

# Japan's ODA : Rolling Plan for Malawi

As of April 2014

Overall Policy Development Assistance for Rising from Critical Poverty												
Priority Area 1 Development of Infrastructure for Agriculture, Mineral Resources and Industries												
Development Issue 1-1  Agriculture Development and Natural Resource Management	【Background】 Agriculture sector is the most important industry in Malawi, accounting 39% of GDP, 80% of labour force, and more than 80% of export earnings, therefore it is identified as one of the priority sectors in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MDGS II). Farm productivity: 90% is produced by small scale farmers of crops such as maize, is inhibited due to various constraints in the sector: sporadic rain falls, over dependency on rain-fed agriculture as a result of under development of irrigation, fragmentation of farm land, cost increase of farm inputs such as seeds, fertiliser and other chemicals, deterioration of soil fertility, insufficient agriculture research and dissemination services. With recent food crisis caused by draught and flooding, vulnerability of production system is an issue. Increased population growth rate places pressure on the availability of farm land, leading to increased farming on low productive areas. In addition, recent increased logging of forest woods causes deepening of forest and soil degradation problem. In order to achieve food security and economic growth, improvement of agricultural productivity is an urgent concern. However, development activities have not been effective partly due to unbalanced budget allocation in agricultural development. In 2011, Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) was adopted as an investment framework for the sector. Based on ASWAp, different stakeholders in the sector, including the Government of Malawi and development partners, are trying to align their activities, however, the capacity of government to coordinate and implement is a concern.			【Assistance Policy】 Based on the comparative advantages of Japan, the Japan’s past cooperation in Malawi as well as the goals and objectives established under TICAD, Japan prioritises the pillar 3 of ASWAp: Sustainable Land and Water Management. Capitalising on the past cooperation under “Irrigated Agriculture Promotion Programme,” capacity building for efficient use of water resources such as small and medium scale irrigation will be promoted under “Agricultural Development and Natural Resources Management Programme”. Dissemination of soil and forest conservation and improvement techniques, strengthening of environmental management capacity will also be supported with an emphasis on the bio diversity. The ASWAp pillar 2: “Agro-processing and commercialisation” will be addressed under “Industries Promotion Programme.” Assistance is also provided to strengthen policy implementation capacity of the Government.								
	Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistant Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018		
		By enabling smallholder farmers to sustainably manage land and water, Japan seeks to improve and stabilize agricultural productivity. The programme offers technical and infrastructural cooperation to strengthen irrigation capacity for effective water resource management. The programme will also provide technical and infrastructural assistance to enhance abilities of forest conservation, soil improvement and environmental control for land preservation.	Sustainable Land Management Promotion Project	TCP							2.90	
			Project for Development of Medium Scale Irrigation Schemes	TCP							3.50	
			Project for Promoting Catchment Management Activities in Middle Shire (COVAMS Phase 2)	TCP							5.00	
			Project for Enhancing Capacity for Medium Scale Irrigation Scheme Development, Operation and Maintenance	TCP								
			Forest Management and Conservation Advisor	EXP								
			Technical Expert in Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation	EXP								
			Forest Preservation Programme	GA							17.00	
			Volunteers in Agricultural Engineering, Livestock, Horticulture and Community Development	JOCV								Collaboration with COVAMS
			Group Training Courses in Irrigation, Soil & Environment Sectors	TR								
			Project for Community based Irrigation Management	GRTC								
			Project for Better Livelihoods and Self-reliance of Farmers in Mzimba	JNGA							0.53	

Development Issue 1-2 Establishment of Industrial Foundation	【Background】 Following the beginning of large scale mining in 2007, Malawi is expected to produce valuable rare metals and rare earths in addition to uranium which is already produced in order to bring foreign currencies necessary for the country. However essential information for mining is not yet developed. Regulations and administration must be reinforced to promote private sector's entry in the mining industry. In regards to small scale business, skills development is insufficient particularly in the field of corporate management including processing of primary products, sales and administration. One Village One Product (OVOP), which offers support to farmer groups to produce, process and sell value-added products, is expected to contribute to both human resource development and income generation for farmers. Malawi, as an inland country, depends on roads and railways for 90% volume of the international transportation, using corridors such as the Nacala corridor and the Beira corridor. The delay of development and the poor maintenance of these roads and railways increase transportation cost and deprivation of the competitiveness of marketing factors, resulting in negative impacts on industrial and trade promotion in Malawi. Thus, improvement of transportation networks is an urgent need. Electricity supply is also a bottleneck for economic and social development in Malawi. Recent increase in electricity demand relative to the supply capacity (supply capacity:350MW) and lack of electric grid in rural areas is also a constraint for economic growth and social development. Sufficient and stable supply of electricity is an important issue to be addressed.			【Assistance Policy】 The mining sector has high potentials to enable Malawi acquire foreign currencies, promote infrastructure development and employment, and is also expected to bring synergistic effects and positive impacts to industrial development. Thus, Japan including JOGMEC will support human resource development in the field of management skills of natural resource database and geological information systems. In order to realize economic development, assistance to promote agriculture in Malawi is a prerequisite, particularly in the field of stabilization and increase of productivity. Japan will also assist processing of agriculture products so as to assist value-added production, and will, in the long term, aim to cultivate an export industry with international competitiveness. Past OVOP assistance by Japan has set good achievements. By strengthening the activities of OVOP groups, Japan will assist rural vitalization through development of value-added products, and will aim to establish bases of local industries. In regards to the transport sector, Japan will not only support internal road network but also international corridors, aiming to secure efficient transportation and smooth logistic flows in the region. In the energy sector, Japan will continue its technical assistance to develop capacity on the planning process of electricity supply and facilities planning based on demand. Development of new electricity is also targeted to reduce the electric scarcity.								
	Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistant Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
	Industry Promotion Programme	The programme supports the development of the mining sector, which is the focal point of fast economic growth for Malawi, with multiple impacts such as private sector promotion, employment, increase in governmental revenue and poverty reduction. Also by expanding the One Village One Product activities that lead famers to enter into the market oriented economy, the	Project on Capacity Building in Mining Sector	TCDP								
			Strengthening the Capacity of OVOP Programme for Delivering Services to OVOP Group in Malawi (Phase 2)	TCP							3.30	
			Volunteers in Design, Quality Control	JOCV								Collaboration with OVOP
	Infrastructure Development Programme	The programme seeks to contribute to the economic development of Malawi by reinforcing international corridors and main roads, enabling smooth logistic flows and increased commodity trade. The program will also support the power sector by improving planning and developing capacities of relevant counterparts, and promotion of renewable energy utilization. The programme will address environmental issues by assisting Malawi in policy formation, development planning, human resource development, and other soft components.	Project for Urban Planning and Development Management	TCP							1.90	
			Project for Capacity Development for Air Traffic Safety	TCP							2.57	
			Advisor for Electric Power Development Plan	EXP								
			Project for Improvement of Blantyre City Roads (Phase 3)	GA							6.02	
			Project for Extension of Tedzani Electrical Hydropower Station	GA								
			Rehabilitation of Kamuzu International Airport Terminal	PS		.....						
			Volunteers in Computer Technology, PC Instructor, and Civil Engineering	JOCV								
			Group Training Courses in Infrastructure & Electric Power Sectors	TR								

Priority Area 2	Improvement of Basic Social Services												
Development Issue 2-1  Improvement of Quality and Access for Basic Social Services	【Background】 Malawi is one of the least developed countries with 320 dollars/person of GNI (2012). 80% of people below the poverty line live in rural areas with limited access to basic social services. The rank of Human Development Index in 2013 is the 170th among 186 countries, indicating education and health indexes significantly low in particular. All efforts to Basic Human Needs (BHN) in Malawi are still high priority for the foundation of sustainable economic development. The education sector faces serious issues of very low enrolment at secondary education level due to overwhelming shortage of schools and classrooms. The enrollment of female students is particularly low, and qualified teachers are continuously inadequate. And there is also a concern of the educational quality gap between conventional secondary schools and community day secondary schools (CDSS). It is essential to increase access and quality of the secondary education as the number of graduate from primary schools increasing. Water is an important and valuable resource in Malawi for socio-economic development, but proper management and effective use of water resources have not been implemented smoothly because of the lack of basic information for water resource management and low functionality of facilities with poor maintenance. The ratio of access to safe water is quite high than the average in African Region, but there are still the access problem such as lack of water supply capacity in cities and undeveloped water supply in market centres in rural highly populated area. Also, the ratio of the access to water in rural area is low in spite of its high rate in data because of deterioration and low functionality (31%) of water points due to poor maintenance of the facilities.			【Assistance Policy】 In the education sector, the priorities of assistance will be given to the capacity development of mathematics and science education in secondary education and the expansion of educational infrastructure including teacher's colleges along with the new education policy (2011-2015) of the Government of Malawi, whereby Japan can show its presence and advantage by the past assistance experiences in basic education. In the water sector, the National Water Resources Master Plan will be set and the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) will serve as a driving force to realize the tangible strategies and targets, then sustainable water resources utilization in Malawi will be aimed. Japan will provide the water supply facilities to town and market centres where recently population has increased rapidly, and will enhance the capacity of operation and maintenance of boreholes in rural areas in order to contribute to the improvement of the access to safe water. Also, the data and information of the master plan will be utilized to formulate "Agriculture Development and Natural Resource Management Programme" and projects for sustainable and environmentally balanced land and water use.									
	Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	Assistant Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	Basic Education Expansion Programme	In order to increase access and quality of secondary education, the programme supports provision of appropriate educational environment and quality of education. The programme also contributes to the improvement of educational quality by working on the serious shortage of qualified teachers at the secondary education level.	Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE Phase3)	TCP	—			—			4.20		
			Project for Re-Construction and Expansion of Selected Community Day Secondary Schools (Phase 2)	GA	—	—					10.85		
			Project for Re-Construction and Expansion of Selected Community Day Secondary Schools (Phase 3)	GA		—	—				17.56		
			Project for Construction of Teacher Training College in Lilongwe	GA			—				13.27	Collaboration with SMASSE	
			Expansion and Upgrading Facility of Education of Chancellor College at Domsu Campus in Zomba	PS			.....						
			Volunteers in Mathematics and Physical Education	JOCV								Collaboration with SMASSE	
			Volunteers in Primary School Teacher and Youth Activities	JOCV									
			Group Training Courses in Education Sector	TR									
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid in Education Sector	GHGA			—						
	Safe and Stable Water Supply Programme	For the effective and sustainable use of valuable water resource, the programme supports inclusive measures such as the formulation of sustainable water resource development strategy, increasing access to safe water through water facilities rehabilitation, and development of maintenance capacity.	Project for Enhancement of Operation and Maintenance for Rural Water Supply	TCP	—	—					4.40		
			Advisor on Water Resources	EXP				.....					
			Project for National Water Resources Master Plan	TCDP	—						4.00		
			Project for Selected Market Centers and Rural Water Supply in Mchinji and Kasungu District	GA	—	—					5.36		
			Volunteers in Water Facility Maintenance	JOCV									
			Group Training Courses in Water Resource Sector	TR									
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid in Water Sector	GHGA	—								

Others												
	Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistant Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018		
Others	Governance	For efficient use of development resources, the programme aims to set the Public Sector Investment Programming (PSIP) into the governmental budget system.	Project for Capacity Enhancement in Public Sector Investment Programme (CEPSIP Phase 2)	TCP							2.10	
	Health	Malawi is struggling with high rates of infant and maternal mortality, infections such as HIV and malaria are far more serious than other African countries, meaning, some MDGs targets would be difficult to be attained for Malawi. The poor performance of health system due to the insufficient human and financial resources fails to address the situation. Thus, the programme focuses on the fields in which either Japan has a comparative advantage, significant impacts on the policy level are expected, or presence of volunteers produce synergistic outcomes, whereby Japan can show its presence with effective and visible cooperation in collaboration with the budgetary support scheme by other development partners.	Expert on 5S-KAIZEN-TQM for Hospital Management	EXP								
			Volunteers in Public Health, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition, Pharmacy, Public Administration, Community Development, Physiotherapist	JOCV								Collaboration with 5S expert
			Group Training Courses in Health Sector	TR								
			Child Friendly Community Health Project	GRTC								
			The Establishment of the Comprehensive Rural Healthcare Support Model in Lilongwe District (Phase 2)	JNGA							0.36	
			Project for Improving Health Facilities in Ntchisi District (Phase 2)	JNGA							0.54	
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid in Health Sector	GHGA								
			Others		Volunteers in Youth Activity, Speech Pathologist, Broadcasting Technology, Judo	JOCV						
	Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid	GHGA										

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Area-focused Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [GRTC] = Grassroots Technical Cooperation, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), [NPGA] = Non-Project Grant Aid, [GHGA] = Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, [JNGA] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Aid, [GCGA] = Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [LA] = Loan Aid (Yen-Loan), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation