU
32		Grafting of Fruit Tree	Training	PIU
33		Gully Control Brush Up	Training	PIU
34		Survey Method on Reasons of None Practice of Soil Erosion Control	Training	PIU
35		Report on Regional Development Training in Japan by Mr. Thole, Mbewe, Mwachumu	Meeting	PM, FMO, PIU
36		Annual Review and Planning	Meeting	PM, FMO, PIU
37		Report on Satoyama Training in Japan by Mr. Mkwapatira	Meeting	PIU, SC members
38		Nkula dam and intake, power plant	Study visit	PIU
39	2011	Report on Farmer led Extension Training in Japan by Mr. Kasawe	Meeting	CCO, SC members
40		Tree growing	Training	CCO
41		Beekeeping TOT by Ms. Kalagho	Training	CCO
42		Schedule Management	Workshop	CCO
43		Direct sowing	Training	CCO
44		Report on Social Forestry Training in Kenya by Mr. Khozi	Meeting	CCO, SC members
45		Report on Watershed Management Training in Japan by Mr. Masanajala and Mr. Mpate	Meeting	CCO, SC members
46		Report on Regional Development Training by Mr. Andiwochi, Mr. Chinzukira, Mrs. Lipato	Meeting	CCO, SC members
47		Farmer Field School (FFS) Training	Training	CCO
48		Proposal Making to Resource Suppliers	Training	CCO
49		Computer training	Training	CCO
50		ESCOM Projects in Liwonde	Study visit	PM, FMO, CCO

(Note)

- On top of this list, the regular CCO Meeting has been conducted twice a month.
- Since April 2011, the title of PIU (Project Implementation Unit) has been changed to CCO (Conservation Coordinating Officer).

Annex 12. Training Participation and Practice by Farmers

Summary

Approach	No. of Village	No. of H. H.	Soil Erosion Control				Tree Growing				Gully Control			
			Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice
IVTA SVTA 2009	50	5,024	3,693	73.5	2,307	45.9	3,713	73.9	3,926	78.1	2,287	45.5	1,451	28.9
SVTA 2010	119	15,377	11,446	74.4	4,956	32.2	10,933	71.1	11,703	76.1	5,236	34.1	4,681	30.4
SVTA 2011	75	13,182	8,907	67.6	1,989	15.1	7,162	54.3	8,945	67.9	5,039	38.2	3,537	26.8
Total	**244**	**33,583**	**24,046**	**71.6**	**9,252**	**27.5**	**21,808**	**64.9**	**24,574**	**73.2**	**12,562**	**37.4**	**9,669**	**28.8**

Note:

(1) Regarding training attendance, the Project counted the number of participants and did not count HHs, therefore the percentage was calculated by dividing total HHs into training participants of the villages in 2011/12.

(2) There were no submisson of training reports from 29 villages on Soil erosion Control , 35 villages on Tree Growing and 67 villages on Gully control, out of 244 villages.

In addition, the number of practiced HHs were lacking for 14 villages on Tree Growing and 64 villages on Gully Control due to no submission of data or incomplete information.

However, total HHs was applied as the denominator on the calculation of percentage of training participation and practice.

Training Participation and Practice by Farmers (Approach IVTA and SVTA 2009)

2012.6.13 updated

Total Number of Village : 50

Inc = Incomplete Cla = Clarification is required

No	TA	Village	No. of H/H	Soil Erosion Control				Tree Growing				Gully Control			
				Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice
1	Kuntaja	Chitawira	39	25	64.1	8	20.5	24	61.5	33	84.6	31	79.5	10	25.6
2	Kuntaja	Chuma	81	49	60.5	22	27.2	44	54.3	52	64.2	53	65.4	44	54.3
3	Kuntaja	Salimu	129	101	78.3	65	50.4	106	82.2	103	79.8	58	45.0	46	35.7
4	Kuntaja	Tambala	42	20	47.6	11	26.2	33	78.6	34	81.0	24	57.1	16	38.1
5	Kapeni	Chiwalo	71	44	62.0	28	39.4	58	81.7	65	91.5	23	32.4	Cla	-
6	Kapeni	Kamwendo	95	112	117.9	42	44.2	85	89.5	107	112.6	97	102.1	49	51.6
7	Kapeni	Kuchombo	62	54	87.1	40	64.5	50	80.6	69	111.3		0.0	Cla	-
8	Kapeni	Mtema	210	77	36.7	58	27.6	107	51.0	74	35.2		0.0	Cla	-
9	Kapeni	Zwanya	68	25	36.8	45	66.2	38	55.9	16	23.5	23	33.8	Cla	-
10	Kuntaja	Chilangali	68	55	80.9	20	29.4	42	61.8	59	86.8	46	67.6	23	33.8
11	Kuntaja	Chinseu Sawa	88	87	98.9	30	34.1	88	100.0	44	50.0	47	53.4	27	30.7
12	Kuntaja	Chinyama	28	21	75.0	13	46.4	20	71.4	19	67.9	21	75.0	13	46.4
13	Kuntaja	Chiseu Dzimbiri	40	54	135.0	30	75.0	44	110.0	43	107.5	38	95.0	7	17.5
14	Kuntaja	Daniel Mbedza	28	32	114.3	14	50.0	36	128.6	22	78.6	26	92.9	14	50.0
15	Kuntaja	Denga	51	90	176.5	20	39.2	80	156.9	25	49.0	21	41.2	22	43.1
16	Kuntaja	Kammata	107		0.0	23	21.5	46	43.0	84	78.5	61	57.0	46	43.0
17	Kuntaja	Kaumbata	81	76	93.8	30	37.0	78	96.3	72	88.9	70	86.4	30	37.0
18	Kuntaja	Makanani	93	93	100.0	30	32.3	91	97.8	104	111.8	90	96.8	26	28.0
19	Kuntaja	Makonokaya	55	84	152.7	55	100.0	51	92.7	50	90.9	34	61.8	17	30.9
20	Kuntaja	Masangano	171	130	76.0	59	34.5	163	95.3	161	94.2	87	50.9	28	16.4
21	Kuntaja	Michongwe	39	19	48.7	15	38.5	17	43.6	36	92.3		0.0	0	0.0
22	Kuntaja	Siyandima	84	43	51.2	57	67.9	86	102.4	64	76.2	37	44.0	15	17.9
23	Kapeni	Biyani	46	46	100.0	36	78.3	46	100.0	39	84.8	30	65.2	Cla	-
24	Kapeni	Chigumula	313	206	65.8	194	62.0	267	85.3	221	70.6		0.0	180	57.5
25	Kapeni	Chindevu	97	85	87.6	32	33.0	92	94.8	104	107.2	34	35.1	Cla	-
26	Kapeni	Galawanda	135		0.0	30	22.2	85	63.0	121	89.6	40	29.6	Cla	-
27	Kapeni	Gavi	118	80	67.8	30	25.4	46	39.0	89	75.4		0.0	Cla	-
28	Kapeni	Gomani	115	100	87.0	100	87.0	73	63.5	101	87.8	60	52.2	61	53.0
29	Kapeni	John Kwaja	222	290	130.6	45	20.3	317	142.8	275	123.9	196	88.3	156	70.3

Total Number of Village : 50

Inc = Incomplete Cla = Clarification is required

No	TA	Village	No. of H/H	Soil Erosion Control				Tree Growing				Gully Control			
				Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice
30	Kapeni	Jonathan	74	60	81.1	30	40.5		0.0	79	106.8	29	39.2	Cla	-
31	Kapeni	Kafere	153	143	93.5	58	37.9	132	86.3	107	69.9	51	33.3	Cla	-
32	Kapeni	Kateya	61	81	132.8	60	98.4	40	65.6	52	85.2	50	82.0	30	49.2
33	Kapeni	Khwisa	63	56	88.9	58	92.1	59	93.7	61	96.8	45	71.4	26	41.3
34	Kapeni	Kumponda	139	164	118.0	155	111.5	164	118.0	135	97.1	74	53.2	106	76.3
35	Kapeni	Kunjawa	87	48	55.2	10	11.5	53	60.9	82	94.3	50	57.5	20	23.0
36	Kapeni	Makolosa	66		0.0	23	34.8		0.0	33	50.0	25	37.9	Cla	-
37	Kapeni	Maluwa	56	75	133.9	35	62.5	75	133.9	56	100.0	34	60.7	49	87.5
38	Kapeni	Manjombe	111	62	55.9	100	90.1	69	62.2	52	46.8	70	63.1	23	20.7
39	Kapeni	Mateyu Jere	49	22	44.9	25	51.0	36	73.5	36	73.5	8	16.3	13	26.5
40	Kapeni	Mpira	206	171	83.0	85	41.3	175	85.0	175	85.0	150	72.8	175	85.0
41	Kapeni	Mpombe	89		0.0	78	87.6	79	88.8	Inc	-	78	87.6	55	61.8
42	Kapeni	Mwazaonga	77	24	31.2	46	59.7		0.0	19	24.7		0.0	3	3.9
43	Kapeni	Nampesha	69		0.0	23	33.3	26	37.7	31	44.9		0.0	4	5.8
44	Kapeni	Nazombe	273	97	35.5	145	53.1	195	71.4	213	78.0	79	28.9	Cla	-
45	Kapeni	Ndemanje	59	77	130.5	30	50.8	58	98.3	56	94.9		0.0	41	69.5
46	Kapeni	Nkuweya	40	42	105.0	14	35.0		0.0	33	82.5		0.0	Cla	-
47	Kapeni	Peter Bilira	127	251	197.6	59	46.5	120	94.5	80	63.0	121	95.3	58	45.7
48	Kapeni	Puli	302	87	28.8	42	13.9		0.0	222	73.5	101	33.4	Cla	-
49	Kapeni	Steven	75	97	129.3	15	20.0	87	116.0	93	124.0	60	80.0	Cla	-
50	Kapeni	Wotala	72	38	52.8	34	47.2	32	44.4	25	34.7	15	20.8	18	25.0
		Total	**5,024**	**3,693**	**73.5**	**2,307**	**45.9**	**3,713**	**73.9**	**3,926**	**78.1**	**2,287**	**45.5**	**1,451**	**28.9**

Training Participation and Practice by Farmers (Approach: SVTA 2010)

2012.6.13 updated

Total Number of Village : 119

Inc = Incomplete Cla = Clarification is required

No	TA	Village	No. of H/H	Soil Erosion Control				Tree Growing				Gully Control			
				Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice
1	Kuntaja	Bakiri	125	109	87.2	50	40.0	109	87.2	109	87.2		0.0	Cla	-
2	Kuntaja	Beni	71	97	136.6	10	14.1	37	52.1	40	56.3	26	36.6	4	5.6
3	Kuntaja	Besitala	39		0.0	10	25.6		0.0	17	43.6		0.0	10	25.6
4	Kuntaja	Botomani	78	101	129.5	40	51.3	92	117.9	94	120.5		0.0	48	61.5
5	Kuntaja	Chakana	24		0.0	2	8.3	13	54.2	19	79.2	23	95.8	9	37.5
6	Kuntaja	Chapotera	215	91	42.3	60	27.9	116	54.0	137	63.7	67	31.2	99	46.0
7	Kuntaja	Chigonawaya	305	108	35.4	36	11.8	109	35.7	206	67.5		0.0	Cla	-
8	Kuntaja	Chikaoneka	78	64	82.1	47	60.3	45	57.7	42	53.8		0.0	Cla	-
9	Kuntaja	Chikoja	132	126	95.5	74	56.1	134	101.5	118	89.4	73	55.3	65	49.2
10	Kuntaja	Chinkanda	131	102	77.9	14	10.7	84	64.1	115	87.8		0.0	96	73.3
11	Kuntaja	Chiwaya	113	113	100.0	90	79.6	113	100.0	110	97.3	35	31.0	66	58.4
12	Kuntaja	Damboliwonde	87	52	59.8	40	46.0	57	65.5	84	96.6	35	40.2	32	36.8
13	Kuntaja	Dick	144	97	67.4	54	37.5	110	76.4	89	61.8		0.0	Cla	-
14	Kuntaja	Golowa	143	47	32.9	19	13.3	60	42.0	85	59.4	23	16.1	Cla	-
15	Kuntaja	Gomeza	51		0.0	23	45.1	41	80.4	38	74.5	25	49.0	23	45.1
16	Kuntaja	Gomonda	56	46	82.1	68	121.4	44	78.6	27	48.2	25	44.6	19	33.9
17	Kuntaja	Gopani	52		0.0	13	25.0		0.0	18	34.6		0.0	3	5.8
18	Kuntaja	Huwa	172	230	133.7	86	50.0	210	122.1	128	74.4		0.0	Cla	-
19	Kuntaja	James Alani	57	51	89.5	19	33.3	53	93.0	39	68.4	39	68.4	10	17.5
20	Kuntaja	Kabango	174	151	86.8	39	22.4	111	63.8	80	46.0		0.0	Cla	-
21	Kuntaja	Kalimiramoto	155	186	120.0	16	10.3	181	116.8	79	51.0	56	36.1	78	50.3
22	Kuntaja	Kalombola	124		0.0	0	0.0		0.0	109	87.9		0.0	60	48.4
23	Kuntaja	Kammang'ani	100	114	114.0	44	44.0	75	75.0	50	50.0	47	47.0	57	57.0
24	Kuntaja	Kankhonde	131		0.0	59	45.0	127	96.9	152	116.0	77	58.8	Cla	-
25	Kuntaja	Kantumbiza A	136	91	66.9	32	23.5	130	95.6	116	85.3	98	72.1	74	54.4
26	Kuntaja	Kantumbiza B	55	95	172.7	23	41.8	90	163.6	50	90.9	81	147.3	36	65.5
27	Kuntaja	Kapitawo	51	42	82.4	30	58.8	58	113.7	53	103.9		0.0	19	37.3
28	Kuntaja	Kasawala	49	46	93.9	15	30.6		0.0	44	89.8		0.0	10	20.4
29	Kuntaja	Katchakwala	493	527	106.9	67	13.6	325	65.9	364	73.8		0.0	Cla	-

Total Number of Village : 119

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No	TA	Village	No. of H/H	Soil Erosion Control				Tree Growing				Gully Control			
				Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice
30	Kuntaja	Kesinala	139		0.0	60	43.2		0.0	103	74.1		0.0	Cla	-
31	Kuntaja	Kumanda	79	48	60.8	11	13.9	50	63.3	33	41.8	27	34.2	17	21.5
32	Kuntaja	Kuntaja	102	93	91.2	84	82.4	98	96.1	48	47.1	43	42.2	53	52.0
33	Kuntaja	Kutama	131		0.0	45	34.4		0.0	96	73.3		0.0	Cla	-
34	Kuntaja	Lemu	136	81	59.6	30	22.1	128	94.1	182	133.8	41	30.1	24	17.6
35	Kuntaja	Magombo	48	48	100.0	52	108.3	48	100.0	49	102.1	47	97.9	11	22.9
36	Kuntaja	Magombo Nyati	87	51	58.6	45	51.7	51	58.6	38	43.7	41	47.1	31	35.6
37	Kuntaja	Makwinja	24	40	166.7	5	20.8	40	166.7	10	41.7	10	41.7	3	12.5
38	Kuntaja	Malinki	78	88	112.8	56	71.8	78	100.0	Inc	-	30	38.5	Inc	-
39	Kuntaja	Malizani	155	88	56.8	70	45.2	85	54.8	159	102.6	28	18.1	Cla	-
40	Kuntaja	Malola	87	78	89.7	46	52.9	62	71.3	67	77.0	20	23.0	22	25.3
41	Kuntaja	Manjero	62	51	82.3	53	85.5	61	98.4	50	80.6	22	35.5	9	14.5
42	Kuntaja	Mapemba	19	21	110.5	20	105.3	19	100.0	21	110.5		0.0	7	36.8
43	Kuntaja	Masitala	83	72	86.7	15	18.1	70	84.3	76	91.6	29	34.9	Cla	-
44	Kuntaja	Mchenga	73	106	145.2	18	24.7	72	98.6	13	17.8	37	50.7	14	19.2
45	Kuntaja	Mdala	123	83	67.5	48	39.0	88	71.5	134	108.9	92	74.8	64	52.0
46	Kuntaja	Mejela	38	23	60.5	25	65.8	35	92.1	20	52.6	27	71.1	8	21.1
47	Kuntaja	Mfitizalimba	75	48	64.0	37	49.3	96	128.0	78	104.0		0.0	0	0.0
48	Kuntaja	Mwansambo	180	178	98.9	30	16.7	86	47.8	89	49.4	40	22.2	18	10.0
49	Kuntaja	Mwitha	158	154	97.5	118	74.7	154	97.5	149	94.3		0.0	Cla	-
50	Kuntaja	Namatetule	167	167	100.0	65	38.9	104	62.3	82	49.1	39	23.4	89	53.3
51	Kuntaja	Nanjiwa	102	59	57.8	24	23.5	59	57.8	72	70.6	23	22.5	69	67.6
52	Kuntaja	Ngundo	146	86	58.9	71	48.6	143	97.9	88	60.3	34	23.3	115	78.8
53	Kuntaja	Nkata A	411	236	57.4	166	40.4	236	57.4	358	87.1	150	36.5	184	44.8
54	Kuntaja	Nkunthiwa	77	112	145.5	52	67.5	114	148.1	63	81.8		0.0	12	15.6
55	Kuntaja	Nseule	194	272	140.2	25	12.9		0.0	118	60.8		0.0	0	0.0
56	Kuntaja	Ntambalinji	57	82	143.9	15	26.3	73	128.1	34	59.6	28	49.1	38	66.7
57	Kuntaja	Ntantha	104	146	140.4	13	12.5	122	117.3	45	43.3		0.0	8	7.7
58	Kuntaja	Peter Lipugama	22	19	86.4	10	45.5	21	95.5	23	104.5	22	100.0	21	95.5
59	Kuntaja	Samama	207	125	60.4	89	43.0	150	72.5	170	82.1	74	35.7	205	99.0
60	Kuntaja	Singano	174	115	66.1	117	67.2	123	70.7	136	78.2	120	69.0	85	48.9

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61	Kuntaja	Solomoni	173	294	169.9	57	32.9	370	213.9	156	90.2	138	79.8	80	46.2
62	Kuntaja	Tamvekenji	51	83	162.7	9	17.6		0.0	16	31.4	26	51.0	24	47.1
63	Kuntaja	Temani	96		0.0	100	104.2	93	96.9	94	97.9	93	96.9	50	52.1
64	Kuntaja	Teula	130	121	93.1	43	33.1	128	98.5	167	128.5	60	46.2	26	20.0
65	Kuntaja	Thanganyika	289	252	87.2	116	40.1	207	71.6	191	66.1	135	46.7	266	92.0
66	Kuntaja	Wilson	189	298	157.7	54	28.6	195	103.2	165	87.3		0.0	Cla	-
67	Kuntaja	Zimba	102	133	130.4	68	66.7	147	144.1	60	58.8	48	47.1	71	69.6
68	Kapeni	Beni Ligogo	78	81	103.8	15	19.2	77	98.7	80	102.6	54	69.2	Cla	-
69	Kapeni	Cedrick	91	149	163.7	54	59.3	100	109.9	97	106.6	111	122.0	Cla	-
70	Kapeni	Chikhala	45	39	86.7	27	60.0	25	55.6	55	122.2	26	57.8	37	82.2
71	Kapeni	Chimaimba	37	36	97.3	24	64.9	32	86.5	46	124.3	35	94.6	23	62.2
72	Kapeni	Chimbonano	82	81	98.8	27	32.9	74	90.2	87	106.1	49	59.8	50	61.0
73	Kapeni	Chimowa	205	197	96.1	140	68.3	184	89.8	180	87.8	193	94.1	Cla	-
74	Kapeni	Chimwaye	354	340	96.0	131	37.0	337	95.2	340	96.0	180	50.8	Cla	-
75	Kapeni	Chisuse	29	20	69.0	28	96.6		0.0	29	100.0	20	69.0	26	89.7
76	Kapeni	Chitsonga	83	49	59.0	15	18.1	28	33.7	68	81.9	32	38.6	79	95.2
77	Kapeni	Chomboto	89	90	101.1	30	33.7	107	120.2	76	85.4	29	32.6	37	41.6
78	Kapeni	Disi	49	47	95.9	37	75.5	47	95.9	47	95.9	44	89.8	25	51.0
79	Kapeni	Helema	102	77	75.5	26	25.5	75	73.5	81	79.4	54	52.9	64	62.7
80	Kapeni	Jamison	272	215	79.0	45	16.5	155	57.0	254	93.4	71	26.1	145	53.3
81	Kapeni	Julius	61	37	60.7	29	47.5	61	100.0	80	131.1	87	142.6	Cla	-
82	Kapeni	Kaipa	159	137	86.2	41	25.8	138	86.8	180	113.2	121	76.1	Cla	-
83	Kapeni	Kajawo	75	57	76.0	15	20.0	69	92.0	59	78.7	26	34.7	55	73.3
84	Kapeni	Kakowa	92	58	63.0	16	17.4	41	44.6	66	71.7	36	39.1	15	16.3
85	Kapeni	Kampaka	88	72	81.8	35	39.8	77	87.5	92	104.5	137	155.7	Cla	-
86	Kapeni	Kandiwo	289	97	33.6	44	15.2	118	40.8	280	96.9		0.0	234	81.0
87	Kapeni	Kaponya	88	83	94.3	15	17.0	74	84.1	70	79.5	46	52.3	57	64.8
88	Kapeni	Khweraniya	68	66	97.1	41	60.3	62	91.2	54	79.4	69	101.5	43	63.2
89	Kapeni	Kumpita	40	40	100.0	29	72.5	40	100.0	36	90.0	38	95.0	22	55.0
90	Kapeni	Makwale	82	74	90.2	47	57.3	46	56.1	41	50.0		0.0	34	41.5
91	Kapeni	Makwale II	76		0.0	30	39.5		0.0	70	92.1		0.0	0	0.0

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92	Kapeni	Malanga	270	180	66.7	30	11.1	192	71.1	137	50.7	83	30.7	91	33.7
93	Kapeni	Maleule	149		0.0	24	16.1	91	61.1	95	63.8		0.0	57	38.3
94	Kapeni	Maliko	47	34	72.3	31	66.0	29	61.7	41	87.2	40	85.1	Cla	-
95	Kapeni	Maliyana	253	70	27.7	45	17.8	116	45.8	89	35.2		0.0	10	4.0
96	Kapeni	Maluwa II	58	83	143.1	28	48.3	75	129.3	47	81.0	42	72.4	Cla	-
97	Kapeni	Manjombe II	58	43	74.1	36	62.1	34	58.6	47	81.0	39	67.2	57	98.3
98	Kapeni	Manyozo	81		0.0	19	23.5		0.0	25	30.9	19	23.5	9	11.1
99	Kapeni	Masangano	75	104	138.7	28	37.3	116	154.7	64	85.3	55	73.3	Cla	-
100	Kapeni	Maulana	79	79	100.0	44	55.7	64	81.0	72	91.1	44	55.7	37	46.8
101	Kapeni	Mbela	255	166	65.1	55	21.6	111	43.5	199	78.0	83	32.5	210	82.4
102	Kapeni	Mbozi	380	88	23.2	14	3.7	110	28.9		0.0	87	22.9		0.0
103	Kapeni	Mchere	330	210	63.6	106	32.1	216	65.5	356	107.9	206	62.4	Cla	-
104	Kapeni	Mgawa	97	43	44.3	28	28.9	86	88.7	50	51.5		0.0	80	82.5
105	Kapeni	Mizenje	110	109	99.1	28	25.5	89	80.9	86	78.2	48	43.6	27	24.5
106	Kapeni	Mpasuka	339	224	66.1	30	8.8	278	82.0	285	84.1	151	44.5	Cla	-
107	Kapeni	Mpenda	187	117	62.6	42	22.5	111	59.4	156	83.4		0.0	155	82.9
108	Kapeni	Mponda	143	81	56.6	22	15.4	78	54.5	114	79.7	41	28.7	79	55.2
109	Kapeni	Munlo	134	108	80.6	46	34.3	80	59.7	97	72.4	73	54.5	66	49.3
110	Kapeni	Namondwe	51	50	98.0	17	33.3	49	96.1	51	100.0	42	82.4	38	74.5
111	Kapeni	Njilika	130	73	56.2	42	32.3	77	59.2	103	79.2	21	16.2	61	46.9
112	Kapeni	Nkaimba	151	53	35.1	34	22.5	67	44.4	116	76.8	36	23.8	16	10.6
113	Kapeni	Pasani	325	183	56.3	16	4.9	185	56.9	188	57.8	70	21.5	39	12.0
114	Kapeni	Post Masulani	288	127	44.1	15	5.2	150	52.1	258	89.6		0.0	190	66.0
115	Kapeni	Salaji	34	17	50.0	25	73.5	29	85.3	22	64.7	20	58.8	10	29.4
116	Kapeni	Sani	63	38	60.3	29	46.0	40	63.5	37	58.7	35	55.6	61	96.8
117	Kapeni	Tipasi	176	42	23.9	43	24.4	42	23.9	96	54.5		0.0	Cla	-
118	Kapeni	Whayo	322	282	87.6	59	18.3	258	80.1	276	85.7	236	73.3	Cla	-
119	Kapeni	Yoyola	49	63	128.6	37	75.5	63	128.6	63	128.6	53	108.2	Cla	-
		Total	**15,377**	**11,446**	**74.4**	**4,956**	**32.2**	**10,933**	**71.1**	**11,703**	**76.1**	**5,236**	**34.1**	**4,681**	**30.4**

Training Participation and Practice by Farmers (Approach: SVTA 2011)

2012.6.13 updated

Total Number of Village : 75

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No	TA	Village	No. of H/H	Soil Erosion Control				Tree Growing				Gully Control			
				Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice
1	Kuntaja	Adam	100	53	53.0	0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
2	Kuntaja	Anderson	857		0.0	21	2.5		0.0	405	47.3		0.0	Inc	-
3	Kuntaja	Bereson	255	243	95.3	15	5.9	202	79.2	163	63.9		0.0	82	32.2
4	Kuntaja	Berewere	119	93	78.2	15	12.6	78	65.5		0.0		0.0		0.0
5	Kuntaja	Bwanasompho	165	289	175.2	2	1.2	63	38.2	116	70.3	14	8.5	Cla	-
6	Kuntaja	Chalamanda	67	6	9.0	7	10.4	6	9.0	53	79.1	5	7.5	Cla	-
7	Kuntaja	Chamba	119	120	100.8	9	7.6	40	33.6	65	54.6	11	9.2	Cla	-
8	Kuntaja	Chaola	24	17	70.8	7	29.2		0.0	25	104.2		0.0	0	0.0
9	Kuntaja	Chibwana Maxwell	137	135	98.5	8	5.8	96	70.1	Inc	-		0.0	Inc	-
10	Kuntaja	Chibwana Mindano	192	93	48.4	10	5.2	92	47.9	Inc	-	84	43.8	Inc	-
11	Kuntaja	Chilaka	106	94	88.7	30	28.3		0.0	97	91.5		0.0	28	26.4
12	Kuntaja	Chilomoni	176		0.0	0	0.0		0.0	115	65.3		0.0	Inc	-
13	Kuntaja	Chimkango	224	131	58.5	21	9.4	202	90.2	187	83.5		0.0	1	0.4
14	Kuntaja	Chimutu	270	163	60.4	42	15.6		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
15	Kuntaja	Chintumbira	165	107	64.8	30	18.2	131	79.4	125	75.8	33	20.0	4	2.4
16	Kuntaja	Dzimponje	128	98	76.6	21	16.4	83	64.8	38	29.7	39	30.5	7	5.5
17	Kuntaja	Jeweta	413	350	84.7	41	9.9	355	86.0	120	29.1	172	41.6	138	33.4
18	Kuntaja	John Mphembedzu	69	32	46.4	12	17.4	57	82.6	21	30.4	15	21.7	3	4.3
19	Kuntaja	Kachiwala	65	36	55.4	26	40.0	61	93.8	69	106.2	41	63.1	10	15.4
20	Kuntaja	Kajawo	140	108	77.1	11	7.9	32	22.9	108	77.1	24	17.1	33	23.6
21	Kuntaja	Kambuzi	327	124	37.9	30	9.2		0.0	183	56.0	203	62.1	42	12.8
22	Kuntaja	Kamchamba	73	46	63.0	0	0.0	43	58.9	55	75.3	36	49.3	49	67.1
23	Kuntaja	Kamwendo	147		0.0	17	11.6	193	131.3	125	85.0		0.0	29	19.7
24	Kuntaja	Kapenuka	57	89	156.1	0	0.0		0.0	36	63.2		0.0	0	0.0
25	Kuntaja	Katema	66		0.0	12	18.2		0.0	18	27.3	30	45.5	0	0.0
26	Kuntaja	Kawusiwa	849		0.0	17	2.0		0.0	896	105.5	528	62.2	732	86.2
27	Kuntaja	Kili	26		0.0	2	7.7		0.0	23	88.5	26	100.0	6	23.1
28	Kuntaja	Kundeketa	91	79	86.8	8	8.8	61	67.0	78	85.7	25	27.5	20	22.0
29	Kuntaja	Lapani	85	112	131.8	8	9.4	80	94.1	72	84.7		0.0	0	0.0
30	Kuntaja	Maliro	264	96	36.4	14	5.3	122	46.2	135	51.1	128	48.5	Inc	-

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31	Kuntaja	Mandota	75	53	70.7	12	16.0	53	70.7	74	98.7		0.0	56	74.7
32	Kuntaja	Maneya	163	95	58.3	10	6.1	136	83.4	140	85.9	55	33.7	2	1.2
33	Kuntaja	Matanga	82	85	103.7	8	9.8	62	75.6	52	63.4		0.0	14	17.1
34	Kuntaja	Mazongoza	93	35	37.6	11	11.8	50	53.8	33	35.5	22	23.7	24	25.8
35	Kuntaja	Mtefula	108	51	47.2	21	19.4	75	69.4	86	79.6	27	25.0	8	7.4
36	Kuntaja	Mtiza/Ntiza	229	291	127.1	22	9.6		0.0	212	92.6	276	120.5	60	26.2
37	Kuntaja	Mulima	299	323	108.0	21	7.0	370	123.7	275	92.0	80	26.8	71	23.7
38	Kuntaja	Muotcha	52	37	71.2	13	25.0	62	119.2	20	38.5	13	25.0	7	13.5
39	Kuntaja	Njolomole	40	31	77.5	18	45.0	33	82.5	20	50.0	15	37.5	3	7.5
40	Kuntaja	Nzigara	271	193	71.2	11	4.1	160	59.0	83	30.6	125	46.1	46	17.0
41	Kuntaja	Pambaza	98	70	71.4	16	16.3	60	61.2	4	4.1	37	37.8	2	2.0
42	Kuntaja	Pensulo	613	225	36.7	19	3.1	178	29.0	625	102.0	400	65.3	325	53.0
43	Kuntaja	Peter	96	123	128.1	14	14.6	107	111.5	103	107.3	81	84.4	17	17.7
44	Kuntaja	Tsoka	80	61	76.3	6	7.5	62	77.5	61	76.3	7	8.8	23	28.8
45	Kuntaja	Ulaya	129	120	93.0	10	7.8	104	80.6	54	41.9	122	94.6	81	62.8
46	Kuntaja	Wisikemu	90		0.0	0	0.0		0.0	73	81.1		0.0	0	0.0
47	Kuntaja	Zinganguwo	350	390	111.4	30	8.6	212	60.6	223	63.7		0.0	Inc	-
48	Kapeni	Chauwa	51	30	58.8	30	58.8	30	58.8	33	64.7	35	68.6	2	3.9
49	Kapeni	Chikuse	67	61	91.0	28	41.8	73	109.0	67	100.0	47	70.1	0	0.0
50	Kapeni	Chimakowa	109		0.0	0	0.0		0.0	35	32.1	84	77.1	26	23.9
51	Kapeni	Chindeka	156	130	83.3	45	28.8		0.0	82	52.6	145	92.9	14	9.0
52	Kapeni	Ching'amba	78	74	94.9	13	16.7	62	79.5	59	75.6	43	55.1	48	61.5
53	Kapeni	Chingota	40	18	45.0	15	37.5	29	72.5	40	100.0	11	27.5	Cla	-
54	Kapeni	Chinyonga	88	44	50.0	30	34.1	85	96.6	Inc	-		0.0	48	54.5
55	Kapeni	Chitungu	109	152	139.4	29	26.6	154	141.3	138	126.6		0.0	30	27.5
56	Kapeni	Kameza	118	78	66.1	0	0.0	115	97.5	Inc	-	54	45.8	Cla	-
57	Kapeni	Kaninga	119	56	47.1	6	5.0	105	88.2	48	40.3	69	58.0	7	5.9
58	Kapeni	Manesi kapeni	225		0.0	15	6.7		0.0	382	169.8		0.0	0	0.0
59	Kapeni	Manja	37	25	67.6	4	10.8	27	73.0	37	100.0		0.0	Cla	-
60	Kapeni	Mazale	316	124	39.2	11	3.5	101	32.0	208	65.8	213	67.4	17	5.4
61	Kapeni	Mipande	218	140	64.2	27	12.4	121	55.5	162	74.3	72	33.0	77	35.3
62	Kapeni	Mkwate	348	340	97.7	96	27.6	357	102.6	367	105.5	355	102.0	292	83.9

Total Number of Village : 75

Inc = Incomplete Cla = Clarification is required

No	TA	Village	No. of H/H	Soil Erosion Control				Tree Growing				Gully Control			
				Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice	Training Participants (person)	% of Participation (*)	No. of Practice (H.H.)	% of Practice
63	Kapeni	Mponda	76	94	123.7	0	0.0	100	131.6		0.0		0.0		0.0
64	Kapeni	Mselemu	54	48	88.9	30	55.6	31	57.4	33	61.1	20	37.0	20	37.0
65	Kapeni	Njamba	84	86	102.4	11	13.1	82	97.6	73	86.9		0.0	0	0.0
66	Kapeni	Nkolesha	119	91	76.5	20	16.8	82	68.9	124	104.2	54	45.4	3	2.5
67	Kapeni	Paul Mussa	126		0.0	14	11.1	115	91.3	Inc	-	88	69.8	23	18.3
68	Kapeni	Rafu Maunde	179	317	177.1	174	97.2	322	179.9	200	111.7	144	80.4	136	76.0
69	Kapeni	Robin Nsambuzi	351	428	121.9	323	92.0	368	104.8	360	102.6	360	102.6	282	80.3
70	Kapeni	Somanje	142	132	93.0	45	31.7	120	84.5	107	75.4	66	46.5	70	49.3
71	Kapeni	Undani 1	563	821	145.8	154	27.4	699	124.2	513	91.1	195	34.6	154	27.4
71	Kapeni	Undani 2	40	89	222.5	29	72.5	80	200.0	40	100.0	40	100.0	20	50.0
72	Kapeni	Wasili Njilika	205	181	88.3	0	0.0		0.0	98	47.8		0.0	107	52.2
73	Kapeni	Wiliam	322	451	140.1	138	42.9	183	56.8	273	84.8	270	83.9	238	73.9
74	Kapeni	Yoyola II	129		0.0	16	12.4		0.0	Inc	-		0.0	0	0.0
75	Kapeni	Zingwangwa	69		0.0	8	11.6		0.0	Inc	-		0.0	Inc	-
		Total	**13,182**	**8,907**	**67.6**	**1,989**	**15.1**	**7,162**	**54.3**	**8,945**	**67.9**	**5,039**	**38.2**	**3,537**	**26.8**
			13082												


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