

活動実績状況整理表 (Summary Chart – Progress and impacts of the activities) – Field activities

Activities	Progress of the activities	Degree of impact of the activities		Tasks to be completed until the end of the Project period. Follow-up programme if needed
		What kind of impact was created by the activity? What is the reason for the impact Direct and indirect positive impact	What kind of problems encountered in implementing the activity? Direct and indirect reason for failure.	
1.1. Construction of Community Halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Implemented in three villages. In Potuwewa village, construction is almost completed, except putting tiles on the roof. In Wehenkattuwa, walls have been build up. In Kohombagaswewa, the foundation was laid.</li> <li>➤ In all the three villages, construction was carried out with the active participation and contribution by the villagers, by providing labour, skills and available village resources. The Project provided only materials, such as cement, bricks, tiles, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Through participating the construction process by taking turn, the villagers learn the importance and meaningfulness of participation into the collective works. They also learnt how to utilize and share the village natural and human resources effectively in order to fulfill their common needs.</li> <li>➤ In Potuwewa, the villagers succeed in negotiating with the Pradeshiya Sabha and obtained additional fund for roofing.</li> <li>➤ In Wehenkattuwa, the villagers established a Village Development Society in order to undertake the responsibility of construction.</li> <li>➤ In Kohombagaswewa, the villagers are planning to construct the hall along with the library facility, which they have been keen to have.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The funds disbursed from the Project were stacked in the local government offices due to their malfunction, which caused delay in construction.</li> <li>➤ The Project had a difficulty in adjusting the two estimates, one was prepared by the villagers and the other was prepared by the technical officer in the local government. Before starting the construction, the technical officer prepared estimate according to their standard, which was very expensive with all the labour charges and commissions. Therefore, even the local government insisted on their estimate, the construction was carried out according to the estimate prepared by the villagers, which was participatory and rather realistic. However, when construction was going on, the villagers realized that they need additional fund in order to construct a durable building.</li> <li>➤ Then, the Project discussed this matter with WDA and found the way to obtain support from the Technical Officer in WDA to adjust the two estimates and prepare a moderate one suitable for the villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The constructions should be completed in all the three villages with the participation of the villagers.</li> <li>➤ The more awareness and cense of responsibility should be created among the villagers so that they can maintain the hall properly.</li> </ul>

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1.2. Reconstruction of tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In Kurundewa, one tank called Kattakaduwa was reconstructed.</li> <li>➤ In Werabendiyawa, two tanks called Ulpathwewa and Werabendiyawa were reconstructed.</li> <li>➤ In Kohombagaswewa, a sluice gate of the tank called Kohombagaswewa was repaired.</li> <li>➤ All the reconstruction work was completed successfully with the active participation and contribution of the villagers.</li> <li>➤ The water management system with the participation of the villagers has been introduced to Kurundewa with the support by the International Water Management Institution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Through participating the reconstruction process by taking turn, the villagers learn the importance and meaningfulness of participation into the collective works. They also learnt how to utilize and share the village natural and human resources effectively in order to fulfill their common needs.</li> <li>➤ Especially, in Kurundewa, the villagers were motivated very much by the activity; since the rehabilitation of the tank has been a biggest needs and hope for them. Through the activity, they also awarded the necessity of re-organize and strengthen the Farmers Organization which has proper leadership and management.</li> <li>➤ Although the villagers could not start paddy cultivation for the Maha season, due to the delay of the rainfall, they enjoy the benefit of the reconstruction of the tanks by taking bath in it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The main objective of the activity is to increase the productivity of the agriculture activities in the villages. However, the Project could not observe the impact of the activity, since the reconstruction works were just completed and the Maha cultivation season was not started yet due to the delay of the rainfall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Long-term impact of the activity on the productivity of the agriculture activities should be monitored and evaluated.</li> <li>➤ The farmers organization should be more strengthened in order to maintain the tank and water properly.</li> <li>➤ The water management system introduced to Kurundewa should be continued. Monitoring and evaluation of it should also be needed.</li> <li>➤ The stream management system to be introduced to Werabendiyawa by WDA should be supported and monitored by the Project.</li> </ul>
1.3. Construction of wells for drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction of 2 wells were completed and another 2 are being constructing in Werabendiyawa.</li> <li>➤ Construction of 1 well was completed and another 4 are being constructing in Galathabendiwewa.</li> <li>➤ 2 wells are being constructing in Kurundewa.</li> <li>➤ All the construction are carried out with the active participation and contribution by the villagers both in labour force and in other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Through participating the reconstruction process by taking turn, the villagers learn the importance and meaningfulness of participation into the collective works. They also learnt how to utilize and share the village natural and human resources effectively in order to fulfill their common needs.</li> <li>➤ Especially, in Galathabendiwewa, where lot of males work as labour far from the village, the women showed very active participation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The funds disbursed from the Project was stacked in the local government offices due to their malfunction, which caused delay in construction.</li> <li>➤ The villagers planned to complete the construction before the rainy season start. However, due to the delay of the fund as mentioned above, they could not follow the schedule.</li> <li>➤ Unfortunately, some of the wells were collapsed due to rain on the half way to the completion. Then, the villagers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The construction of the 8 wells should be completed.</li> <li>➤ Long-term impact of the activity on improvement of health and sanitation should be keep on monitored and evaluated.</li> </ul>

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	resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The villagers now obtain clean water from the completed wells for drinking. It contributed to improve their health and sanitation status. It also helps the villagers to save time for domestic work, since they do not have to walk long distance to obtain water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ decided to start the construction again after the rainy season.</li> </ul>	
1.4. Construction of Toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In Kurundewa, 27 toilets were constructed.</li> <li>➤ In Werabendiyawa, 52 were constructed.</li> <li>➤ In Galathabendiwewa, 11 were constructed and 12 are under construction as the second stage.</li> <li>➤ In Wechenkattuwa, 21 are under construction.</li> <li>➤ In Potuwewa, 19 were constructed and 9 are under construction as the second stage.</li> <li>➤ In Kohombagaswewa, there is no activity involved by the Project, since ****, NGO is engaging in construction of toilets in the village.</li> <li>➤ The community health and sanitation programme, including the importance of using toilets properly, are planning to be implemented in every village.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project provided materials, such as cement, bricks and toilets, after the villagers dig pits and ready for construction. All the manual and skilled labour necessary for the construction were provided by the villagers. This joint process worked successfully to motivate villagers self-help.</li> <li>➤ The above impact proved by the fact that all the villagers proposed for construction completed their work after obtaining fund, which was never happened, even other NGOs tried to do the same kind of project before.</li> <li>➤ In Potuwewa and Galathabendiwewa, being influenced by the villagers who completed construction, other villagers, who did not have not much interest or no effort to participate in the activity, also proposed to join the activity. The Project encourages and supports them as well, as the second stage of the activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Frequent price hike of the equipment to be provided to the villagers caused confusion and delay in the activity, since the Project had to call fresh quotations and obtain approval for fund disbursement again and again.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project has to follow-up the construction undergoing.</li> <li>➤ The community health and sanitation programme, including the importance of using and maintenance toilets properly, should be implemented properly in every village.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers health and sanitation.</li> </ul>

2. Economic Programme				
<p>2.1. Animal Husbandry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Partly, cattle rearing and goat rearing are carried out in six villages as income generation programme.</li> <li>➤ These activities are implemented with the corroboration and technical support from the livestock department in the local government.</li> <li>➤ Especially, in Kohombagaswewa and Weehankattuwa, where there are little land for cultivation, the animal husbandry become main income generating activities for the villagers.</li> <li>➤ Training programme was provided for the villagers before starting the activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The activities are designed to encourage the villagers self-help. For example, in the goat rearing programme, first, the villagers were encouraged to make goat sheds by themselves. Then, when they were ready to start the programme, the Project provided goats and some subsistence to cover the expenses for making shed.</li> <li>➤ This process proved to be very successful in encouraging villagers sense of ownership for the programme, which was never happened in the similar programme other NGOs tried to do in the villages before.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The main objective of the activity is to increase the income of the villagers. However, the Project could not observe the long term-impact of the activity on economic progress, since the activities has just started several months ago, since the negotiation with the department of livestock development took long time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Villagers knowledge and skills on management of the activities should be strengthened.</li> <li>➤ The technical support from the department of livestock development should be given to the villagers in the follow-up process, too.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers health and sanitation.</li> </ul>
<p>2.2. Mushroom Cultivation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The activity is implemented with the corroboration of the private company named Shitake company, which provide the villagers with the technical support and marketing opportunities. The activity was planned to be a income generating programme which provides the villagers supplementary income in agricultural off-season.</li> <li>➤ Workshop and training programme was given to the total 48 villagers from 6 villages. The villagers are ready to start the activities by preparing necessary materials by themselves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The activity is implemented in a participatory way. The Project facilitated the activity by establishing linkage with the Shitake company. It also will provide necessary tools such as barrels and stools. On the other hand, the villagers paid fees for training programme and registration, and prepared necessary materials such as sawdust, rice bran, etc.</li> <li>➤ The Project observed that this participatory method was pretty successful, since at the moment, 99% of the villagers who joint the training programme are ready to start the activity.</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Villagers knowledge and skills on management of the activities should be strengthened.</li> <li>➤ The technical support from the Shitake company should be given to the villagers in the follow-up process, too.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers economic improvement.</li> </ul>

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2.3. Kohomba Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The activity is implemented in two village, named Kohombagaswewa and Weehankattuwa, where the Kohomba (Neem) trees are widely available.</li> <li>➤ The Kohomba Society was established and registered in both villages.</li> <li>➤ The villagers actively participated and carried out collecting Kohomba seeds.</li> <li>➤ The Kohomba Committee in the two villages, which consists of each 5 females carried out processing of seeds, such as washing, sterilizing, sun-drying and packing of the seeds.</li> <li>➤ 4300kg of dried seeds are ready to be exported to the Alter Trade Japan Ltd. In Japan in the middle of January 2001.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The villagers were provided an opportunity to identify the effective usage of the village natural resources for their income generation. This gave positive impact for them to be more creative and active for utilizing the available resources</li> <li>➤ Almost all the villagers from every social group participated in the process of collecting seeds.</li> <li>➤ All the villagers obtained precious opportunity to gain supplemental income, which amounts from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 500/- for each person, by participating seeds collection. They fulfilled their needs by the income in various ways, such as buying school items, medicine, food, etc.</li> <li>➤ The members of the Kohomba Committee, obtained employment for the period of 15-20 days, which brought additional income to their families.</li> <li>➤ The entrepreneurship of the Kohomba committee members, who are the middle-aged females, were strengthening by participating the processing procedure as well as accounting and book keeping.</li> <li>➤ The villagers found that the water used for washing and sterilizing the seeds can be utilized as pesticides for paddy field. The activity provided an opportunity for them to promote eco-agriculture programme, which was introduced by the Project earlier.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At first, Kohomba societies were registered in the Pradeshiya Sabhawa. But, later, we found that the societies should be audited regularly, by their own expenses. Then, the villagers registered the societies again under the Dept. of Cooperative Society, which they do not have to bear the cost of auditing.</li> <li>➤ Since processing Kohomba seeds was the first experience for the villagers as well as the Project, nobody possessed technical knowledge on proper processing procedure. The Project carried out several experiments and sought the best way for processing with the advice of the ATJ.</li> <li>➤ However, fungus had been found some of the processed seeds after packing. Then the Project as well as the villagers tried very hard to remove the fungus by unpacking, washing and keeping on sun-drying them every day. Finally Mr. Hotta from ATJ observed the seeds and found that still they were in good quality and can be exported.</li> <li>➤ Although the maximum time for processing was scheduled to be two weeks, the committee members spent almost 4 weeks for it. The monitoring of the processing procedure by the facilitators and study team members should have been more adequate so that the committee members could improve their efficiency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Methods to keep good quality and to add more value on the products should be sought.</li> <li>➤ The Project should encourage the Kohomba committee members to improve their cost consciousness and efficiency by providing training on entrepreneurship.</li> <li>➤ The Project should keep on supporting the villagers to implement the activity in next year, too.</li> <li>➤ The Kohomba Society should effectively utilize the fund reserved for them from the profit of this year, so that they can commence the activity in the next year without financial support from the Project.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers economic improvement.</li> </ul>

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2.4. Improvement of Paddy Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training on Eco-agriculture was given to ** farmers in 3 villages, named Potuwewa, Kurundewa and Werabendiyawa.</li> <li>➤ Training on paddy cultivation was given to ** farmers in Weehenkattuwa and Kohombagaswewa.</li> <li>➤ Weeding equipment was provided to ** farmers on their request.</li> <li>➤ In Potuwewa and Werabendiyawa, demonstration farms maintained by the trained farmers show good progress, which are giving good influence to the other farmers in the villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The trained farmers keep their interest on paddy cultivation, which cost less and environmentally sound.</li> <li>➤ In Potuwewa and Werabendiyawa, demonstration farms maintained by the trained farmers show good progress, which are giving good influence to the other farmers in the villages.</li> <li>➤ The trainer of the Eco-agriculture visits the Project villages once a month to follow-up the activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The trained villagers in Kurundewa, Kohombagaswewa and Weehankattuwa are also keen to utilize the skills and knowledge they acquired by the training for the cultivation in the coming Maha reason. However, they still do not have an opportunity to do so, due to the delay of the rainfall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The trainer of the Eco-agriculture should keep on visiting the Project villages once a month to follow-up the activity.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on improvement of the productivity on paddy cultivation.</li> </ul>
2.5. Coconut Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 300 plants were distributed and planted in Werabendiyawa.</li> <li>➤ 500 plants were distributed and planted in Kurundewa.</li> <li>➤ The workshop was held prior to the distribution of the plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The villagers actively involve in the activity by making holes for planting and taking care of them carefully.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Although the Project asked the Coconuts Development Board to distribute the plants, expecting their further technical support, they were distributed by WDA when the fund disbursed from the Project.</li> <li>➤ The Project negotiated this problem in the Steering Committee.*****</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers economic improvement.</li> </ul>
2.6. Sandal Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training programme is going to be held for the villagers in Werabandiyawa with the support of ***.</li> </ul>	<p>Not yet observed.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should implement the training programme.</li> <li>➤ The Project should facilitate the villagers on establishing a group and commence production.</li> <li>➤ The Project should follow-up the villagers production and marketing.</li> </ul>

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2.7. Production of Ayurveda Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project negotiated with the JOCV members who have expertise on Ayurveda plants. They are willing to conduct research on the varieties and availability of the medical plants in Wehenkattuwa in February, 2001.</li> <li>➤ An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is planned to be held in the village with the support of the <i>Department of Environment</i> in NWP.</li> </ul>	Not yet observed.	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should facilitate the research to be conducted by JOCV.</li> <li>➤ The Project should go ahead EIA by finalizing the negotiation with the Department.</li> <li>➤ The Project should finalize the products, which are widely available in the village, and have good market.</li> <li>➤ The Project should follow-up the villagers production and marketing.</li> </ul>
2.8. Bee Keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 10 boxes were provided to the youth group members in Werabendiyawa.</li> <li>➤ They are successfully carrying out the activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The members of the youth group were mobilized to commence income-generating activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Since the activity was started recently, the economic impact of the activity can not be monitored yet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers economic improvement.</li> </ul>
2.9. Ornamental Fish Culture	<p>The training programme was provided to the ** villagers in Potuwewa and Galatabenwewa with the support of the Industrial Service Bureau (ISB). In Potuwewa, the trained villagers formulated two groups and registered them to the Fishery Cooperation. They made 3 mad ponds, 18 tanks and 6 glassed tanks and ready to commence the activity in January.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The trained villagers in Potuwewa keep on their interest and actively involved in the activity.</li> <li>➤ They prepared the necessary tools for the activity with the help of the Project and ISB, by which their feeling of ownership and responsibility to the activity increased.</li> <li>➤ ISB keeps on supporting the activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The trained villagers in Galathabendiwewa could not commence the activity due to the shortage of the water, which they planned to obtain from the wells which are to be constructed in time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should follow-up the villagers production and marketing.</li> <li>➤ The ISB should keep on their support on technical matter and marketing of the products.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers economic improvement.</li> </ul>

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2.10. Cashew Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ***plants were distributed in Werabendiyawa.</li> <li>➤ ***plants were distributed in Kurunwewa.</li> <li>➤ ***plants were distributed in Potuwewa</li> <li>➤ ***plants were distributed in Galathabandiyawa</li> <li>➤ Workshop was conducted prior to the distribution.</li> <li>➤ The plants were provided to the villages free of charge by WDA. Each village, a villager looks after the plants and distributed them to the villagers. The villagers paid each Rs. 2 for the villager who took care of the plants.</li> </ul>	<p>The villagers actively involve in the activity by taking care of the plants carefully.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Most of the plants provided were germinated prior to the distribution, although the facilitators tried their best to eliminated germs by using chemicals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The technical support should be given to the villagers.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers economic improvement.</li> </ul>
2.11. Inland Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The activity was implemented with the technical support of the WDA.</li> <li>➤ The fishery committee was established with 11 members.</li> <li>➤ The committee members made rafts and cleaned the tank by themselves so that they can start the activity. They also made sign board by their own expenses.</li> <li>➤ Total number of ***** fish were provided for cultivation.</li> <li>➤ The committee members obtained income which approx. amount was Rs. 24,000.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The leadership of the villagers were strengthened by establishing a society and carrying out the activity by themselves.</li> <li>➤ They obtained financial benefit by selling the fish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Due to the inadequate timing of commencing the activity, the water became scarce after several months. The delay of the rainy season also worsen the situation. Then, conflict was created among the farmer organization and the fishery committee over the usage of the water in the tank.</li> <li>➤ Finally, the villagers decided not to continue the activity.</li> <li>➤ The technical support and feasibility study made by WDA should have been more adequate.</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable.</p>



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2.12. Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The training programmes were provided to the villagers as one of the activities of Farmer Women s Development Prgramme .</li> <li>➤ Home garden for cultivation of vegetables are maintained by the villagers in Potuwewa and *****</li> <li>➤ The seeds were provided for 30 villagers by the Project on their request.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The trained villagers keep on their interes and actively involve in the activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In Kohombagaswewa, the trained villagers could not commence the activity due to the delay of rainfall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on the villagers economic improvement.</li> </ul>
2.13. Coir Production	The training programme is ready to be given for the villagers in Kohombagaswewa, Weehenkattuwa, Kurundewa and Galathabendiyawa with the support of the Industrial Development Board (IDB).	Not observed yet.	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should follow-up the villagers production and marketing.</li> <li>➤ The IDB should keep on their support on technical matter and marketing of the products.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on economic improvement.</li> </ul>
2.14. Pottery Making	The training programme on improvement of the quality of the pottery is ready to be provided for the villagers in Galathabendiwewa with the support of the Small Enterprise Development Board (SEDB).	Not yet observed.	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should follow-up the villagers production and marketing.</li> <li>➤ The SEDB should keep on their support on technical matter and marketing of the products.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact of the activities on economic improvement.</li> </ul>

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2.15. Vocational Training - Driving License	➤ 2 villagers from each Project village are going to be selected as trainees.	Not yet observed.	Not applicable.	➤ The Project should facilitate the trainees to obtain license and employment opportunity.
<b>3. Socio-cultural Development Programme</b>				
3.1. Eye Clinic	36 villagers, most of them were elders, were checked their eyesight and were provided spectacles with very little charges.	The villagers bearded Rs. 50, and the Project donated Rs. 150 for each beneficiaries. The activity was implemented in earlier stage of the Project. The activity was useful to create the acknowledgement to the Project among the villagers.	Not applicable.	Not applicable
3.2. Anti Drags and Alcohol Campaign	The awareness programme is going to be introduced for the village youths in Wechenkattuwa and Kohombagaswewa with the support of ADIC.	Not yet observed.	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project with ADIC should keep on facilitating the activity.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact on improvement of economic and health situation of the villagers.</li> </ul>
3.3. Legal Aid Campaign	➤ The Project negotiated with the Faculty of Law of the University and is planning to hold a workshop with the students and lecturers in the faculty to design the activity.	➤ The Project obtained positive reaction from the faculty, with which it ensured the active involvement of the students and lecturers in it.	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project with the Faculty of Law should keep on facilitating the activity.</li> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact on improvement of social situation of the villagers</li> </ul>
3.4. Awareness programme on Community Health and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project negotiated with the Faculty of Medicine of the University and ensured their positive support for the activity.</li> <li>➤ The Project had a meeting with a resource person from the Faculty to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Faculty of Medicine is providing positive support for the programme. The faculty expects to involve students and lectures into the programme.</li> <li>➤ The Project obtained positive reaction from the villagers, with which it ensured</li> </ul>	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project with the Faculty of Medicine should keep on facilitating the activity.</li> <li>➤ The Project should keep good contact with the</li> </ul>

Activities	Progress of the activities	Degree of impact of the activities		Tasks to be completed until the end of the Project period. Follow-up programme if needed
		What kind of impact was created by the activity? What is the reason for the impact Direct and indirect positive impact	What kind of problems encountered in implementing the activity? Direct and indirect reason for failure.	
	<p>discuss the basic concept of the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project with the resource person had a discussion with the villagers in Kurundewa and Werabendiyawa to identify their needs and necessity on health and sanitation.</li> <li>➤ The resource person is going to develop a programme including training for village volunteers and health clinics.</li> </ul>	<p>the active involvement of the villagers in the programme.</p>		<p>existing authority on health and sanitation in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact on improvement on health and sanitation of the villagers</li> </ul>
3.5. Youth programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project facilitated the revitalization of the existing youth societies in the villages.</li> <li>➤ The Project provided the sports goods for the societies.</li> <li>➤ The youth societies started implementing the activities, such as sports, income generating activities, library, saving programme, religious activities, etc. according to their own needs and priority.</li> <li>➤ The youths societies in 6 villages organized volleyball tournament with the facilitation of the Project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Leaderships were developed among the village youths.</li> <li>➤ The youths are managing the societies with responsibilities and necessity.</li> <li>➤ The youths who are working outside of the villages, too, participate in the activities on their holidays.</li> <li>➤ The recognition of the elders in the villages towards the youths was increased by observing their active involvement in the collective activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Many male youths left from the villages by joining forces and polices. As well, many female youths are working outside of the village employed by garment factories. Some are working overseas. The Project had difficulties to encourage these youth in the activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The leadership, management skills and financial status of the societies should be improved further, so that they can be self-sustainable.</li> <li>➤ The Project should keep on monitoring and evaluating the function and sustainability of these societies.</li> </ul>
3.6 Water Management	<p>Programme in Kurundewa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project negotiated with the International Water Management Institution (IWMI) and ensured their positive support for the activity.</li> <li>➤ The Project had a meeting with</li> </ul>	<p>Programme in Kurundewa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project observed very active support and positive reaction from the villagers in commencing the activity.</li> </ul> <p>Programme in Werabandiyawa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Not yet observed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The activity is delayed a little due to the delay of the rainy season.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project with the IWMI and NWP should keep on facilitating the activity.</li> <li>➤ The Project should keep good contact with the existing authority on irrigation and agriculture in</li> </ul>

Activities	Progress of the activities	Degree of impact of the activities		Tasks to be completed until the end of the Project period. Follow-up programme if needed
		What kind of impact was created by the activity? What is the reason for the impact Direct and indirect positive impact	What kind of problems encountered in implementing the activity? Direct and indirect reason for failure.	
	<p>resource persons of the IWMI to discuss the basic concept and programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project with the resource persons had discussions with the villagers in Kurundewa to see their acknowledgement to the programme.</li> <li>➤ By obtaining positive support from the villagers, the IWMI with the facilitators commenced the activity</li> </ul> <p>Programme in Werabendiyawa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The NWP offered to implement stream management on the two tanks in the village, named Werabendiyawa and Ulpathwewa.</li> <li>➤ They also offered to fund for one of the tanks by their own budget.</li> <li>➤ The villagers organized a farmers organization for Ulpathwewa with the facilitation of the Project.</li> </ul>			<p>the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project should monitor and evaluate the long time impact on improvement on agriculture productivity and strengthening of farmers organization</li> </ul>
3.7. Community Library Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Implemented in all the Project villages.</li> <li>➤ The Project provided books and bookshelves for the library in the villages.</li> <li>➤ The villagers maintenance the library in a good condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The villagers, especially youths, develop reading habit.</li> <li>➤ The students are utilizing the books in the library for preparing their examination.</li> <li>➤ The villagers develop a fund for maintenance the library.</li> <li>➤ In Kohombagaswewa, the villagers obtained an opportunity to read newspapers every day, which brought to the library. This is the first time for the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Necessary facility to maintenance library, such as building and bookshelves, are not sufficient.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He Project should keep on facilitating the villagers to maintenance and develop their library.</li> <li>➤ A training programme should be given to the village youth to improve their skills and knowledge on management of library.</li> </ul>

Activities	Progress of the activities	Degree of impact of the activities		Tasks to be completed until the end of the Project period. Follow-up programme if needed
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		villagers to get subscription of newspapers.		

Activities	Progress of the activities	Degree of impact of the activities		Tasks to be completed until the end of the Project period. Follow-up programme if needed
		What kind of impact was created by the activity? What is the reason for the impact Direct and indirect positive impact	What kind of problems encountered in implementing the activity? Direct and indirect reason for failure.	
<b>4. Other Programme</b>				
4.1. Women Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Serious of workshops were held in four villages (Kurundewa, Werabendiyawa, Potuwewa and Galathabendiwewa). The workshops consists of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kitchen development</li> <li>• Nutrition improvement</li> <li>• Food preparation</li> <li>• Child care</li> <li>• Home garden</li> <li>• Income generation</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ The Project had a discussion with the resource person to review the progress of the programme and develop follow-up programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The kitchens of the participants were renovated so that they can work efficiently.</li> <li>➤ Several participants started income generating activities and home gardening by utilizing the skills and knowledge obtained by the programme.</li> <li>➤ The Project observed remarkable increase in participation in the programme.</li> <li>➤ The Project also observed increase of support by male family members to the females who involve in the programme.</li> </ul>	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Business plans should be developed for each village in order to avoid overlapping of the products.</li> <li>➤ The income generating activities should be formalized by registering the producers</li> <li>➤ The Project should support the activities by linking them with the outside agencies.</li> <li>➤ The Project should support the sales promotion of their income generating activities by holding exhibition and improving the quality.</li> </ul>
4.2. Strengthening and revitalizing of village societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With the mobilization of the Project, the villagers established several new societies as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UC-JICA Committees</li> <li>• Village Development Societies</li> <li>• Women s societies</li> <li>• Youth Societies</li> <li>• Children s societies</li> <li>• Kohomba Societies/Committees</li> <li>• Fishery Committees</li> <li>• Farmers societies</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ They also became active in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New leaderships, instead of the traditional leadership, were developed.</li> <li>➤ The females and youths became more active and confident to express their idea in the meetings. Some of them were selected as the leaders of these societies and committees, such as presidents, secretaries and treasuries.</li> <li>➤ The villagers are managing most of the societies and committees by themselves with responsibilities and sense of ownership.</li> <li>➤ They also implement activities according to their needs and priority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At the beginning, some of the villagers had negative ideas towards participating development activities though societies and committees. They were not used to do so. The followings are main reasons for it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They had negative experience in participating in so called development projects , which were implemented by top down approach.</li> <li>• They were too passive to make their own effort for development, since they used to receive benefits by welfare programmes, such as</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The leadership, management skills and financial status of the societies and committees should be improved further, so that they can be self-sustainable.</li> <li>➤ Planning, monitoring and evaluation skills of these societies and committees should be developed further</li> <li>➤ The Project should keep on monitoring and evaluating the function and</li> </ul>

Activities	Progress of the activities	Degree of impact of the activities		Tasks to be completed until the end of the Project period. Follow-up programme if needed
		What kind of impact was created by the activity? What is the reason for the impact Direct and indirect positive impact	What kind of problems encountered in implementing the activity? Direct and indirect reason for failure.	
	revitalizing the existing societies and committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ These positive symptoms were not observed in the societies and committees which were forced to be organized by outside agencies.</li> </ul>	<p>subsistence and free services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were too poor to spare time for participation.</li> <li>• They were too individualistic and did not understand the importance and meaningfulness of self-help and collective activities.</li> <li>• They did not know how to access outside resources, such as techniques, knowledge, funds and facilities.</li> <li>• They did not have enough negotiation skills and experience with the outside agencies and authorities.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ These negative ideas were gradually decreased by the facilitation of the Project in the process of mobilization and social preparation.</li> </ul>	sustainability of these societies and committees.

Activities	Progress of the activities	Degree of impact of the activities		Tasks to be completed until the end of the Project period. Follow-up programme if needed
		What kind of impact was created by the activity? What is the reason for the impact Direct and indirect positive impact	What kind of problems encountered in implementing the activity? Direct and indirect reason for failure.	
4.3. Training Programme	<p>The following training programmes were provided to the villagers (some of them were earlier):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Animal husbandry (poultry, goat rearing and cow rearing)</li> <li>➤ Eco-agriculture programme</li> <li>➤ Ornamental fish culture</li> <li>➤ Improvement of productivity on paddy cultivation</li> <li>➤ Mushroom cultivation</li> <li>➤ Entrepreneurship development</li> <li>➤ Field trip for fishery committee in Potuwewa</li> </ul> <p>These training programmes were implemented with the active support of the local government, NGOs and research institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Most of the trained villagers commenced the income generating activities utilized the skills and knowledge obtained in the programme.</li> <li>➤ The villagers got used to obtain necessary skills and knowledge from the outside agencies.</li> </ul>	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Project as well as the supporting agencies should keep on facilitating the villagers on technical matters and marketing.</li> </ul>



投入実績		実施の効率性		
		投入のタイミング (日本側およびスリランカ側の投入時期は計画通りであったか。投入時期は適切であったか。)	投入の質・量と成果の関係の妥当性 (日本側及びスリランカ側の投入の量と質は計画通りであったか。投入された量と質は成果を得るために妥当なものであったか)	他の協力形態とのリンケージ (成果に影響を与えるような他機関・他国または日本からの他の形式の援助があったか。どのような影響を与えたか。)
日本側投入	1. 専門家、調査団の派遣： 長期専門家 2名（農村開発管理、社会開発） 短期専門家 延べ8名（地域経済2名、農村社会2名、地域開発、人口・統計、社会開発、開発管理） 調査団 事前調査、巡回指導、計画打合せ	・ 計画通りで投入時期は適切	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ 投入規模に問題なし。</li> <li>・ チームリーダーが日本にいたため、現地での意思決定が遅れた。</li> <li>・ 長期専門家のTORが不明確で、誤解を招き、効率的な業務遂行の障害になった。</li> <li>・ 短期専門家のTORが不明確で、プロジェクトへの貢献が疑問視されるケースもあった。</li> <li>・ 中間評価に続く計画打合せ調査によって、軌道修正され、効率性が増した。</li> </ul>	
	2. 研修員の受入： 8名	・ 一度に3人のカウンターパートが研修に行き、プロジェクト活動に支障があった。	・ 研修内容に問題はなかった	
	3. 国内支援委員会		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ その役割、責任が明確にされず、委員間の共通理解もないまま、場当たりの支援に終わった。</li> <li>・ プロジェクトリーダーが支援委員会委員長を兼務しているため、状況に応じてプロジェクトチームに助言し軌道修正するというチェック機能を果たしていなかった。</li> </ul>	
	4. 機材供与： 13.6百万円 車両2台、パソコン7台、バイク7台、印刷機、視聴覚機器 等	・ 車両の引き取りが遅れた。	・ 適切な内容と規模であった。	
	5. ローカルコスト負担： 5.1百万ルピー		・ 専門家現地業務費が当てられ、2KRの見返り資金の活用が遅れる中で、業務の遂行に不可欠であった。	

投入実績	実施の効率性			
	投入のタイミング (日本側およびスリランカ側の投入時期は計画通りであったか。投入時期は適切であったか。)	投入の質・量と成果の関係の妥当性 (日本側及びスリランカ側の投入の量と質は計画通りであったか。投入された量と質は成果を得るために妥当なものであったか)	他の協力形態とのリンケージ (成果に影響を与えるような他機関・他国または日本からの他の形式の援助があったか。どのような影響を与えたか。)	
ス リ ラン カ 側 投 入	(大学) 1. 土地の提供 2. 建物・施設の提供		・ 適切な規模の措置が行われた。	
	3. カウンターパート及び関連職員の配置 カウンターパート 6名(人口統計学、社会学3名、経済学、地理学) ファシリテーター 12名(常時9名) 補助員 2~3名(運転手、ケアテーカー)		・ 人口統計学、社会学、経済学、地理学、といった様々な分野から、6名のカウンターパートが配置され、この中から、プロジェクトダイレクターとフィールドマネージャーが選ばれており、適切な配置であった。 ・ ファシリテーターは、重要な役割をしており、北西部州出身のロンボ大学卒を雇用したことは、効率的な業務実施に効果的であった。また、就職難であり、彼らの雇用対策にもなった。	
	4. ローカルコストの支出：16百万ルピー(2KR見返り資金)	・ 2KRの見返り資金の活用が予定されていたが、資金の活用は、2000年1月になって可能になった。このため、対象村落での開発事業の実施が遅れた。また、この資金は大学内から北西部州開発局を通して村落での開発事業に使用されたため、手続きが複雑になり実際の執行に時間がかかった。このことが、さらに、開発事業の実施を遅らせた。	・ 2KRの見返り資金の活用は適切な処置であり、その額も適当であった。 ・ 2KRの見返り資金の利用が大学の会計システムにとって初めてのケースであったため、活用できるまでに手間取った。 ・ 大学の会計システムの関係で、北西部州開発局を通じて村落での開発事業に使用されたため、手続きが煩雑になり、効率的な使用が出来なかった。	
	(北西部州) 1. 活動実施に必要な支援		・ 適切な処置が取られた。	
	(農民レベル) 1. 開発事業に必要なコストの一部 2. 開発事業への労働提供 3. 開発事業に必要な資材の一部		・ 選定された対象村落の数(6ヵ村)は、研究活動にとって適当であった。	・ 他の学部との連携した活動がなされた。 ・ 村落の開発事業に関する、北西部州政府諸機関と連携した活動がなされた。 ・ 村落の開発事業に関する民間企業との連携がなされた。

## スリランカ研究協力「参加型農村開発手法の確立」終了時評価 PDM

協力期間：1998.7.1～2001.6.30（3年間）

日本側実施機関：JICA アジア第二部 南西アジア・大洋州課

相手側実施機関：コロombo大学、北西部州政府

対象地域：コロombo大学、北西部州内6カ村

ターゲットグループ：地域住民

作成日：2000.12.22

プロジェクトの要約	指標	指標データ入手手段	外部条件
<上位目標> 農村の社会経済状態が改善される	1. 地域の社会経済指標	1. 地方事務所の統計資料 2. 地域住民実態調査	
<プロジェクト目標> 大学による参加型農村開発手法が改善される	1. 参加型農村開発手法に関する論文、報告書の質と量 2. 大学の普及サービス体制の機能度	1. 研究論文 2. ワーキングペーパー 3. プロジェクト報告書 4. 関係者・住民への聞き取り	a. 政府が開発政策を変更しない b. 大学が普及サービスを継続する c. 地域の経済構造が大きく変化しない d. 他の関係機関の協力が得られる
<成果> 1. 改善された参加型開発手法が提示される 1-1 農村の人的資源開発手法が開発、改良される 1-2 農村の物的資源開発手法が開発、改良される 1-3 農村と外部資源とのリンク手法が開発、改良される 2. 適正で持続可能な大学の農村普及サービスシステムが提示される 2-1 参加型開発における大学の住民への適切な関与方法が提示される 2-2 参加型開発における大学と地域資源（地方政府、NGO）の適切な関係が提示される 2-3 参加型開発における大学の適切な体制が提示される	1-1. 研究論文の数・内容と実効性 1-2. ワーキングペーパーの数・内容と活用状況 2-1. 研修、セミナーなどの実施状況 2-2. 住民の各プロジェクト活動への参加状況 2-3. 提言の内容と実効性 2-4. 大学の普及サービスの体制と活動状況	1-1. 研究論文、報告書、関係者への聞き取り 1-2. ワーキングペーパー、報告書、関係者への聞き取り 2-1. 報告書、関係者への聞き取り 2-2. 報告書、関係者・住民への聞き取り 2-3. 報告書、関係者への聞き取り 2-4. 報告書、関係者への聞き取り	

<p>&lt;活動&gt;</p> <p>1-1 地域開発に関するサイクルマネージメント的研究をする</p> <p>1-1-1 ジョイントファシリテーター会議で地域の問題を拾い出す</p> <p>1-1-2 計画立案、調査分析といったプロセスを踏んだ研究を行う</p> <p>1-1-3 分析結果に基づく仮説を導き出す</p> <p>1-1-4 仮説に基づいた介入を行う</p> <p>1-1-5 介入結果をモニタリングする</p> <p>1-1-6 介入結果を評価する</p> <p>1-2 対象村を大学の関与度合いによって以下の2つのグループに分ける</p> <p>1-2-1 問題分析のために大学が細かく調査研究する村、大学側は研究者として村に入る</p> <p>1-2-2 問題分析のために大学が簡易調査をする村、大学側はコンサルタントとして村に入る</p> <p>1-3 上記1-2-1の村では、人的資源開発、物的資源開発、外部資源とのリンクについて詳しく研究する</p> <p>1-4 上記1-2-2の村では、人的資源開発、物的資源開発、外部資源とのリンクについて簡易な研究をする</p> <p>2-1-1 対象6ヵ村を選び、ファシリテータを雇用する</p> <p>2-1-2 ファシリテータに研修と研修旅行を行うとともに、住民にも各種の研修を行う</p> <p>2-1-3 対象地域の社会経済調査を行う</p> <p>2-1-4 住民の地域開発能力を強化する活動を行う</p> <p>2-1-5 地域開発計画を実施する</p> <p>2-2-1 地域開発に携わっている地方公務員へセミナー、ワークショップを開催する</p> <p>2-2-2 地域開発に携わっている地方公務員との会議を行う</p> <p>2-3-1 大学の研究チームへ研修をする</p> <p>2-3-2 大学の運営管理者/研究者へセミナーを開催する</p> <p>2-3-3 プロジェクトの過程での阻害要因を洗い出し、解決策を提示する</p> <p>2-3-4 大学のプロジェクト活動への関わり方を文書化する</p> <p>2-3-5 大学の普及サービスについての提言を行う、</p>	<p>&lt;投入&gt;</p> <p><u>日本側</u></p> <p>1. 専門家の派遣：長期2名、短期8名</p> <p>2. 研修員の受入：8名</p> <p>3. 機材供与 13.6百万円</p> <p><u>スリランカ側</u>（大学、州レベル、農民レベルそれぞれの投入）</p> <p>1. 土地の提供</p> <p>2. 建物・施設の提供</p> <p>3. カウンターパート及び関連職員の配置</p> <p>4. ローカルコストの支出 510万ルピー</p> <p>5. 資材の提供</p> <p>6. 労力</p>	<p>a. 訓練あるいは経験を積んだファシリテーターが転職しない</p> <p>b. 政情・治安が悪化しない</p> <p>c. 地域住民にプロジェクトが受け入れられる</p> <p>&lt;前提条件&gt;</p> <p>a. 北西部州がプロジェクトに協力する</p> <p>b. 予算が計画通り執行される</p> <p>c. 大学研究者の能力・意欲がある</p>
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**RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS  
BETWEEN JAPANESE IMPLEMENTATION STUDY TEAM AND  
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA  
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE JOINT STUDY PROJECT  
ON STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR PARTICIPATORY RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MOBILIZATION OF LOCAL RESOURCES**

The Japanese Implementation Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Prof. Nakamura Hisashi visited the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka from March 7, 1998 to March 20, 1998 for the purpose of working out the details of the technical cooperation program concerning the Joint Study Project on Strengthening Capacity for Participatory Rural Development through Mobilization of Local Resources.


During its stay in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Team exchanged views and had a series of discussions with the University of Colombo in respect of the desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for successful implementation of the above-mentioned Joint Study Project.

As a result of the discussions, the Team and the University of Colombo agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Colombo, March 16, 1998

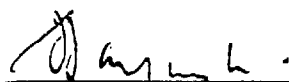
中村 尚 司

\_\_\_\_\_  
Prof. Nakamura Hisashi  
Head of Japanese Implementation Study Team  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Japan

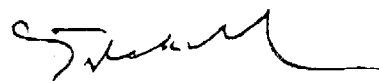


\_\_\_\_\_  
Prof. W. D. Lakshman  
Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Colombo,

Witness of:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. J. H. J. Jayamaha  
Director  
Department of External Resources



\_\_\_\_\_  
Prof. S. Tilakaratna  
Chairman  
University Grants Commission

## THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

### I. COOPERATION BETWEEN BOTH GOVERNMENTS

1. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will cooperate with each other in implementing the Joint Study Project on Strengthening Capacity for Participatory Rural Development through Mobilization of Local Resources (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") for the purpose of improving socio-economic conditions of village communities through participatory development in the North Western Province (NWP).
2. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Master Plan which is given in Annex I.

### II. DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Government of Japan will take necessary measures through JICA to provide at its own expense services of the Japanese experts as listed in Annex II through the normal procedures under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Government of Japan.
2. The Japanese experts referred to in II. 1 above will be granted within the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, exceptions and benefits no less favorable than those granted to the experts of third countries or of international organizations performing similar missions.

### III. PROVISION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Government of Japan will take necessary measures through JICA to provide at its own expense such machinery, equipment and other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project as listed in Annex IV, through the normal procedures under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Government of Japan.
2. The articles referred to in III. 1 above will become the property of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka upon being delivered to the authorities concerned of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka at the port(s) and /or airport(s), and will be utilized exclusively for the implementation of the Project in consultation with Japanese experts referred to in Annex II.

### IV. TRAINING OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA PERSONNEL IN JAPAN

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Government of Japan will take necessary measures through JICA to provide at its own expense the University of Colombo personnel or personnel recommended by the University of Colombo who are connected with the Project for technical training in Japan through the normal procedures under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Government of Japan.

2. The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel from technical training in Japan will be utilized effectively for the implementation of the Project.

## **V. LOCAL EXPENSES**

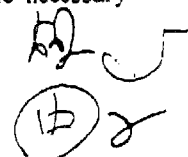
The budget to meet the local expenses necessary for the implementation of the Joint Study Project will be provided to the Japanese expert designated by JICA in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan. The budget which is to be used exclusively for the implementation of the Project will be managed by the Japanese expert designated by JICA.

## **VI. DATA OWNERSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS**

The data accumulated through the Project will be jointly owned by the participating organizations (JICA and the University of Colombo). When reports or documents concerning the Project are compiled, it is to be acknowledged that the Project has been implemented by JICA and the University of Colombo as a Technical Cooperation Project between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

## **VII. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA**

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:
  - (1) Services of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka counterpart personnel and administrative personnel;
  - (2) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts, and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than those provided through JICA under III above.
  - (3) Land, buildings, and facilities;
    - a. Necessary office space for the Project and facilities including electricity, telephone, and water supply facilities for Japanese experts.
    - b. Buildings and facilities necessary for the installation and storage of the equipment provided by the Government of Japan.
    - c. Other facilities mutually agreed upon.
  - (4) Local transportation facilities for Japanese experts;
  - (5) Facilities necessary for the maintenance and protection of equipment listed in Annex VI.
2. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will take necessary measures to meet:

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- (1) Expenses necessary for the transportation within the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka of the articles referred to in III above as well as for the installation, operation, and maintenance thereof;
- (2) Custom duties, internal taxes and any other charges imposed in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on the articles referred to in III above;
- (3) All local expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project other than those provided through JICA under V above.

#### **VIII. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT**

1. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Colombo as the Project Director will bear overall responsibility of the Project.
2. The Sri Lankan Project Coordinator will bear the responsibility for implementation of the Project.
3. The Sri Lankan Field Manager will bear responsibility for routine administration of the Project.
4. The Japanese Project Leader will provide necessary recommendations and advice to the Sri Lankan Project Director on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
5. The Japanese Experts will provide necessary technical guidance and advice to the Sri Lankan counterpart personnel on technical matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
6. For effective and successful implementation of the Project, a Project Advisory Committee will be established, whose functions and composition are described in Annex II.

#### **IX. CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS**


The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will undertake to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in the Project resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka except for those arising from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

#### **X. MUTUAL CONSULTATION**

There will be mutual consultation between the two Governments on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this Attached Document.

#### **XI. TERM OF COOPERATION**

The duration of the technical cooperation for the Project under this Attached Document will be three (3) years from June 1, 1998 to May 31, 2001.

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<b>ANNEX I</b>	<b>MASTER PLAN</b>
<b>ANNEX II</b>	<b>PROJECT TEAM AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS</b>
<b>ANNEX III</b>	<b>PRIVILEGES, EXEMPTIONS AND BENEFITS</b>
<b>ANNEX IV</b>	<b>LIST OF ARTICLES</b>
<b>ANNEX V</b>	<b>TENTATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</b>



## ANNEX I. MASTER PLAN

### I. Background

Since political independence in 1948, many rural development projects have been implemented in Sri Lanka in order to achieve a regionally balanced development under a system of decentralised administration. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), one of the main initiatives of regional development of the country, commenced in 1979. This programme aimed at widening economic opportunities and enhancing general living standards of people in rural areas. This programme has been funded by foreign donor agencies. In different years since 1979, IRDPs were in operation in different districts in the country. A number of such projects have already completed their activities.

In respect of the effectiveness of various rural development programmes in the past, the evaluations are rather mixed. A perusal of such rural development programmes show that the rural community itself was given very little say in determining what was required for the enhancement of their economic and social well being. However the global experience is that the participatory approach to rural development, which is a relatively new phenomenon, is increasingly adopted in various countries and appear to produce better results than most of the top-down rural development schemes of the past, like many in Sri Lanka.

The University of Colombo, one of the national universities, through its extensive experience in research, teaching and training, and consultancy in rural and regional development, realized the limitations of existing rural development programmes and has been planning to get involved in action research in this area.

A joint study proposal on "Methods of Participatory Development: Mobilization of Local Resources for Village Development" has been submitted by the university to the Government of Japan for Technical Cooperation on October 9, 1996.

### II. Objectives of the Project

(1) Overall Goal

To improve socio-economic conditions of village communities in the North Western Province (NWP) through participatory development.

(2) Project Purpose

To Improve methods of participatory development through mobilization of local resources with people's initiatives.

### III. Outputs of the Project

- (1) Strengthening the planning and management capacity of selected village communities in the NWP.
- (2) Strengthening the knowledge and skills of administrative officials in the NWP in the area of project

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planning and management in rural development.

- (3) Improving the research and coordination capabilities of the academic personnel in the University of Colombo.
- (4) Preparing plans for sustainable university-community extension services in the NWP.

#### IV. Activities of the Project

- (1) Planning and implementation of integrated village development projects in association with the North Western Provincial Government at five villages in the NWP.
  - a. To carry out field surveys and select five villages.
  - b. To facilitate people in selected villages to strengthen village organizations.
  - c. To support village people and village organizations to prepare an integrated village development plan at selected villages.
  - d. To assist people in management and implementation of the above plan in selected villages.
  - e. To carry out training programmes for leaders of village organizations in management skills and skills for implementation of development projects.
  - f. To organize seminars to share and disseminate study outcomes of the Project.
  - g. To carry out regular monitoring and evaluation of project activities in order to improve performance.

The above activities among others would have the following components.

- Economic and social infrastructure: village tanks, village roads, village community halls, agro-wells, bridges and culverts, village markets, toilets, producer associations, pre-school, and health centre developments etc.
  - Income generating activities: coconuts and other perennial crops, horticulture crops, livestock (cattle, poultry), handicrafts, training for small enterprise management, savings and credit, and marketing of commodities etc.
  - Social and cultural activities: improvement of kitchens and advice on dietary habits, play grounds, promotion of sports, maintenance of temples, and building links with service delivery agencies etc.
- (2) Improvement of planning and management system of existing government and local government institutions in the NWP: Grama Niladharis, Divisional Secretariat officials, Pradeshiya Sabha officials, Provincial officials, and NGOs.
  - (3) To identify the elements of sustainable university-community extension services in the NWP.

#### V. Study Framework

The scope of study will basically focus on the problems which confront the village development with particular reference to the NWP. The main areas of interests will therefor be:

- (1) Production and marketing activities in the villages,
- (2) Livelihood and living conditions of households, and

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- (3) Social and cultural constraints in village communities.

## ANNEX II. PROJECT TEAM AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Project will be Implemented jointly by the Japanese Study Team and the University of Colombo Study Team. The Japanese Study Team will consist of those concerned from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Participating organizations will consist of those concerned from the North Western Provincial Government, and Wayamba Campus, the Rajarata University.

- (1) The Japanese Study Team:

One or two Japanese experts will be dispatched by JICA as long term experts. Short-term experts will be dispatched for smooth implementation of the Project. The field of specialization, and the number of short-term experts and the terms of their assignments will be decided in consideration of the progress of the Project through mutual consultation in each Japanese fiscal year.

- (2) The University of Colombo Study Team:

Project Coordinator (Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies, the University of Colombo or his/her nominee who should have extensive experience in rural development work and should be at associate professor level at the minimum)

Specialist of Rural Sociology

Specialist on Management of Small Enterprises

Specialist of Rural Development

These three specialists will be stationed in Kurunegala in turn. One of them shall be designated field manager.

In addition, a number of specialist and a few assistant lecturers will participate in project activities. Research assistants, field investigators, and support staff required will be recruited by the Project on a contract base.

### Note: Project Advisory Committee

Chairman: Vice-Chancellor, University of Colombo

Members: Chairman, University Grants Commission

Chief Secretary, North Western Province

Secretary, Chief Ministry, North Western Province

Director General, Regional Development Division, Ministry of Plan Implementation and Parliamentary Affairs

Resident Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Sri Lanka Office

Project Coordinator (Sri Lankan side)

Team Leader or his representative (Japanese side)



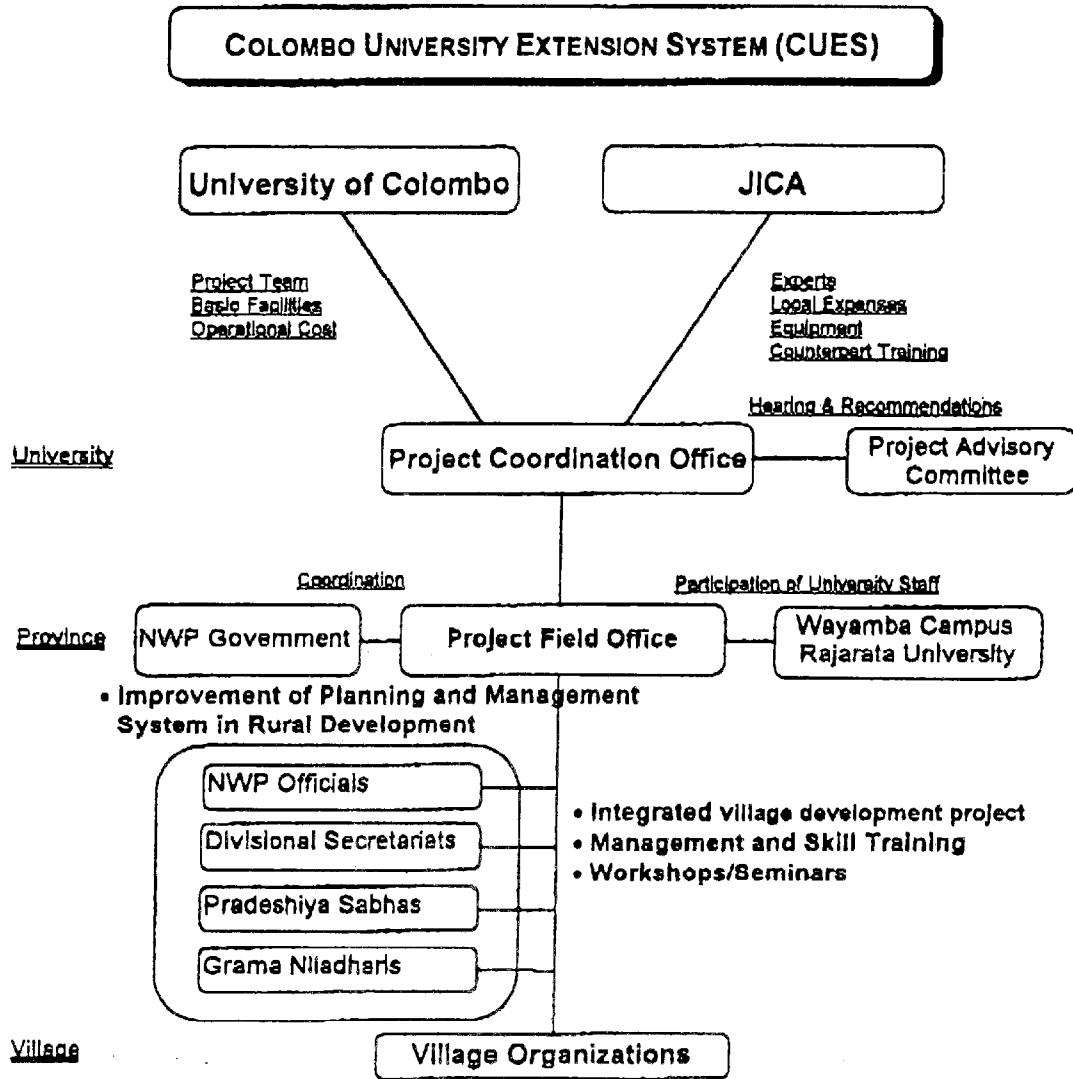
If needed, any other members can be coopted.

Terms of Reference:

1. To meet at least once a year to review the overall progress of the Project.
2. To make recommendations and to provide advice for effective implementation of the Project.
3. Representative from the Embassy of Japan may attend the Project Advisory Committee as a observer.

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## Organization of the Project



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### ANNEX III. PRIVILEGES, EXEMPTIONS AND BENEFITS

1. The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will grant exemptions from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with the living allowance remitted from abroad.
2. The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will grant exemptions from customs duties in respect of the importation of personal effects by the Japanese experts and their families as well as the importation of machinery and equipment relating to their activities.

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#### ANNEX IV. LIST OF ARTICLES

1. Equipment for data processing (Personal Computers with E-mail/Internet facilities).
2. Equipment for in-country training and extension (Audiovisual Equipment).
3. Equipment for analysing data (Photocopier, Facsimile telephones, Reference books, and Power generators)
4. Project vehicle for extension and site visit.
5. Other necessary machinery, equipment, and materials which may be mutually agreed upon.

Note:

1. Contents, specifications and quantity of the above-mentioned equipment will be decided through mutual consultation within the allocated budget of the Japanese fiscal year.

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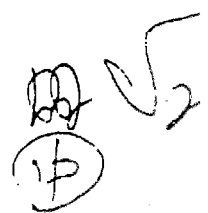


## ANNEX V. TENTATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### Tentative Schedule of Implementation

Content	1998/1999				1999/2000				2000/2001			
	J-A	S-N	D-F	M-M	J-A	S-N	D-F	M-M	J-A	S-N	D-F	M-M
<b>1. IVDP</b>												
Selection of villages	—											
Planning	—											
Management & Skill Training	—				—	—						
Implementation of IVDP			—									
Monitoring of IVDP			—									
Evaluation of IVDP											—	
<b>2. Improvement of Planning and Management System in Rural Development</b>												
Baseline Survey	—											
Planning			—									
Implementation					—							
Monitoring					—							
Evaluation											—	
<b>3. Seminar</b>					—							
<b>4. Mid-Term Report</b>					—							
<b>5. Final Report</b>											—	

J-A: June to August, S-N: September to November, D-F: December to February, M-M: March to May  
 IVDP: Integrated village development project





ප්‍රධාන අමාත්‍යාංශය සහ මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන කෘෂිකර්ම, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග, මහලාභ, පළාත් පාලන, නිවාස, හා ඉදිකිරීම්, ප්‍රවාහන හා කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශය (වයඹ පළාත)

முதலமைச்சும் நிதி இட்டமிடல், விவசாய, காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன், நெடுஞ்சாலைகள், உள்ளூராட்சி, வீடமைப்பு, நிர்மாணத்துறை, போக்குவரத்து, கைத்தொழில் அலுவல்கள் தொடர்பான அமைச்சும். (வடமேல் மாகாணம்)

Chief Ministry & Provincial Ministry of Finance & Planning, Agriculture, Lands, Irrigation, Highways, Local Government, Housing, & Construction, Transport and Industries - (North Western Province)

"මලිගාව" කු.පෙ. 74, කුරුණෑගල

"மாளிகாவ", த.பெ. இல. 74, குருநாகல்.

"Maligawa" P.O. Box 74, Kurunegala.

මගේ අංකය  
எனது இல  
My No.

ඔබේ අංකය  
உமது இல  
Your No.

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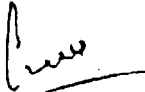
MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS


AMONG THE UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, THE CHIEF MINISTRY OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL AND THE JAPANESE IMPLEMENTATION STUDY TEAM ON THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE JOINT STUDY PROJECT ON STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR PARTICIPATORY RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MOBILIZATION OF LOCAL RESOURCES

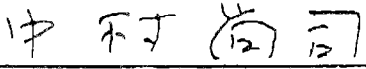
The University of Colombo headed by Prof. T. Hettiarachchy and the Japanese Implementation Study Team organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency headed by Prof. Nakamura Hisashi visited the North Western Provincial Council Office, Kurunegala on March 13, 1998 for the purpose of working out of the technical cooperation program concerning the Joint Study Project on Strengthening Capacity for Participatory Rural Development through Mobilization of Local Resources.

As a result of the discussions, the Secretary to the Chief Ministry of the North Western Provincial Council agreed to give possible assistance for the implementation to the above mentioned Project.

Kurunegala, March 13, 1998

  
Mr. S. Algama  
Secretary to the Chief Ministry  
North Western Provincial Council

  
Prof. T. Hettiarachchy  
Dean  
Faculty of Graduate Studies  
University of Colombo  
13/3/98

  
Prof. Nakamura Hisashi  
Head of Japanese Implementation Study Team  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Japan

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