

Japan's ODA: Rolling Plan for Malawi

As of April 2016

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	<p>[Background]</p> <p>-Agriculture sector is a key industry in Malawi, which accounts for about 33% of the total GDP (2014, World Bank), 76% of commodity export (2013, World Bank), and 80% of labour force (FAO, 2015). However, it is a fact that challenges, including unstable rainfall, dependency on rain-fed agriculture, fragmentation of farm land due to rapid population growth, rising prices of seeds and fertilizers, soil degradation, inadequate extension services, have interfered with the improvement of productivity. The food crisis caused by drought and floods has become an issue as well.</p> <p>-In order to stabilise agriculture production, it is necessary to promote irrigation development. However, the irrigated areas are limited to only 104,000ha out of 407,862ha total irrigable land (2015, World Bank). The living standards of the people in the rural areas remain poor despite the growing demand for cash for paying children's school fees and purchasing seeds and fertilizer, and local farmers do not have a price bargaining power against the middlemen due to their insufficient physical access and information to the market. There is a status quo that they do not get enough income, which results in keeping their living standards at a low level.</p> <p>-Malawi is one of the most densely populated counties in sub-Saharan Africa (about 177 people per square kilometer, 2014, World Bank), its population is increasing at a 3 % rate (2014, World Bank). Electrification rate is limited to 9% in Malawi, therefore, the majority of households are using firewood for cooking and the demand of wood has increased due to population growth. The importance of natural resources management has been recognized in terms of stable water supply, the prevention of soil erosion and disaster prevention. Climate change, natural resources and environmental management are identified as the main priority issues in Malawi Growth Development Strategy II.</p> <p>-The Government of Malawi enacted the Malawi Forest Policy in 1996 and also established about 80 forest reserves; however, they are facing both technical and financial difficulties in the implementation of forest management. Monitoring has not been fully implemented, forest conservation management plan based on scientific evidence has not been developed, and illegal logging for firewood and charcoal production is rampant.</p>					<p>[Assistance Policy]</p> <p>-Based on the technical comparative advantages of Japan and Japan's cooperation experiences in Malawi, the targets that have been set in TICADVI and the ASWAp's three prioritized areas ("food security", "commercial agriculture/agro-processing/market development" and "sustainable land and water management"), the Government of Japan aims to promote capacity development of the government and the farmers on sustainable and effective use of irrigation infrastructure, as well as to improve the livelihoods of farmers by promoting the practice of market-oriented agriculture.</p> <p>-From the point of view of utilization of farm land, irrigation infrastructure and power generation facilities as well as conservation and effective utilization of water resources, the Government of Japan provides support to 1) natural resource management along the Shire River and 2) forestry conservation and management of water source forest in the capital sphere. Along the Shire River, there are several hydropower stations and the country highly depends on these stations for power generation. The support for soil erosion prevention activities through conservation of farm land along the river is crucial in terms of securing power supply and economic growth. In addition, increased illegal logging for firewood and charcoal production, the Government of Malawi started to recognize the importance of forestry conservation, particularly for Dzalanyama forestry reserve as an important water source for Lilongwe, the capital city. The programme will incorporate a Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).</p>								
	Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme	Implementing Period						Assistant Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note		
Agriculture Development and Natural Resource Management	Agriculture Development and Natural Resource Programme	The programme aims to enhance the capacity development of the irrigation projects in order to improve sustainable land and water resources management by small-scale farmers and achieve increased agricultural productivity and long-term stability of agricultural production. The programme also promotes market-driven agriculture aiming at improving the income of the farmers. The programme also assists land conservation through the provision of technical assistance on forest conservation and sustainable land management.	Malawi Market-Oriented Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (MASHEP)	TCP		4.00			
			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									4.78	
			Forest Management and Conservation Advisor	EXP										
			Project for Conservation and Sustainable Management of Dzalanyama Forest Reserve	TCP									5.00	
			Technical Expert in Agriculture Policy Monitoring and Evaluation	EXP										
			Forest Preservation Programme	GA									17.00	
			Volunteers in Agricultural Development and Natural Resources Management Sector	JOCV/SV										Collaboration with COVAMS
			Group Training Courses in Irrigation, Soil and Environmental Conservation	TR										
			Project for Community-based Irrigation Management	GRTC									0.52	
			Project for Better Livelihoods and Self-reliance of Farmers in Mzimba	JNGA									0.48	
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (Agriculture Sector)	GHGA									0.09	

Priority Area 2	Improvement of Basic Social Services												
<p>Development Issue</p> <p>Improvement of Quality and Access for Basic Social Services</p>	<p>[Background]</p> <p>-Malawi is one of the least developed countries with 250 US dollars GNI per capita (World Bank, 2014). According to Human Development Index (HDI), Malawi is on position 173 among 187 countries (UNDP, 2015), which is significantly low. The indicators of education and health are lower compared to other African countries. As the foundation of sustainable economic growth, fulfillment of Basic Human Needs (BHN) is a continuing important issue to focus on, especially support to education and water sectors.</p> <p>-The formation of human capital through education is an essential element for economic growth to be achieved. However, the quality of education, school attendance and completion rate are major challenges in both primary and secondary education levels. Poor infrastructure, such as classrooms and teachers' houses, lack of qualified teachers, lack of high-quality curriculum, textbooks and learning materials, underdeveloped learning evaluation system of national examination are urgent issues.</p> <p>-Water resources are valuable for economic growth. The "National Water Resources Master Plan" has been developed through the cooperation of Japan in 2014 and compiled the basic information of water resources and water use. However, lack of planning and coordination capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development to embody and implement development plans using the Master Plan is an issue. In terms of "access to safe water", although Malawi's water supply rate is higher than the average in Africa, there remains continuing challenges such as shortages of urban water supply facilities in the major cities and delays in development of supply facilities in densely populated areas. 23% of the water supply facilities in rural areas are not functioning and substantial water supply rate is still low. (2015, Joint Sector Review Report)</p>			<p>[Assistance Policy]</p> <p>-In the education sector, based on the National Education Sector Plan (2008-2017) and Education Sector Implementation Plan (2013/14-2017/18), the assistance will be given for capacity development of science and mathematics education in secondary education whereby Japan can show its presence and comparative advantage from the past assistance experiences. Japan will also continue supporting the expansion and construction of secondary schools and teachers training college. Japan will also provide comprehensive support to the cycle of "curriculum - teaching - learning assessment", improve the quality of the curriculum of teacher training college, develop high-quality teaching materials, and formulate and roll out projects related to the improvement of basic skills such as reading, writing and calculation.</p> <p>-In the water sector, the Government of Japan aims to realize sustainable water use and management by supporting the capacity building of Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development for the effective use of National Water Resources Master Plan that was developed in 2014. In addition, Japan aims to improve the water supply capacity by promoting rehabilitation, expansion, upgrade and the efficient operation of water supply facilities for the urban and populated areas (town and market center). On the other hand, Japan aims to improve the substantial water supply rate by contributing to the improvement of the existing water supply facilities (boreholes) and strengthening maintenance and management systems for the rural areas.</p>									
	Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme	Implementing Period						Assistant Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	<p>Basic Education Expansion Programme</p>	<p>In order to improve the access to secondary education which has increased demand after completion of primary education and the quality of secondary education, the programme provides comprehensive support to the expansion of infrastructure including classrooms and science laboratories as well as to the curriculum revision of teacher training colleges for secondary education aiming at improving the quality of teachers and teaching materials.</p>	Project for Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE Phase 3)	TCP			—				4.20		
			Project for Reconstruction and Expansion of Selected Community Day Secondary Schools and Conventional Secondary Schools (Phase 3)	GA	—							17.56	
			Project for Construction of Teacher Training College in Lilongwe	GA								13.27	Collaboration with SMASSE
			Project for Expanding and Upgrading the Domasi Collge of Education	PS	—								
			Volunteers in Education Sector	JOCV									
			Group Training Courses in Basic Education and Youth Development Sector	TR	—								
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (Education Sector)	GHGA	—							0.26	
	<p>Safe and Stable Water Supply Programme</p>	<p>The programme supports the use and update of Water Resources Master Plan with the aim of achieving sustainable and effective use of water resources. It also promotes the improvement of water supply capacity with the support of hard and soft components in the populated areas in both urban and rural areas by taking respective needs into consideration.</p>	Project for Enhancement of Operation and Maintenance for Rural Water Supply	TCP	—						4.40		
Advisor for Water Resource			EXP	—	—								
Project for Selected Market Centres and Rural Water Supply in Mchinji and Kasungu District			GA	—							5.63		
Volunteers in Water Facility Maintenance			JOCV			—						Dispatch the volunteers for rural water supply (collaboration with rural water supply operation and maintenance project), volunteers for urban water supply (collaboration with Yokohama Waterboard until 2016)	
Group Training Courses in Water Resources Sector			TR	—									

	Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme	Implementing Period						Assistant Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Others	Governance	For efficient use of development resources, the programme aims to set the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) in to the government budget system.	Project for Capacity Enhancement in Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP Phase 2)	TCP							4.20		
	Health	Malawi's, infant and maternal mortality rates, infectious diseases such as HIV and malaria are among the highest in Africa and failed to achieve some of the Millennium Development Goals. As health system itself is very weak, health facilities and health personnel are overwhelmingly insufficient in rural areas (1 health facility for 15,000 people). Further, in order to improve the quality, it requires establishment of self-reliant and sustainable health service system to utilize limited resources effectively. Under these circumstances, the programme focuses on the field in which Japan has a comparative advantage, impact on the policy and institutional levels and promote collaboration with the volunteers. It aims to achieve a synergistic effect in combination with the technical cooperation and volunteer programme for nationwide deployment of 5S-KAIZEN-TQM which is a Japan-specific approach.	Expert on 5S-KAIZEN-TQM for Hospital Management	EXP									
			Volunteers in Health Sector	JOCV									Collaboration with 5S-KAIZEN-TQM
			Group Training Courses in Health Sector	TR									
			Child Friendly Community Health Project	GRTC									
			Project for Improving Health Facilities in Ntchisi District (Phase 3)	JNGA								0.34	
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (Health Sector)	GHGA								0.03	
			Others	Volunteers in Other Sector	JOCV/SV								

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [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