

ANNEX 1 Project Design Matrix, version 3 (PDM3)

Strengthening the Agricultural Technical Support System to Small Farmers in Tocantins State Project

Duration 2003.4.1 - 2006.3.31

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<p>Overall Goal An agricultural technical support system to small-scale farmers is established in Tocantins State.</p>	<p>Eight Local offices of RURALTINS apply the improved agricultural extension system by the end of March 2010.</p>	<p>RURALTINS Annual Report</p>	
<p>Project Purpose The agricultural technical support system to small scale farmers is established through reference farms in Pilot areas in Tocantins State.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of the farm households to which the Project Pilot offices can offer the service is 109 and 83 for Pium and Natividade, respectively. 2. Government of Tocantins State adopts the agricultural extension system through FORTER Project. 	<p>Result of interview (Project report)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Agricultural policy of National/State Government doesn't change. 2) Strengthened agricultural extension system is applied to other areas in Tocantins State based on their situation.
<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capability of extensionists is enhanced. 2. Farmers' associations are strengthened. 3. Agricultural technologies, which meet farmers' needs, are developed. 4. The methodology for extending agricultural technology and information is improved. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I-1 The numbers of the farmers consultations per extensionists a year are 500 and 400 for Pium and Natividade respectively in the third year of the Project. *500 and 400 households, counting repeated farmers. I-2 70% of the farmers to which the extensionist of the Project Pilot offices offer the service are proved to be satisfied. (The percentage is confirmed through the survey by questionnaire.) 2-1 At Pium Project Pilot office, 3 existing associations are to be strengthened, 1 association is to be newly established and total 8 farmers groups are to be organized. At Natividade Project Pilot office, 6 associations are to be newly established and total 12 farmers groups are to be organized. 2-2 70% of association members join interest group(s) in the community where association exists. 2-3 6 group activities per association are implemented every year. 3. Technologies that can be used by extensionists are validated, 14 technologies in Pium and 12 technologies in Natividade. 4-1 70% of the farmers to which FORTER Project provide the services are proved to be satisfied. 4-2 10 technologies to be *adopted in Pium and Natividade, respectively. *In case a developed / improved technical example is adopted by more than the half of the targeted farmers who utilize the technology, it is regarded as "adopted". 	<p>Project report</p> <p>Survey by questionnaire (Project report)</p> <p>Notation of Associations' activities</p> <p>Project report Notation of Associations' activities</p> <p>Project report/Notation of extensionists' activities. Survey by questionnaire (Project report) Project report</p>	<p>Extensionist doesn't change offices frequently.</p>

Activities	Input		Motivation for skill-up continue among extensionists.
	Japanese Side	Brazilian Side	
<p>1-1 Prepare job-profile for extensionists.</p> <p>1-2 Plan the training program for extensionists.</p> <p>1-3 Conduct a training program for extensionists.</p> <p>1-4 Evaluate the results of training program.</p> <p>2-1 Conduct the seminar on the group activities of farmers' associations.</p> <p>2-2 Form the theme-specific group(s) in farmers' associations according to their respective needs.</p> <p>2-3 Formulate the action plan for each group.</p> <p>2-4 Conduct training and give technical guidance to farmers along the action plan.</p> <p>3-1 Conduct a survey on the farming situation of small-scale farmers through workshops and observations under the collaboration of extensionists and researchers.</p> <p>3-2 Specify the necessary technologies based on the results of 3-1 activities.</p> <p>3-3 Develop the appropriate technologies.</p> <p>4-1 Analyze existing approach to convey technology/information to the farmers.</p> <p>4-2 Set up reference farms and demonstrate developed technology.</p> <p>4-3 Introduce the new approach to convey technology/information to the farmers.</p> <p>4-4 Summarize and analyze lessons learned through activities 4-1 to 4-3.</p>	<p>*Long-term experts</p> <p>1) Chief Advisor/Agricultural Extension</p> <p>2) Training/Coordinator</p> <p>*Short-term experts (when necessity arises)</p> <p>*Training of Brazilian counterpart personnel in Japan</p> <p>*Equipment</p> <p>1) Personal computers</p> <p>2) Photocopy machine(s)</p> <p>3) Audio and Visual Equipment</p> <p>4) Vehicle(s)</p> <p>5) Other necessary Equipment</p> <p>*Local cost</p> <p>Portion of expenditure for training/workshop activities related to the project.</p>	<p>*Personnel</p> <p>1) Project Director</p> <p>2) Project Manager</p> <p>3) Counterparts for Central Project Office (4)</p> <p>EMBRAPA - Researcher (1)</p> <p>RURALTINS - Extensionist (1)</p> <p>RURALTINS - Clerk (1)</p> <p>UNITINS - Researcher (1)</p> <p>4) Counterparts for two Pilot Offices(10)</p> <p>*Land, buildings and facilities necessary for the implementation of the Project</p> <p>*Portion of expenditure for activities related to the project.</p> <p>1) Salaries and necessary expenditure for counterparts.</p> <p>2) Allowances and expenditure for trainees.</p> <p>3) Necessary expenditure for repairment of the Equipment.</p>	<p>1) Motivation for skill-up continue among extensionists.</p> <p>2) Farmers can receive ongoing services (cf. Tractor rent, provision of fertilizer, etc) by municipal Government.</p> <p>3) Appropriate agricultural technologies for small-scale farmers are introduced by EMBRAPA and UNITINS.</p> <p>Preconditions</p> <p>1) No organizational transformation of related agency.</p> <p>2) Budget for salaries and expenditure for activities related to the Project is promptly implemented.</p> <p>3) Farmers can receive enough/proper financing service by ongoing PRONAF when necessity arises.</p>

Performance Grid (1) Inputs

Description of Inputs	Planned Inputs	Results	Source (method of collecting data)
a. Japanese Inputs			
1 Dispatch of long-term experts	1) Chief Advisor/Agricultural Extension 2) Training/Coordinator Total 2 experts, 72M/M	Chief advisor Training/coordinator Extension Rural management I Method of technology transfer Rural management II Extension activity planning Rural management III Indicator of rural management Dec-05	2003.05.21-'06.03.31 2003.04.28-'06.03.31 2005.03.02-'06.03.31 2004.01.31-'04.02.22 2004.03.06-'04.03.28 2004.07.01-'04.07.31 2005.03.01-'05.03.30 2005.06.02-'05.07.14
2 Dispatch of short-term experts	when necessity arises - Technical support for investigation of farmers - Technical support for investigation participatory and evaluation participatory at rural area - Technical support for management system of storage, use and renewal of technical manual and guideline		
3. Training of Brazilian counterpart personnel in Japan	When necessity arises - Training for extension of Agriculture, life improvement and others	Total 17 persons Name (affiliation), Channel (ex. Ext.: Extension, Res.: Research), Term Arieth Carneiro Nepomuceno(RURALTINS), Ext., 2003.09.24-2003.10.21 Rosangela Braga Barros(RURALTINS), Ext., 2003.09.24-2003.10.21 Rosilene Naves Domingos(UNITINS), Ext./Res., 2003.09.24-2003.10.21 Flávia Cristina Dos Santos(EMBRAPA), Ext./Res., 2003.09.24-2003.10.21 Roberto Jorge Sahuim (SEAGRO), Ext./Res., 2004.07.11-2004.07.23 Raimondo Dias De Souza(RURALTINS), Ext./Res., 2004.07.11-2004.07.23 Erich Collicchio (UNITINS), Ext./Res., 2004.07.11-2004.07.23 Marlos Afonso Cavalcante Pereira(RURALTINS), Ext., 2004.09.09-2004.10.13 Rita de Cássia Cunha Saboya(EMBRAPA), Ext./Res., 2004.09.09-2004.10.13 Bruno Lang Frazao (UNITINS), Res., 2005.01.10-2005.03.15 Divonil Gonçalves Cordeiro(EMBRAPA), Res., 2005.01.10-2005.03.15 Dirsonar Viana Da Silva(RURALTINS), Ext., 2005.07.25-2005.09.16 Edmilson Rodrigues de Sousa(RURALTINS), Ext., 2005.07.25-2005.09.16 Jose Cavalcante Silva(RURALTINS), Ext., 2005.07.25-2005.09.16 Olivancy Cruz Lima(RURALTINS), Ext., 2005.07.25-2005.09.16 Valdivo Ins De Sousa(RURALTINS), Ext., 2005.07.25-2005.09.16 Vilmar Pereira Lima(RURALTINS), Ext., 2005.07.25-2005.09.16	

Performance Grid (1) Inputs

Description of Inputs	Planned Inputs	Results	Source (method of collecting data)
4. Provision of Equipment	1) Personal computers 2) Photocopy machine (s) 3) Audio and Visual Equipment 4) Vehicle (s) 5) Other necessary Equipment	Total price of Provision of Equipment: ¥ 34,028,182 No. Item (Quantity) 1:pick up truck(3) 2:micro bus(1) 3:pick up truck(2) 4:luggage cover(2) 5:vehicle(1) 6:desk top PC(11) 7:lap top PC(3) 8:Jet printer(5) 9:No break(17) 10:highend model copy machine(2) 11:copy machine conventional(1) 12:faximile(3) 13:protter(1) 14:scanner(3) 15:DVD deck(3) 16:video deck(3) 17:monitor(3) 18:screen(3) 19:over head projector(3) 20:ata show(3) 21:digital camera(5) 22:recording device(10) 23:camera(3) 24:GPS(4) 25:digital video camera(3) 26:tent(20) 27:generator(4) 28:engineering level gauge(2) 29:antena and receiver(2) 30:unit of cassava processing machine(2) 31:building(2) 32:automatic meteorological station(2)	
5. Local Operating Costs		•First year (2003.04-2004.03) General local operating costs: 11,000,000 yen Local adaptation cost: 1,145,000 yen Technical exchange cost: 1,850,000 yen Marketing research cost: 1,800,000 yen (Sub total costs: 15,795,000 yen) •Second year (2004.04-2005.03) Local operating costs: 10,225,000 yen •Third year (2005.04-2005.08) Local operating costs: 5,761,000 yen Total up to August 2005: 31,781,000 yen	
b. Inputs by Brazilian Side	1) Project Director 2) Project Manager 3) Counterparts for Central Project Office (4) EMBRAPA-Researcher (1) RURALTINS-Extensionist (1)	Current allocation of personnel is as follows: 1. Central Office RURALTINS (C/P:1), EMBRAPA (C/P:1 Researcher:2) UNTINS (C/P:1 Researcher:1),	

Performance Grid (1) Inputs

Description of Inputs	Planned Inputs	Results	Source (method of collecting data)																																																																
	RURALTINS-Clerk (1) UNITINS-Researcher (1) 4) Counterparts for two Pilot Officers (10) EMBRAPA-Researcher (2) RURALTINS-Extensionist (4) RURALTINS-Clerk (2) UNITINS-Researcher (2)	Clerk (1), driver (2) 2. Local offices Pium office Director (1), Extensionist(4), Veterinary(1), Clerk(1) Natividade office Director (1), Extensionist(4), Veterinary(1), Clerk(1)																																																																	
2. Land, buildings and facilities necessary for the implementation of Project																																																																			
3. Portion of expenditure for activities related to the project	1) Salaries and necessary expenditure for counterparts 2) Allowances and expenditure for trainers 3) Necessary expenditure for repair of the Equipment	Exchange rate (JICA-rate: August 2005) 1US\$=113.47yen 1US\$=2.3R\$ The Budget for the Project: RURALTINS Project (August 2005) Note: August 2004 - July 2005 <table border="1" data-bbox="813 392 1197 1164"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>The sum (yen)</th> <th>Central office</th> <th>Natividade office</th> <th>Pium office</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Personnel costs</td> <td>8,287,000</td> <td>2,436,000</td> <td>2,712,000</td> <td>3,139,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Consumables</td> <td>458,000</td> <td>458,000</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Daily allowance</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Travel expenses</td> <td>2,092,000</td> <td>513,000</td> <td>717,000</td> <td>862,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Fuel</td> <td>2,480,000</td> <td>1,441,000</td> <td>485,000</td> <td>555,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Communication</td> <td>879,000</td> <td>410,000</td> <td>297,000</td> <td>172,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Electricity</td> <td>535,000</td> <td>303,000</td> <td>144,000</td> <td>88,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Water rate</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Tenancy rate</td> <td>296,000</td> <td>0</td> <td>296,000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Others</td> <td>1,130,000</td> <td>360,000</td> <td>411,000</td> <td>359,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>16,244,000</td> <td>5,967,000</td> <td>5,082,000</td> <td>5,195,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Note: Personnel costs= total personnel costs of each office EMBRAPA Project (August 2005) Note: 2004 <table border="1" data-bbox="1356 392 1434 1164"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>The sum (yen)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Personnel costs</td> <td>18,127,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	The sum (yen)	Central office	Natividade office	Pium office	1. Personnel costs	8,287,000	2,436,000	2,712,000	3,139,000	2. Consumables	458,000	458,000	0	0	3. Daily allowance					• Travel expenses	2,092,000	513,000	717,000	862,000	4. Fuel	2,480,000	1,441,000	485,000	555,000	5. Communication	879,000	410,000	297,000	172,000	6. Electricity	535,000	303,000	144,000	88,000	7. Water rate	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	8. Tenancy rate	296,000	0	296,000	0	9. Others	1,130,000	360,000	411,000	359,000	Total	16,244,000	5,967,000	5,082,000	5,195,000	Item	The sum (yen)	1. Personnel costs	18,127,000	
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Performance Grid (1) Inputs

Description of Inputs	Planned Inputs	Results	Source (method of collecting data)
		<p>2. Consumables 1,337,000</p> <p>3. Daily allowance</p> <p>• Travel expenses 2,517,000</p> <p>4. Fuel 424,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total 22,405,000</p>	
		<p>Note: Personnel costs= C/P(3) and Researcher CPAC(2)</p> <p>Daily allowance and Travel expenses = ditto</p> <p>Fuel = for 2 vehicles for the project</p>	
		<p>Unitins university project (August 2005)</p> <p>Note: August 2004 - July 2005</p> <p>Item</p> <p>1. Personnel costs (3 persons) 8,244,000</p> <p>2. Daily allowance. Travel expenses 384,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total 8,628,000</p>	

Performance Grid (2) Activities

Activity Plan	Contents of activities	Results	* Achievement Degree (Evaluation by the Project)
Activities for "Output 1 Capability of extensionists is enhanced." 1-1 Prepare job-profile for extensionists.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made in Oct. 2003. • Complemented and supplemented in Aug.2004. • The Job-profiles of 13 extensionists were made. 	4
1-2 Plan the training program for extensionists.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tentative trainings for the methodology of the project were planned in Jun.2003. • The Project surveyed the needs for training in Jun.2004 and made the overall plan for the 2nd and 3rd year in Aug. • The training plan for the 1st year was made in Jun.2003. • The training plan for the 2nd and 3rd year was made in Aug.2004 and reinforced in Jun.2005 • PEP (Aug. & Dec. 2003), DRD (Oct.2003), and extension method (Mar.2004, by the short term expert) were conducted. 	4
1-3 Conduct a training program for extensionists.	1-3-1 Methodology for implementing the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEP (18 extensionists), DRD (2 extensionists), Extension method (24 extensionists) 	3
	1-3-2 Training for agricultural production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil survey (Jun. 2003) • Cassava processing training (Apr.2004) • Cassava and Tropical fruits training (June.2005) • Cerrado soil management training (Aug.2005) • Pium (5 extensionists), Natividade (4 extensionists). Conducted for 6 days in 2 areas. • Araguaia city (2 extensionists) • Cruz das Almas city 5 days (8 extensionists) • Palmas 3 days (5extensionists) 	
	1-3-3 Acquisition of Market Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report is made from Feb. to Mar. 2004. • Though the report is made, its analysis has not been done yet. 	3
	1-3-4 Methodology for planning extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted by a short-term expert (Mar. 2005) • 13 extensionists 	4
	1-3-5 Methodology for planning rural management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted by short-term experts in Feb. & Jul. 2004. • (the methodology on rural management orientation and rural development system is planned in Dec. 2005) • Rural management plans for 8 households were made. • Feb. 2004 (15 extensionists) • Jul. 2004 (10 extensionists) • June - July 2005 (14 extensionists) 	3

Performance Grid (2) Activities

Activity Plan	Contents of activities	Results	* Achievement Degree (Evaluation by the Project)
	1-3-6 Other necessary training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in Japan: Conducted 3 times • Training in El Salvador: Conducted in Mar.2004 • Observation of Unai & Sylvania: Conducted in Jun.2003 • 9 extensionists • 4 extensionists • 5 extensionists 	4
1-4 Evaluate the results of training program.	1-4-1 Evaluation of each training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted survey by questionnaires for each training. • Surveyed 13 trainings 	3
	1-4-2 Self evaluation by extensionists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in Japan and El-Salvador was very good experience in their life and they got useful information of extension works which is very useful for the works, observation training in the field was also effective. Several trainings and practices in fields are also effective for their capacity development. 	3
	1-4-3 Overall evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training program was appropriate and good enough. 	3
Activities for "Output 2. Farmers' associations are strengthened."	2-1-1 Conducting the orientation of the Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientations for the community leaders were conducted in the 2 cities. Then orientations for each and all the communities were conducted in Jul. & Aug. 2003. • The orientation for the leaders was conducted once for each city. 	4
2-1 Conduct the seminar on the group activities of farmers' associations.	2-1-2 Selection of the target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the communities, 7 times in Pium and 11 times in Natividade were conducted. • The target areas of the Project were selected by the criteria such as typical ness, interest in the community, strategy of the Project, etc. in Sep.2003. • Later, 1 community in Natividade was changed because of the inconvenience of the community. • In Jan.2004, an association was formulated in the new community. • 4 communities in Pium and 6 communities in Natividade were selected. 	4
	2-1-3 Conducting the meeting to explain the importance of community organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of unionization was explained in the selected target communities in Sep.2003. After that, it was stressed again and again each time the project staff met farmers. • The necessity of unionization was gradually understood through the several explanations. 	4

Performance Grid (2) Activities

Activity Plan	Contents of activities	Results	* Achievement Degree (Evaluation by the Project)
2-2 Form the theme-specific group(s) in farmers' associations according to their respective needs.	2-2-1 Formation of associations in the un-organized community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project held meetings to explain the necessity of an association and its requirements to form the consensus of forming an association (Nov. 2003 and June 2004). Also, the Project supported the documentation and procedure to formalize the association. (Jan.2004-Mar.2004, Jun.2004-Aug.2004) Concerning 1 community in Natividade, which was not formed yet, the project is continually trying to let them organize their association by supporting sugar cane processing activity of farmers. 1 association in Natividade was formed in Nov. 2003 association in Pium and 3 associations in Natividade were formed from June 2004. Concerning 1 community in Natividade, which was not formed yet, the project is continually trying to let them organize their association by supporting sugar-cane processing activity of farmers. 	3
	2-2-2 Formation of interest group(s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project collected questioners from the farmers in meetings, and formed the groups according to the products of higher interests (Jun. -Jul.2004) 8 groups in Pium and 10 groups in Natividade were formed. In Pium, 2 groups which had been formed before the start of the Project are also going to be supported by the Project, thus 10 groups in total will be targeted. 	4
	2-2-3 Formation of the organizations for processing cassava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project conducted orientations for explaining the intention, formed preparation committees, and held meetings for formation to formulate the processing organizations. (Jan.-Mar.2004) 1 processing organization for each of Pium and Natividade was formed. 	4
2-3 Formulate the action plan for each group	2-3-1 Formulate the action plan for each association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project held the meeting to formulate the action plan of the 2nd year and 3rd year. The plan of Mar. to Jun.2005 was discussed in Feb.2005 and the plan of the rest of the project period was discussed in Jul.2005 The action plan of the 3rd year was formulated except 1 association. 	3
	2-3-2 Formulate the action plan for each interest group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 2nd year, formation of the action plan of interest group (farmers group) was insufficient. In the 3rd year, after the formation of the action plan of the association. The project is continually discussing with each interest group. In the 3rd year, the project is emphasizing to realize group target and activities. At present action plans for several groups are under formation. 	3
2-4 Conduct training and give technical guidance to farmers	2-4-1 Support of the activities of each association groups		

Performance Grid (2) Activities

Activity Plan	Contents of activities	Results	* Achievement Degree (Evaluation by the Project)
along the action plan.	2-4-1-1 Supporting the introduction of rural credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project encouraged to introduce rural credit and supported the procedure to make loans. (Jul.-Nov.2004, Jun.-Aug.2005) The project pays attention to start application procedure early enough for the 3rd year. In the 2nd year, in Pium 95 house holders (39% of the target) and in Natividade 33 house holders (26% of the target) could get credit. But there are problems in both the farmers and the bank regarding the introduction of credit, therefore the progress is not smooth. 	3
	2-4-1-2 Supporting joint purchase of farming materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project encouraged and supporting joint purchase of the farming materials for decreasing the cost.(Aug.2004-Nov.2004) Joint purchases were conducted by 4 associations in Pium and 2 associations in Natividade. 	3
	2-4-1-3 Conducting every kinds of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held Agrotins, advanced horticulture area and demonstration unit visit. The project held observation tours to Agrotins (state's festival for agriculture), other areas of advanced vegetation and horticulture and demonstration units of other projects. 120 farmers were participated to Agrotins in Palmas. 14 farmer visited Horticulture advanced area, 15 farmers visited demonstration farm on Pium from Natividade 	3
	2-4-1-4 Supporting the management of each association groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project encourage d to hold regular meeting once in a month and supported association activity on demand. Only few associations held monthly regular meeting in the 2nd year, but it is increasing 3rd year. In the 3rd year activities for the request to introduce roads and bridge and electricity infrastructure are conducted. 	3
	2-4-2 Support of the activities of each interesting groups		
	2-4-2-1 Conducting technical guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 2nd year, the basic crops groups have been given technical guidance for application of lime and other basic technique. And also the interest groups of other crop's have been given technical guidance to increase of their productivity. In the 2nd year, it was conducted 13 times of technical guidance on the demonstration unit in Pium and 15 times in Natividade. In the 3rd year, For the farmers who intended to introduce new technologies, UTP (Practical Training Unit), an improvement of demonstration unit, have been employed as a collective strategy to technology transfer inside interest groups. 	3
	2-4-2-2 Supporting the sales activities of agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported joint sales of 3 interesting groups, of Passion fruit group, Vegetable group and Cassava processing group in Pium. Joint sales were done in the 2nd year, 43t of Passion fruit and 5,300kg cassava flour. 	3
Activities for "Output 3 Agricultural technologies that farmers' needs are developed."			

Performance Grid (2) Activities

Activity Plan	Contents of activities	Results	* Achievement Degree (Evaluation by the Project)
3-1 Conduct a survey on the farming situation of small scale farmers through workshops and observations under the collaboration of extensionists and researchers.	3-1-1 Collecting relevant information 3-1-1-1 Collecting social and economic information of state and the cities. 3-1-1-2 Collecting weather information. 3-1-2 Research of rural management of target areas 3-1-3 Research of the monitoring farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed at the start of the Project. (Jun., Jul, 2003) • Information of the 2 cities was assembled. • Observation equipments were installed in Pium and Natividade in Mar. 2004. • The information has been collected since May 2004. • Surveys by the questionnaires were conducted at the time of orientation and other occasions. (Aug., Sep. 2003) • Surveyed 135 households in Pium, and 140 households in Natividade. • Research has been conducted every month since Nov. 2003. • Monitoring has been conducted to 10 farmers in Pium, and 9 farmers in Natividade. The midterm discussion of monitoring research was held on Jul. 2005. 	3
3-2 Specify the necessary technologies based on the results of 3-1 activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project assembled the needs according to the research of the rural management situation, and discussed how far to react to the needs. (Apr.-May 2004) Based on the activities of the 1st year, the Project discussed the techniques of which the extension is promoted. (Apr.-May 2004) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight (8) subjects from extensionists and 9 subjects from researchers, in total 17 subjects has been proposed as needs in the 3rd year, and 14 subjects out of 17 subjects are judged as priority research themes. 	3
3-3 Develop the appropriate technologies.	3-3-1 Installation of verifying farms 3-3-2 Conducting technical evaluation 3-3-3 Conducting study meeting on the result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subjects of verifying farms were decided by discussion with reference farmers and considering the farmer's demands. They were installed from Nov. 2004 to Jan. 2005. • 18 verifying farms were installed in Pium, 17 verifying farmers were installed in Natividade in the 2nd year. • The project analyzed the verifying farms, which research of productivities was conducted in July 2005. • 5 subjects of Pium and 9 subjects of Natividade were analyzed. Among them 5 technology can be utilized for extension and 9 themes are necessary to verify continually. Not yet conducted.	3
Activities for "Output 4. The methodology for extending agricultural technology and information is improved."		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigated the approach of technique and information in the past and evaluated. (Dec. 2003) • The points for improvement of the past approach were drawn out in order. 	4
4-1 Analyze existing approach to convey technology/information to the farmers.			

Performance Grid (2) Activities

Activity Plan	Contents of activities	Results	* Achievement Degree (Evaluation by the Project)
4-2 Set up reference farms and demonstrate developed technology.	4-2-1 Installation of demonstration units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 2nd year, the project discussed 3 times to decide the subject from May 2004 and installed demonstration units during Oct.2004 to Feb.2005. • In the 2nd year the project installed 10 demonstration units in Pium and 8 demonstration units in Natividade. • In the 3rd year the project planned to install 3 demonstration units in Pium and 4 demonstration units in Natividade. Also in third year, 20-Reais-plot was newly introduced as important method of the FORTER system to enhance the adoption of new technologies to the farmers. 	3
4-3 Introduce the new approach to convey technology/information to the farmers.	4-2-2 Conducting economic evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July 2005, the evaluation of the results of the 2nd year was implemented by the project team. • 8 of 15 demonstration units got prospective results. 3 demonstration units were given up by harm of animals and severe drought. 	3
4-4 Summarize and analyze lessons learned through activities 4-1 to 4-3.	4-3-1 Study of new approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the training by the short-term expert in Mar. 2004, new approach has been gradually introduced. • More illustrations, photos and charts are used in the materials for meetings. 	3
	4-3-2 Making technical materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make technical materials understandable for farmers, discussion with extensionists were hold several times. (Aug.-Oct.2004) • The provisionally draft of technical materials on rice plant was made. (Aug.2004) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet done. 	3

Performance Grid (3) Objectives

Target	Indicators	Means of Verification	Findings	Current degree of Achievement (%) and forecast*
Achievement of Overall Goal Is the Overall Goal "An agricultural technical support system to small scale farmers is established in Tocantins State" likely to be achieved?	*Eight local offices of RURALTINS apply the improved agricultural extension system by the end of March 2010.	RURALTINS Annual Report	In the 4 years plan (budget) of the State, the number of the indicators is clearly mentioned. Also, at the pilot office of project, the preparative training for extensionists of the extension area has already started.	30%
Achievement of Project Purpose Is the Project Purpose "The agricultural technical support system to small scale farmers is established through reference farms in Pilot areas in Tocantins State." likely to be achieved?	1. The number of the farm households to which the Project Pilot offices can offer the service is 109 and 83 for Pium and Natividade. 2. Government of Tocantins State adopts the agricultural extension system through FORTER Project.	Result of interview (Project report)	1 The each project office offered their service for 165 farmers in Pium, 91 farmers in Natividade during 1 year since April 04. 2 Governments of Tocantins appreciate FORTER project and is going to adopt its agricultural extension system.	100%
Achievement of Project Outputs 1 Capability of extensionists is enhanced.	1-1. The numbers of the farmers consultations per extensionists a year are 500 and 400 for Pium and Natividade respectively in the third year of the Project. *500 and 400 households, counting repeated farmers.	Project report	1-1 In the 2nd year, one extensionist consulted 813 households in Pium and 419 households in Natividade.	100%

Performance Grid (3) Objectives

Target	Indicators	Means of Verification	Findings	Current degree of Achievement (%) and forecast.*
	1-2.70% of the farmers to which the extensionist of the Project Pilot offices offer the service are proved to be satisfied. (The percentage is confirmed through the survey by questionnaire)		1-2 Although the survey will be conducted in Feb.2006, the appreciation by the farmers is good so far.	80%
2 Farmers' associations are strengthened.	2-1 At Pium Project Pilot office, 3 existing associations are to be strengthened, 1 association is to be newly established and total 8 farmers groups are to be organized. At Natividade Project Pilot office, 6 associations are to be newly established and total 12 farmers groups are to be organized.	Notation of Associations' activities	2-1 At Pium Project Pilot office, 1 association was newly established and total of 9 interest groups (farmers group) are organized. At Natividade Project Pilot office, 4 associations were newly established and total of 11 interest groups were organized.	70%
	2-2 70% of association members join interest group(s) in the community where association exists.	Project report	2-2 The participation rate of the association members to interest group(s) is 63% in Pium and 58% in Natividade up to Nov. 2005.	80%
	2-3 6 group activities per association are implemented every year.	Notation of Associations' activities	2-3 The interest group activities were implemented more than 6 times per association in a year both in Pium and Natividade, but their activities are not considered intense.	60%

Performance Grid (3) Objectives

Target	Indicators	Means of Verification	Findings	Current degree of Achievement (%) and forecast *
3 Agricultural technologies that farmers' needs are developed.	<p>3. Technologies that can be used by extensionists are validated, 14 technologies in Pium and 12 technologies in Natividade.</p> <p>※A technology involving several factors shall be counted as 1 technology.</p>	Project report/ Notation of extensionists' activities	At present, 5 technologies in Pium and 8 in Natividade are validated and recommended to the extensionists. However, the validation of 14 more technologies in Pium and 6 more in Natividade is already in progress. Although technology validation requires a long period, totally 19 technologies in Pium and 14 in Natividade may be validated by the end of the Project.	50%
4. The methodology for extending agricultural technology and information is improved.	<p>4-1. 70% of the farmers to which FORTER Project provide the services are proved to be satisfied.</p> <p>4-2. 10 technologies to be *adopted in Pium and Natividade, respectively.</p> <p>*In case a developed / improved technical example is adopted by more than the half of the targeted farmers who utilize the technology, it is regarded as "adopted".</p>	Survey questionnaire (Project report) Project report	<p>4-1 The farmers to which FORTER Project provide the services are proved to be satisfied at the present moment. The final survey is to be done in February, 2006.</p> <p>4-2 It is prospected farmers to adopt 7 new technologies in Pium and 6 new technologies in Natividade will be adopted in the third year of the Project.</p>	80%
				60%

Performance Grid (4) Implementation Process

Verification Questions	Findings
<p>1. Have Activities been executed as planned? (In case the plan was revised, the revised plan)</p> <p>(Conclusion of the Activities Grid)</p> <p>A system change was performed in 2004. Is activity carried out as scheduled since the system is updated?</p>	<p>Progress was delayed in the first year because 1) the start of the project activities was delayed about 3 months, 2) the role of researcher and extensionist was not clearly defined. It was recovered from the second year.</p> <p>JE Comments: Since the alteration of Project structure, it has been developed as planned. However, the established goals have been hard to be reached, concerning the number of techniques approved and adopted by the farmers. Likewise, it has been hard to reach the participation rate of associated families to the interest groups. With regard to the organization, it was possible to create the association and the activities, as well as to form groups which could comply with the needs of the farmers, but the plan of actions was insufficient. Otherwise, we have presented the technical demonstration to the members of interest group (farmers group) and we have prepared a demonstration farm in order to verify, checking in person, the results of technical application, but the activities of the interest group were only performed partially. Moreover, the technical development to comply with the farmers' needs (demonstration unit) was not satisfied, not only concerning the raised questions, but also their content. Besides, within the areas of plantation for approval and demonstration, seedlings which take more than one year to grow were planted, as banana, cassava and sugarcane. Therefore, the results of these crops will not be analyzed within the period foreseen for the project.</p> <p>CPE Comments: Not all activities were performed in accordance with the plan. The support to social organizations was insufficient and it was impossible to introduce the participative strategic plan (PEP) in the associations.</p> <p>CPU Comments: Some activities were performed without previous discussion with the central office staff. Other activities which depended on credit liberation were injured. However, the compliance with the plan respecting integrated actions was attempted.</p>
<p>2. Are there any problems in the methods of technical transfer?</p>	<p>Problem was observed in the first year, but has improved in the second year. In the first year, there was a discrepancy of understanding within the Project on technology development/improvement and demonstration unit/reference farm. Also financial fund for introducing new technology was not enough. With the clarification of the role of demonstration unit and reference farm plus support to farmers to apply financing, it was improved from the second year.</p> <p>JE Comments: Once the method adopted for technology transfer foresees that the Japanese experts have to be connected with members of several entities or organizations, these members, who received the technologies, faced difficulties to understand the orientations of the experts. EMBRAPA adopts a different methodology. They perform a field survey called "Dia de Campo" as a participative method of farmers through demonstrative plantations areas. EMBRAPA maintains, persistently, its methods, not giving the right importance to the fact that experts are giving instructions to the farmers. Showing new agricultural techniques to the farmers, still under approval, may eventually cause some misunderstandings among the farmers.</p>

Performance Grid (4) Implementation Process

Verification Questions	Findings
	<p>EMB Comments: The reference farms are a powerful instrument to enable the farmers and to improve the technologies validation process, adjusting them to the social and economic reality of the types of farms in the different environmental terms. This way, the reference farms and the information generated by its, in other words, the references, they constitute powerful tools for the technology transfer. However, it is necessary to make an additional effort to systematize the generated information, because use only the farms (like physical base), for the technology transfer, limits them reach. That aspect is very important to improve its acceptance and efficiency as technologies transfer method. Other methods, such as, demonstrative units, courses, technical meetings, among others, are already consecrated in the methodology of rural extension and have good acceptance by technical team and farmers. However, it stresses the need to search always identify farmers real demands so that the motives worked for these methods can really be useful.</p> <p>CPR Comments: Yes, there were problems in the first year due to the lack of definition of researchers x extensionists' roles, which has greatly influenced at the time of technology transfer.</p> <p>CPU Comments: Yes, there were differences in the beginning regarding the understanding of work methodology. Thus, the redirection of the activities was needed, starting from the definition of roles among all the staff directly involved to FORTER.</p>
<p>3. Were there any problems in the management system of the Project?</p> <p>(1) Monitoring system</p> <p>1) The monitoring system performed at the time of intermediate evaluation is carried out equally afterwards (frequency, who).</p>	<p>1. Monthly meeting by C/Ps of the Central Office, representatives from local offices and J/E to review the monthly progress and establish the activity plan of the following month.</p> <p>2. Annual monitoring to review the annual progress and formulate the activity plan for the following year. The Annual P/O was submitted to the JCC for their approval.</p> <p>3. Review the progress and P/O at the visit of Japanese consulting team (October 2003) and Mid-term Evaluation (November, 2004).</p> <p>JE Comments: Concerning the PEP subjects led by EMBRAPA, a researcher performs every month, with duration of one week.</p> <p>CPU Comments: Submission of reports concerning performed activities; submission of activities forecast; meeting with representatives and evidence of extensionists and follow-up in site.</p>
<p>2) Was the result of monitoring reflected to the activities of the Project?</p> <p>(2) Decision making process</p>	<p>Based on the monitoring, PDM and PO were reviewed. Especially the role of researcher and extensionist were clarified and details of the activities plan were reviewed.</p> <p>JE Comments: There was an intermediary report concerning the result of monitoring in Natividade, but part of Project activities are limited. Still, there is no report related to Pium. The results of monitoring do not present the essential items of surveys results, once they only indicate numbers. Facing this situation, (the mid-term report) cannot affect immediately in the project. Some conclusions could be reached if the survey results were properly analyzed, but it seems that there is no interest to perform such analysis.</p>

Performance Grid (4) Implementation Process

Verification Questions	Findings
<p>Who and how made decisions among the Project?</p>	<p>Decision making process was not clear in the first year. Executing Committee consisting of representatives of the implementing agencies was formed. And, the Executing Committee became the decision-making committee.</p> <p>JE Comments: Important items, such as the coordination of the Project activities are discussed during the meeting of representatives. The suggestions presented by experts and C/P are examined during the meeting at central office and submitted to the meeting of representatives to be deliberated. The experts' suggestions are previously discussed in accordance with them and then submitted to the central office. Moreover, a situation has been created to convoke a meeting of the representatives in order to discuss this subject jointly with the CPAC researchers. During the third year, the participation of all researchers was more intense in order to improve their intensions during the meeting of representatives.</p> <p>CPE Comments: Most of decisions were made by JICA experts' guidance. At Brazilian side, RURALTINS and UNITINS practically have not manifested, and oftentimes EMBRAPA's opinions were not taken into consideration. And other times decisions were made jointly.</p> <p>CPU Comments: The agreement was achieved through meetings and discussions among members of concerned organizations.</p>
<p>(3) The system of communication within the Project</p> <p>1) Communication between Japanese experts and Brazilian counterparts well established?</p> <p>2) Regular meeting (how often, on what, etc.)</p>	<p>JE Comments: It seems that EMBRAPA researchers develop their activities with the main purpose to reach the established goals due to annual evaluation through punctuation, which they are submitted to. Right after the system alteration, the researchers seemed to emphasize the activities which punctuation is higher, and they have proceeded the local activities without previous discussion with the experts. Moreover, during the third year evaluation, there was a severe discussion between the researchers and extensionists. An improvement of such situation has been observed, because the experts have been also preparing every month, an evaluation and planning of all items related to all Project activities.</p> <p>The meeting of the representatives, in its first phase, showed an insufficient verbal manifestation of the C/P extensionists. Recently, the C/P extensionists have presented a stronger manifestation and have established a conversation in the same level and decisions have been jointly taken since then.</p> <p>CPE Comments: There were monthly meetings, but in sometimes it was more frequent. However, most of the meetings were undertaken by representatives of JICA and RURALTINS.</p> <p>CPU Comments: Yes. They are conscious of the necessity to introduce this project to other communities, due to the great progress which occurred in the interest groups.</p> <p>Weekly meeting within the central office. Monthly meeting by members of the central office and the representatives from local offices. Specific theme meetings, such as demonstration unit, cassava processing etc., as needed.</p> <p>JE Comments: There are weekly meeting at the central office and monthly meeting with the members of the central office and the representatives from local offices. In addition, although the meetings are not regular, there is a meeting where they establish how this activity will be performed before the beginning of an activity.</p> <p>CPU Comments: Weekly meeting: Japanese experts and counterparts of the central office. Monthly meeting: Japanese experts and counterparts of the central office, researchers and 2 extensionists of each municipality.</p>

Performance Grid (4) Implementation Process

Verification Questions	Findings
3) Daily communication	<p>JE Comments: There is a good communication during the meetings and daily communication.</p> <p>CPU Comments: Yes, it is very good.</p>
4) Is there common understanding of the Project purpose? Was the joint effort made in trouble shooting, plan making, etc.?	<p>In the first year, more effort was taken to proceed the activities and effort with this regards was not so much made.</p> <p>JE Comments: A misunderstanding is noticed regarding the development and technical transfer to comply with the needs of the farmers, which impeded the performance of a shared and joint work. It resulted from the lack of a deep discussion and conversation among the extensionists/experts and researchers about the needs of the farmers and demonstrative units, as well as the Project content. However, during the mid-term evaluation of the second year, in the third year, all members agreed to have a joint deliberation, enabling the discussion and deliberation of all subjects including the farmers' needs, the demonstration units, joint works etc. Thus, a considerable level of common understanding is noticed in the third year.</p>
5) Was the mutual trust established?	<p>JE Comments: A good relation of mutual trust has been established. In the early years, it could be noticed that the researchers did not evaluate the extensionists properly. However, the researchers must have recognized the capacity of the extensionists, observing the installation of the demonstration units, data collection and their participation in meetings. The decisions previously made by the researchers are now made in joint consent with the extensionists. Mainly after the returning of extensionists from a trainee program in Japan, they started to dialogue with the researchers in the same level, improving the trust relation of both sides. The relation between the researchers and the Japanese experts was also improved after another Japanese expert has become part of the team.</p>
6) Do the Brazilian counterpart staffs recognize this project as their own project?	<p>JE Comments: From the beginning up to the first semester of second year, the extensionists had little autonomy. By the end of the second year, there was an improvement of the comprehension level of the extensionists about technical support system, which provided a higher autonomy of the C/P extensionists. During the third year, an improvement of the extensionists' autonomy could be noticed in the preparation of action plans of the association and the formation of interest groups.</p>
7) Any other comments	<p>JE Comments: The lack of communication among the researchers resulted in several general meetings. However, when they tried to maintain the communication, the researchers' opinion was inevitably more important than the others, impeding the extensionists to discuss with them. Facing this situation, it was necessary to take care about the meetings and participants proportion, in order to improve the Project results.</p>
(4) How are the communications between the Project and the related Brazilian organizations?	
1) With RURALTINS	<p>JE Comments: The relation with RURALTINS can be considered very well. The extensionists of C/P, as well as the extensionists who substituted 6 others who participated into a trainee program in Japan were very useful to the Project.</p> <p>CPE Comments: The communication is not so well. More meetings with researchers and extensionists should be done at central office, as well as a joint planning.</p> <p>CPU Comments: Yes, very well. It facilitates the communication between extensionists and farmers by direct connection with the community.</p>

Performance Grid (4) Implementation Process

Verification Questions	Findings
<p>2) With EMBRAPA</p>	<p>JE Comments: The current Project has the purpose of strengthening the agricultural technical support system. Therefore, there would be no advantage of EMBRAPA on this Project, which means that a good relation of cooperation and communication was hard to be established.</p> <p>CPE Comments: Yes, very well. We are constantly discussing actions of the Project.</p> <p>CPJ Comments: Quite well. Sometimes there is a difficulty in the communication between researchers and farmers, without intervening of an extensionist. They are trying to use an easier language to facilitate the communication.</p>
<p>3) With UNITINS</p>	<p>JE Comments: It is hard to affirm that there was a satisfactory relation of communication and cooperation, because the UNITINS organization itself is still incomplete and the staffs didn't know their functions.</p> <p>CPE Comments: Yes, very well. All planning and activities are being jointly performed. But constant discussions exist.</p> <p>CPJ Comments: Yes, very well. Although it is consisted of researchers, the institution aims the feature of education-research-extension, which facilitates the communication among the parties.</p>
<p>4. Is the ownership of the Implementation agency well established?</p>	<p>JE Comments: RURALTINS has already consolidated its ownership. Therefore, the responsible person has actively participated in the Project management and has allocated the fund for budget, necessary for the activities and arrangement of appropriate CP (Counterpart). Moreover, it has demonstrated a high level compliance to receive materials and equipment for the preparation of facilities.</p> <p>The ownership of EMBRAPA is well established in the management of the equipment delivery and facilities preparation.</p> <p>The UNITINS ownership was considered standard, concerning the budget allocation and Counterpart personnel.</p> <p>CPE Comments: No. In my understanding, the Project would be coordinated in the initial phase by EMBRAPA, due to its function and experience in other projects of the same nature (Silvânia-GO, Unai-MG). And RURALTINS and UNITINS would strengthen along with the project progress, as representatives of Tocantins State. However, these two institutions have not presented such attitude and the coordination was assumed by JICA experts.</p>
<p>5. How was the participation of farmers and farmer's associations in the targeted areas? (1) Situation of introduction of participatory method (in selection of technology to be extended, method of extension, etc.)</p>	<p>Farmers were invited to participate in seminars, meetings, etc., in making the activity plan, formation of association and group, selection of technology to be extended, etc.</p> <p>JE Comments: There was a great expectancy on this Project by the farmers. However, after three years, the progressively growth of tiredness among some agriculture families can be noticed. It occurs not because of participative system, but the methodology adopted by the researchers in the initial phase of the Project. This method has performed detailed researches and has only provided information data to the farmers which were shown in the monitoring system. Besides, the Project in general has also not complied sufficiently with the main necessities of the farmers, which consisted in the increasing of their income.</p> <p>In practical terms, the researchers since the beginning had the understanding of a rural development project. Therefore, the extensionists which have jointly conducted the activities had also absorbed this concept. Plenty of time needed to be spent for the correction of this concept in order to begin the original activities of the extensionists.</p> <p>CPJ Comments: The farmers have been participating in the whole process and since the beginning of the activities, such as: selection of communities for direct support; selection of farmers to join reference farms; definition of technologies to be validated and demonstrated; meetings for the extension of technologies; and others. Besides, joint meetings between researchers and extensionists were established and performed, in order to define the technologies to be validated and extended to farmers, as well as the method to be used.</p>

Performance Grid (4) Implementation Process

Verification Questions	Findings
<p>(2) How was the situation of promoting the understanding to the Project?</p>	<p>Explanation to farmers were conducted at various occasions, as farmers meetings/seminars etc., at the initial explanation meeting at the time of start of the project, soil survey, social survey, selection of technology, formation of association, action plan making, etc.</p> <p>JE Comments: The strengthening of activities of the interest group is desired. At the time of preparation of activities plan for each interest group, the participants are stimulated to understand their duties, verifying and confirming the group's name. Along with, the establishment of activities continuity through the submission of services forecast is needed, at the time of the plan elaboration.</p> <p>The importance of participation of each farmer is expected to be noticed in the joint elaboration of the plan and development of his individual plan. Somehow, it is important to lead practical activities with clear objectives which stimulate the farmers, in order to have their comprehension. The continuity of the activities in appropriate time shall improve the farmers understanding.</p> <p>Listening to farmers, it is possible to understand what kind of intentions they have nowadays: to quit the slash-and-burn agriculture; to quit the orientation of the moon phases for plantation and to be adept of scientific agriculture under extensionists orientation; to mechanize their farms because the manual job limits the area to be planted; desire to improve their life quality by productivity increase; and if possible, buy a pick-up truck to deliver his product to market.</p> <p>The alteration verified in these families, target of this Project, is significant in a period of only two years and a half. A wonderful job that may encourage these families to a new concept of agriculture has been done.</p> <p>CPR Comments: It was hard, but the supporting system provided by federal and state governments of donation to farmers without any cost, resulted in the desistance of many farmers, since it is a different project proposal for joint development. Nowadays the farmers believe that it is possible to improve their life quality, which previously not happened.</p> <p>CPU Comments: There were meetings with all the communities for the presentation of the Project and its work proposal. Due to difficulties of understanding, a resumed and precise work proposal was aimed for each meeting for a higher involvement of farmers.</p>
<p>(3) Any other comments</p>	

EVALUATION GRID BY 5 CRITERIA

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
Relevance	Necessity	Was the Project in line with the needs of the target region and society?		<p>The Project Purpose and the overall goal are consistent with the needs of the target region and society. The rate of small-scale farmers in Tocantins reaches 60%, higher than other states. In the past, support to small-scale farmers was not enough in Brazil. They expect that the Project will meet their needs to obtain technology to increase agricultural income.</p> <p>In order to meet the needs of the area, the government of Tocantins has a multi-year plan to extend the project outcomes to all over the State.</p>
	Priority	Was the Project in line with the needs of the interest group?		<p>In the target area, the support to small-scale farmers was little, and has been left behind from the development. As the interest group's desire, the farmers are requiring the production improvement in the agriculture to enrich their living, aiming the technical support by organizations concerned.</p>
		Is the Project consistent with the development policy of the BRAZIL		<p>The federal government is promoting the strengthening of support to small scale farmers as a part of hunger zero campaign. There are 3 main objectives of the Multi-Year Plan 2004-2007 of the federal government, which are: 1) Social inclusion and reduction of social disparities, 2) Growth with employment generation, environmental sustainability and reduced regional disparities, 3) Promoting citizenship and democracy. There are 30 sub-objectives in relation with the 3 main objectives, and one of them is the promotion of sustainable rural agriculture and development. Therefore, the Project is in conformity with the policy of the federal government of Brazil.</p>
		Is the Project consistent with Japan's foreign aid policy and JICA's plan for country-specific program implementation?		<p>The Project is in conformity with Japan's ODA priorities for Brazil which are: 1) Environment, 2) Industry, 3) Agriculture, 4) Health, 5) Social development for mitigation of regional and income differences. One of the priority cooperation issues of country wise cooperation plan of JICA is the social development for the mitigation of regional and income differences. Cooperation for regional development through local industry development, rural, and social development in northeast and north of Brazil are important issues. Therefore, the Project is in conformity with JICA's cooperation plan.</p>
	Suitability as a means	Was the Project adequate as a strategy to produce an effect with respect to the development issues in the agricultural sector of Tocantins?		<p>In response to regional needs, the carry out of extension activities, the strengthening of extension and research, and the implementation method of the Project were adequate.</p>

EVALUATION GRID BY 5 CRITERIA

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, IR and CPs)	Findings
		Was Project approach adequately selected?		As a method of technical transfer, the demonstration units were effective. However, in case the current technology is nearly zero, the group activities training would be unavailable. Thus, the combination of individual support and technical transfer focused on individual farmers was necessary, which has been implemented from the third year on. Nevertheless, the approach method in the Project implementation was different from that of EMBRAPA. Moreover, JICA and extensionists understand the Project as the establishment of extension system; but for the EMBRAPA's researchers, it was considered the strengthening of the technical support system by acquiring the techniques for rural development.
		Were Project target region, Pium and Natividade adequately selected?		Considering that Pium is constituted mainly by settlement farmers and Natividade by non-settlement ones, two different types of farms have been chosen, and the selection of target areas was adequate. However, Pium is 150 km and Natividade is 230 km far from the central office. For this reason, the staff of central office faced difficulties.
		Is the selection of three organizations, EMBRAPA, RURALTINS, and UNITINS, as counterpart organization appropriate?		The selection of three organizations which had the common objective of implementing and developing the agricultural technical support system was adequate. The three parties are necessary organizations, but the difficulty in terms of Brazilian characteristics is noticed. Japanese expert thinks that RURALTINS shall take the major responsibility because it is a state project. Brazilian side thinks that EMBRAPA, a federal organization shall take the major responsibility because they have greater experience and knowledge.
		Was the selection of the interest group appropriate? (Target, volume, gender distribution, etc.)		In general, it was appropriate. Considering an approximate estimate, there are 4 groups with more than 50 households among 10 groups (in case of an association). The strengthening of farmers' association in a short period is quite difficult to accomplish.
		Were there any ripple effects beyond the interest group?		For the project period of 3 years, results of the interest group cannot be fully achieved. Current results should be presented for the continuity of the extension activities, which is not possible in the present time.
		Were the benefits of the effect and burden of the costs fairly distributed?		There is no partiality of economic burden. However, in terms of technology for extension, since key farmers have been installed and areas in objective have been limited, there are considerable differences in service. In Pium, three communities are selected for target, and in Natividade, five communities. There are so much activities in the targeted areas, that the expansion of the system to other locations is still not possible. Besides, there are farmers who do not take part in assemblies and still there is too much dependence on the extensionists. Large are burdens assumed by the directors of associations.

EVALUATION GRID BY 5 CRITERIA

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
		<p>Did Japan have an advantage in technology? (Does Japan have accumulated know-how on the target technology? Can Japan share their experience? etc.)</p>		<p>The Japanese extension system and technical transfer had a sufficient priority. Besides, with regard to the system strengthening capability of extensionists, it is known that the training in Japan was effective. There is a possibility of improvement of the system implementation by extension and research, which is an important theme of the Project. However, at the trial stage, the understanding by the researchers in particular is not obtained.</p>
	Others	<p>Are there any significant changes of role, activity, purpose, organization, personnel, etc., of counterpart organization (EMBRAPA, RURALTINS or UNITINS), which might have effect, either positive or negative, on the Project?</p>		<p>Before and after the system change in the Project, an administration committee for the intermediate management was created under the top conferences of each organization, and discussions on important matters were carried out. Since August, EMBRAPA - UEP technical coordinator, member of this committee, has not participated, and also the research director of UNITINS from April, for some reasons. Therefore, the common consciousness which has been considerably enhanced returned to the outset. Moreover, in RURALTINS, the Plum local office manager was raised to the Director of Agricultural Affairs in October of this year. As supervisor of cassava processing organization, one of the interest groups, future support system was needed. Otherwise, in Natividade Pilot Office, extensionists in charge of livestock were increased in number, resulting in the system strengthening.</p>
Overall Evaluation of the Relevance				<p>(1) Consistency with the needs of selected areas, society and the interest group Sixty percent (60%) of the farmers in Tocantins State are small scale farmers, which is high in comparison with other states in Brazil. The small scale farmers live in poverty, depending on slash-and-burn cultivation for subsistence farming and gain small earnings by selling livestock. The support for small scale farmers scarcely exists and they cannot catch up the development. To improve their living standards, the increase of agriculture productivity is indispensable and they expect the technical support from agricultural institutions. For smooth implementation of the technical support to them, it is necessary to execute adequate agricultural extension and to strengthen the cooperation between extension and research institutions. Therefore, the Project meets the needs of the interest group.</p> <p>(2) Consistency with the Brazilian Government's development policy The Federal Government of Brazil has put up the Hunger Zero policy, and has started a plan to strengthen the support to small scale farmers. The sustainable agriculture and rural development is one of the major goal set in the Multi-Year Plan 2004 to 2007 of the Federal Government. In the Multi-Year Plan 2004 to 2007 of the Tocantins State, the improvement of the agriculture productivity is one of the priority issues. Therefore, the Project is in consistency with the policy.</p> <p>(3) Consistency with the Japanese Government's policy for assistance Decrease the economical gap among the regions is one of the important matters of Japan's ODA policy for Brazil. Especially the development of Northeastern and Northern regions should be taken into account. Therefore, the consistency of the Project is in conformity with the Japanese policy.</p>

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
		<p>(4) Adequacy of technical transfer approach</p> <p>In general, to meet the needs of the farmers, the extension activities and strengthening the cooperation between extensionists and researchers are important, thus the approach of the Project was adequate.</p> <p>(5) Current Relevance</p> <p>There has been no significant change since the beginning and the relevance of the Project still holds.</p>		
Effectiveness	Achievement of Project Objective	Is the Project Objective (The agricultural technical support system to small scale farmers is established through reference farms in Pilot areas in Tocantins State) achieved? (performance examination results)		<p>Extensionists of the Project have enhanced their capabilities and have been self-confident after two years of farmers' supporting activities. Moreover, the participation in the farmer organization, installation and utilization of demonstration units, management and communication with targeted farmers, have contributed positively to the extensionists' formation. Researchers and extensionists have spent plenty of time on discussions in the third year, related to the evaluation of activities results, plan preparation, researches and evaluation of demonstration units, resulting in an environment of free expression of their thoughts. Therefore, the strengthening of the extension system advances without fail. Regarding the interest group, the consciousness of technical improvement has been attained, and even though introduction of technical improvement is advancing, the real results of productivity increase are still a little. The activities progress has not smoothly advanced due to non-servicing of infrastructures and facilities, restrictions on financing system and production sales. The improvement of organization strengthening has prolonged up to the second year, and the activities of the interest group have only started in the third year.</p>
	Causal relationships (Outputs of the Project)	Was the Output sufficient to achieve the Project Objective? Was the logic "if this output is produced, we will be able to achieve the project objective" reasonable?		<p>The plan is good. Outputs obtained through the various activities increased the motivation and confidence of extensionists in the technology transfer to farmers and contributed effectively to the achievement of the Project objective.</p> <p>If the extensionists cannot improve sufficiently their capability within the period of the Project, the project objective cannot be considered as achieved.</p> <p>The pillar of 4 pieces of the results shown in PDM is very important, being a key for the target achievement of the Project. Considering the improvement of extensionists' capacity, strengthening of farmer association, required technical development and technology extension, it is considered possible to achieve the Project target.</p>

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	(Important assumptions) "Extensionist doesn't change offices frequently."	Was the Important assumption from the output to the project objective correct also at the present point of time?		Important assumption is correct at the present time. In fact, the shift of extensionists does not happen. Moreover, the director of Plum Office has been substituted, but he is still connected to the Project as the director of Bureau of Agricultural Affairs of the Municipality, growing the expectation on the development of future projects. The employment of new permanent staff is limited and many of extensionists are working on an unstable status of contract basis. As their salaries are inexpensive, the extensionists do not have a good living, and they desire to shift sometimes to other occupations.
	(Promoting factors)	Was there any influence from important assumptions?		The project is designed on the assumption that PRONAF finance system can be used to cover the cost for introducing new technology. Actually many of small farmers already owe considerable debt and it is difficult for them to get additional finance.
	(Inhibiting Factors)	What are the Promoting factors for the achievement of the project objective?		<p>The study tour to other region was effective for farmers who have difficulties in getting information. The arranged bus was efficiently utilized, and farmers has become motivated is a large advance to the target achievement. Items considered as effective are the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① The development has become smooth by the specification of the establishment of activities as "Developing the technology" and "Displaying the developed technique", resulting in the clarification of researchers and extensionists' role. ② In order to obtain the technical transfer certainty, the preparation of cultivation plan and installation of validation units are still in the process, but the reaction of farmers is favorable, and it is supposed to be useful also for the improvement of group union. ③ Due to the situation that the financing has not been obtained as expected, the experiments for technical introduction in a small area with R\$20 cost were introduced from the middle of the third year. Such experiments have enhanced the motivation of the farmers.
		What are the Inhibiting Factors for the achievement of the project objective?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The roles of extension and research sectors were not clearly established. Due to the fact that roles of extensionists and researchers were not clearly established at the beginning of the project, there was a disagreement between both parties. The researchers' opinion was the development of joint work with the extensionists, giving instructions to them. For this reason, extensionists were displeased, not agreeing with such situation. From the second year on, the roles of both parties were established, and their activities have been smoothly carried out.

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
				<p>2. Situation of demonstration units and validation units The demonstration unit performed the basic technique of base crops. Troubles like meteorological disaster, damages by animals, have resulted in the temporary suspension of activities, but the understanding of technical introductions were enable at a glance, improving the farmers' consciousness. The validation unit has conducted technical practices by the use of green manure and varieties in the reference farm. It is supposed that the aim of the technical practice is in discordance with the needs of the areas, resulting in a low impact. Besides, the repetition of these experiments was not possible and the results could not be considered real.</p> <p>3. Agricultural financing As settlements were planned considering the acceptance of the financing system, the first financing to keep up the agricultural infrastructure was obtained by the greater part of farmers. Year by year the financing conditions have become more rigorous. There were many farmers who could not obtain the financing even required, and cases when the financing had been approved, the cultivation period was late, resulting in a slow progress of technical introduction to small scale farmers. In the third year, based on the reflection at the second year, financing support activities started from early. In March, persons in charge of banks were also invited to an inspection to demonstration units, for the better understanding of the Project. However, there were changes in the regulations, lending suspension due to the loaning balance and banking troubles, resulting in delay and reduction of farmers which obtained financing, in comparison with the previous year.</p> <p>4. Within the Project term of 3 years, the improvement of technologies to be extended cannot be noticed. Considering some facts as: extensionists themselves had not understood the activities in site; researchers who were not used to conduct experiments; and differences on technical method considered by the researchers; have made the project progress difficult. In the third year, at last, the objective has become clear and progress has become smooth.</p>

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	Overall Evaluation of the Effectiveness	Extensionists of the Project have enhanced their capacities and entrust their ability through the project activities. Positive and adequate interaction through communication with targeted farmers can be seen in the activities, like organizing the farmers' associations, installation and utilization of demonstration units, and instruction of agricultural management.	Researchers and extensionists have spent plenty of time on discussions about planning, demands identification and evaluation of activities, demonstration and validation units to share their opinions. It can be said that the certain progress of the strengthening the extension system. i.e. the project purpose, has been achieved.	
Efficiency	Production of Outputs	How far will be the achievement degree of each indicator that was set to measure the achievement degree of Project Purpose?		In general, the project has achieved its objective. However, the participation rate of groups, the number of demonstration unit and the validation unit examples are difficult to be achieved. With regard to group participation, by the second year the farmers' association became an important issue, but the price of basic crops fell drastically, and interest in the association fell as well. It is believed that the presentation of technology by demonstration units, and their great results has achieved strong interest among the farmers. However, over the last 3 years, the loan amount has decreased due to the uncertainty of financial restraints. Consequently, it is supposed that technical adoption will be limited. Since the needs of the validation units were based on the reference farm, the verification of technical needs around the entire area is required. It is hard to get result within 1 year, and the target to achieve multiple examples will take a long time.
	Causal relationships (Activities Plan)	Were the activities sufficient to produce the output?		Activities were properly planned to achieve the desired output. Nevertheless, various activities were aggregated as part of the role to "carry out the technical support and training" as the foundation for the project activity. Researchers from EMBRAPA have pointed out the improvement of understanding by extensionists of FORTER technology, and improvement of environmental conditions for extension. CPE comments: There are some important items which were not mentioned, for example, the extensionists' capability regarding FORTER methodology and their conditions to scatter it.
	(Inputs plan)	Are Inputs set appropriately in quality, quantity and timing to execute the planned activities?		Inputs were set appropriately in quality, quantity and timing to execute the planned activities. Findings are shown below.

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	(Appropriateness of Inputs by Brazilian Side)	Assignment of Personnel		The counterpart staff includes a total of 6 extensionists and 6 researchers, in the central office and 2 pilot offices. However, as much the activities content concerns PDM, the number of the main body of extensionists becomes a consequence. On this basis, if the assigned number of the present extensionist is reduced, then the implementation structure becomes a predisposed difficult condition. In consequence, the number of extensionists was increased during second year.
		Land, buildings and facilities necessary for the implementation of the Project		Not only the Central Office, but also the pilot offices in Natividade and Pium, the facilities and buildings for the implementation of the project are considered sufficient.
		Project Operating Budget		In light of a minimum input of funds, by some means reduction in project administration and local duties costs on the Brazilian side is to be achieved.
	(Appropriateness of Inputs by Japanese Side)	Dispatch of long-term expert		The project requires difficulty in technical complexity in the local business practice and coordination of organizations concerned. However, in the third year one long-term expert was assigned, who has solved these problems.
		Dispatch of short term experts		The training by short-term expert was effective. Until now, an expert in farm management has been dispatched 3 times; an extension expert, two times. As training result, the motivation of the extensionists has drastically improved. It is thought that the content of the training was in accordance with the extensionists' capability, and the training by experts was effective.
		Counterpart training in Japan		Training in Japan has been carried out four times. In all cases, the researchers undertook substantial training in Hokkaido, which was considered effective.
		Provision of equipment		The extensionist organization office is equipped by transports, PCs, copy and FAX machines, and other necessities such as audio-visual equipment. Furthermore, due to the increase of extensionists' number and activity in the second year, the lack of transports was pointed out and local extensionists could not attend to his/her assigned duties. RURALTINS considered the possibility to increase the transports and has subsequently assigned one additional vehicle to the organization in August 2004 at Pium local office.
		Project Operating Budget		The budget for project operation was sufficient in accordance with the plan. The total amount of local operation cost up to 2005 is ¥31,781,000.

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ANNEX 3

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	Timing	Was input of an adequate quantity and quality performance at the right time to conduct the activities?		With the delay of dispatch of long-term experts (1-2 months), assignment of counterpart staff (2-3 months), provision of equipment (6 months), it was noticed that the continuity of the activities would not present a good progress at the project beginning. If the project might cope with the strengthening of organization and technology transfer at the same time, it would be difficult to absorb all the beneficial activities within the project's term. Insufficient preparation would result in half done activity.
	Were activities implemented at the right time?	Were activities implemented at the right time?		Activity of the project has not always been carried out on a timely basis. Considering that: the location of targeted farmers is far from each other and from the central office; and differences on farming in conformity with the characteristics of the region; the extensionists' activities required considerable skill and experience in order to give exact and timely instructions to the farmers.
	Important Assumptions Are the important assumptions from the activities to the output correct also at the present point of the time? Was there any influence from important assumptions?	1) Motivation for skill-up continues among extensionists.		There is high motivation of work by C/P. In addition, training in Japan, observation in El Salvador, training by short-term experts was important for the understanding of the extensionists' activity. However, the main issue is how to keep the sustainability of the training after the end of the project.
		2) Farmers can receive ongoing services (cf. Tractor rent, provision of fertilizer, etc) by municipal Government.		Farmers have not obtained constant support from the state government. Up to now, the agriculture support system within the State does not exist. It makes particularly the small farmer in unstable situation, and farmers in Naitvidade need support by the State. The activity of the farmers will be hindered if tractors are not available for use, interfering the introduction of technology in the future. Presently it is possible to obtain a tractor and/or a truck from the city, but the numbers of such vehicles are limited and not adequate to meet the demand.
		3) Appropriate agricultural technologies for small-scale farmers are introduced by EMBRAPA and UNITINS.		EMBRAPA has abundance of technology. Its agricultural technology support system includes social, economical, environmental, and technical (extension) technology. However, these technologies cannot be applied for small-scale farms. Therefore, the technologies must be adapted by needs. Moreover, technological information acquired by researches does not spread smoothly through extension services under this system. In many cases, technological information is given directly to each farmer.

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
		Are there any other outside conditions that could affect the achievement of the Outputs?		If the documentation for financing becomes complex, it would be a concern to the extensionists and the introduction of technology would be delayed.
	Promoting factors	What are the Promoting factors for the achievement of the Outputs?		Production farms have high motivation for improving their life standard. The previous RURALINS manager was promoted to the director of agricultural administration of the state. As result, the communication between the state government has been improved. In addition, the director supports the projects through publications.
	Inhibiting Factors	What are the Inhibiting Factors for the achievement of the Outputs?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The start of the activity was delayed due to the postponed input at the beginning of project. There is a huge influence because the cultivation can be done only once in a year. In the second year's result, a little performance of technological introduction by the farmers was noticed. In this regard, farmers themselves cannot feel their performance, being hindered to be motivated for organizational activities. As for the third year cultivation, adequate technological transfer would be the key. On the other hand, the prices of general agriculture and livestock products, such as rice, corn, and beef, greatly fell in 2005. Farmers are now concerned about new crops. In these three years the priority issue was to improve the production of basic crops. Bananas, pineapples, sugarcane may be expected to be introduced in the future, but it is not advisable now since they take some years to grow up. Delay of technological practice in demonstration units. <p>Although the demonstration unit has a significant impact, it is not able to get the crop yields of cassava and banana until April 2006. Therefore, final evaluation including economical evaluation cannot be made during the period of the project. Besides, lot of farmers could not observe the demonstration unit in the target area, so the task in the third year would be the effective use of this demonstration unit.</p>
Cost efficiency		Are the achievement of the Project Purpose and the Outputs reasonable compare to the amount of inputs? Was there any alternative method to obtain higher results with same cost? Was there any alternative method to obtain outputs with less cost?		EMBRAPA has commented that this type of project does not require such a large sum of funding. Furthermore, they have commented that EMBRAPA has not spent that much for similar projects. However, the sums spent on this project have been properly utilized.

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	Overall Evaluation of the Efficiency	In general, inputs by Japanese side such as dispatch of experts, provision of equipment and training in Japan were efficient and had a great effect to achieve the goals of the Project. However, the efficiency of the activities in the first year was low due to the delay of inputs, lack of common understanding among the institutions, and improper coordination for the use of vehicles. As the Mid-Term Evaluation recommended, the dispatch of the third long-term expert improved the smooth progress of the Project. Input by Brazilian side was almost appropriate as well. Considering the fact that the target of the Project would be nearly achieved by the end of the Project, and the inputs were almost appropriate, it can be said that the efficiency of the Project was acceptable.		
Impacts	Prospect for the achievements of the Overall Goal	Attainability of the Overall Goal Looking at the input and output performance and at the activity status, are there prospects that the overall goal will be produced as effect of the project? (Can the effect be verified in the ex-post evaluation)	RURALTINS Annual Report	The multiple-year plan of the state includes the activity to spread the extension system, to the other areas in Tocantins State. The plan will be reviewed every year during four years. There was a revision in 2004, and since then there is no change. RURALTINS is now preparing the system arrangement. In this year 5 local offices were founded, totaling 74 offices within the State. However, there are 139 municipalities in the State, so that some areas have not received the extension system support yet. As for the improvement of activities, if the method utilized in this project is highly evaluated, it will be adopted gradually. In the future, the continuity of similar extension activities to other areas may achieve the expected targets.
(Impact of Overall Goal)	Are there prospects that the achievement of the overall goal will have an impact on the National Development Plan of Brazil?	If the overall goal is achieved, then the impact on the Brazilian Development Plan will be possible. However, considering that the support system is still insufficient; farmers have not increased the expected productivity; and there are more advanced small scale farmers in Brazil, the improvement of the extension system is necessary.		
(Important Assumptions)	Agricultural policy of National/State Government doesn't change.	Strengthened agricultural extension system is applied to other areas in Tocantins States in the context of the actual situation of the ground		Agricultural policy of National/State Government is unlikely to be changed. It would be adjusted according to the situation of each region, through the improvement of extensionists' ability, organizations, technological development and technology transfer.

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	(Ripple effects) Were there any positive or negative impacts beside the overall goal?	Influence on the establishment of policies and on the preparation of laws, systems, and standards. Influence on social and cultural aspects such as gender, human rights, and poverty. Influence on Environmental protection. Influence on Technical aspect. Impact on counterpart personnel, motivation, work load, income, etc.		<p>There is no influence of overall goal on the establishment of policies and on the preparation of laws, systems, and standards. It is desired that the organization in charge of extension is different from the other responsible for financing.</p> <p>It seems that there is no negative impact. Women have been working actively in the target area. Especially the impact of women's activities on the cassava processing factory is significant with regard to the development of processing technologies and market. Moreover, it is expected a great impact on the increase of income attained from processing agricultural crops, producing local chickens and vegetables, and the sales of processed goods. Also, the infrastructure including roads, electricity and bridges has been improved.</p> <p>The consciousness of the farmers for environmental preservation has been always aimed. Large-scale deforestation is not to be done at present.</p> <p>There is a considerable influence on the activities of RURALTINS.</p> <p>Previously, the extensionists were mainly engaged in the administration services, such as preparation of legal documents of farmers in order to obtain bank credit. In contrast, this project had the advantage for the extensionists to pursue their own duties, clarifying the roles to develop activities in an efficient and effective way, and raised the sense of responsibility of person in charge. Otherwise, researchers seem to be getting back to their original research activities, influenced by extensionists' opinions and suggestions.</p> <p>The fact that the extensionists of the Project have been gradually proud of their jobs, is an important reason for the improvement of small scale farmers. Moreover, the farmers who got rid of the conventional slash-and-burn agriculture have influenced on the great acceptance of technological and financial support.</p> <p>Although changes are still not evident, the Project intends to get rid of conventional slash-and-burn agriculture, and expects a positive effect on environmental and labor aspects. However, the farmers will need to use chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the near future, so that the study of environmental impact will be necessary.</p> <p>There are no problems until now.</p>
	Are there different impacts depending on differences between genders, ethnic groups, or classes (particularly negative impacts)? Any negative impact such as contamination of water and air, noise, increase of work load of female population, etc.			

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	Overall Evaluation of Impacts	The Multi- year budget plan of the State includes the activities to expand the extension system to other areas in the Tocantins State. In the future, through the new agricultural technical support system established by the Project, it would be able to attain the overall goal. Other impacts are the change of attitude of the extensionists. They improved their abilities to technology transfer, have a better understanding of their role in the process and greater enthusiasm regarding the improvement of small scale farmers. Moreover, the farmers recognized the extensionist as the person who supports them not only to obtain the PRONAF finance but also technically.		
Sustainability	Policies and systems	Will policy aid continue also after the cooperation is finished?		The multiple year plan of the State indicates the improvement of the extension system as a priority issue. The extension system is scheduled to be improved by extension of two more areas in 2006 and the construction of three more local offices. In 2006, one staff will be placed in each area, and extensionists are to be increased up to four numbers. Also, it is planned the extension of four areas neighboring to four local pilot offices at present, and extensionists will be increased, as well. Upon completion of the project, administration and political support by EMBRAPA is indispensable. However, the main intent will be the allowance of local organizations' autonomy in their activities, so the indirect support would be necessary and effective. In any case, EMBRAPA's abundant technological information is valuable, and it is desired that EMBRAPA provides these information upon local organizations' needs.
		Are the relevant regulations and legal systems prepared? Are there plans for their preparation?		Regarding the management, the system at present consists of three stages: central, regional, and local offices. However, it does not have the adequate function to strengthen the extension activities. Thus this situation must be resolved in the future.
		For projects targeting pilot sites, will there be reliable efforts to aid their spread afterwards?		From Jan 2006, it is planned to spread the extension system to 2 new areas and 8 areas neighboring to the pilot sites, although preparation has not been completed yet. For these areas, the availability of human resources and equipment is being studied. 7 extensionists have been dispatched in shift since Aug 2005 to 2 pilot areas, and they are training on site the activities of this Project. In the future, RURALINS will continue this activity. Also, two extension offices of the State have guaranteed the budget for equipment, and have requested the State government to increase the staff in order to maintain 4 members team.

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JEs and CPs)	Findings
	Organization and financial aspects	<p>Is there sufficient organizational capacity to implement activities to produce effects even after the cooperation has ended? (assignment of human resources, decision-making process, etc.)</p> <p>Is a sense of ownership towards the project at the implementing agencies sufficiently secured?</p> <p>Is the budget secured (including operating expenses)? Are sufficient budget measures taken at the side of the side of the applicable country?</p> <p>How high is the probability that the budget increases in the future through the implementation of the project? Are the measures to secure budgets sufficient?</p>		<p>At the present stage, the organizational capacity is insufficient, but it is assumed that it may be acquired through the implementation process. The Brazilian organization structure is a strong top-down system. Accordingly, at this time middle managers who support and guide extensionists are not sufficient, although extensionists are well trained.</p> <p>In the first year, EMBRAPA maintained the ownership of the project. From the second year, RURALTINS has the ownership of the extensions, and EMBRAPA, of research. Thus no one holds the ownership of the whole Project and there is no other organization that is able to perform this duty. Furthermore, the ownerships divided between extension and research are not entirely functioning either.</p> <p>It is said that many of the Brazilian organizations, such as State Governments, are suffering from an extremely difficult financial situation. It is impossible to guarantee a sufficient budget and even if the budget is proposed, it is not always implemented. Nevertheless, as for these facilities, equipments and human resources in the extension targeted areas, in some manner the budget is to be provided.</p> <p>There is a possibility to increase the budget, but it cannot be expected to be a large sum. The actual budget and its proportion depend on the performance of the farmers' economical situation in the pilot areas of this Project.</p>
	Technical aspect	<p>Are the methods of technology transfer used in the project being accepted? (Level of technology, social and conventional factors, etc.)</p>		<p>The highest priority of this project is to introduce the basic cultivation technology of basic crops, and to introduce new crops if the demand of an area is high. The project has motivated the farmers to improve their productivity, and it seems that at the time of the start of technology introduction, the Brazilian side had already been enable to cope with it. However, the second and third years are still at the stage of technology introduction, thus it might be difficult to achieve the total adaptation of technology within the Project period.</p>

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	Is equipment appropriately maintained and managed?			<p>As the result of system change in the second year, all the extensionists of local offices became Project members. For this reason, the number of vehicles used for the project activities has become insufficient. Regarding the distributions of the equipments, because the cost for maintenance is charged by the names registered, this cost was equally shared except for those vehicles predominantly used by the specialists of central office. If many organizations are involved in project activity, it will be difficult to manage and coordinate equipments since their ownership would be an issue.</p>
	Does the project contain a mechanism for its dissemination?			<p>Basic activities were performed in the second year, including the planning and management of the demonstration unit, utilization of demonstration unit, preparation of easy-information material, and carry out of technical instructions. It is thought that these objectives were attained to some extent. However, extension system activities cannot establish technologies without raising the farmers' awareness and performing various activities in line with their level and conditions. Since July of the third year, introduction of a new method with regards to the procedure of activities of the interest group and the method of technological transfer have been performed. The main extensionists of targeted areas have recently (in September) returned from Japan, so application of the method has just started.</p>
	How high is the probability that the implementing agency can maintain the mechanism? Comment			<p>The extensionists in charge of pilot offices have the capability to practice their learned skills. In order to maintain the system for an extended period and to develop the region, it is required to evaluate properly the conditions and the application of activities. But during three years such activities were not able to be performed. Therefore, if problems raises in the future for the extension system improvement, a person in the RURALTINS headquarter who may give accurate instructions will be required. There is no eligible extensionist at present.</p>
	For the pilot project, is the technology transferable to other sites?			<p>Because all crops use basic technologies, it is possible to adopt these technologies in most of regions. However, no extensionist has experienced all series of activities required within the Project such as farmers' organization fostering, formation of production zone, and creation and strengthening of agricultural organizations. Therefore, the technology transfer to other areas will be limited.</p>
Social, cultural and environmental	Is there any possibility that a sustained effect is inhibited through a lack of consideration for women, the poor, and the socially vulnerable?			<p>Women's activities will become more and more active in the future.</p>

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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Necessary information/data (indicator)	Information Source (other than project reports, JE and CPs)	Findings
	Others	What are the main concerns for the Project sustainability?		<p>The sustainability regarding organization strengthening and technology transfer by the extensionists might be possible. However, it is important to follow-up and to observe the farmers who have the extension support already implemented in the pilot areas. If the support activities are stopped before the farmer becomes completely able to utilize it, the system will not meet its objective and the technology transfer process will be confused.</p> <p>Technology for agricultural productivity might be acquired under this Project and it has allowed farmers to improve their income. Moreover, the extensionists have been motivated to extend their activities. Therefore, the possibility of the Project sustainability at community level can be expected.</p> <p>It is desired to separate works of organizational financing from extension works where the personal spread of quintessential activity can be maintained.</p>
Overall Evaluation of the Sustainability		<p>(1) Policy aspect</p> <p>The policy of expanding the agricultural technical support system of FORTER project is included in the multi-year budget plan of the State Government, and it is considered as a priority issue. The extension strengthening plan includes the construction of facilities / infrastructure and increase of the number of extensionists, as well as the expansion of target areas. Therefore, it can be affirmed that sustainability in policy aspect is guaranteed.</p> <p>(2) Organizational aspect</p> <p>The continuity of agricultural technical support system depends on the cooperation between research and extension organization. After the termination of the Project, participation of EMBRAPA will be reduced. Then, if the strengthening of UNITINS role in the Project is realized as a counterpart organization of RURALTINS, the sustainability will be guaranteed from the view point of organization.</p> <p>(3) Financial aspect</p> <p>It is expected that the Tocantins State Government will guarantee financial support for the development of this project since there is a policy to improve the extension system - the goal of this Project, as well as a plan to carry out the expansion of the system in the future.</p> <p>(4) Technical aspect</p> <p>The capacity of the extensionist has enhanced in the field of crop cultivation basic technology as well as on the basic know-how for the strengthening of farmers' organizations.</p> <p>The sustainability depends on improvement of extensionists' abilities such as: decision for appropriate technology application according to different target area features and strengthening the farmers' organizations.</p>		

ANNEX 4 Inputs by Japanese side (1) Dispatch of Experts

(1) Japanese Experts Dispatch

Long term expert	3 persons
Short term expert	5 persons (6 persons on schedule)

	Name	AREA	duration	former organization
Long term expert (3 persons)	Hattori HIROSHI	Chief advisor	2003.05.21-'05.03.31	Hokkaido
	Yamanaka SATOSHI	Training/coordinator	2003.04.28-'05.03.31	
	Hisayasu SATOH	extension	2005.03.02-'05.03.31	Hokkaido
Short term expert (5 persons)	Kanagawa MIYOJI	Rural management I	2004.01.31-'04.02.22	Hokkaido
	Taniguchi TETSUO	Method of technology transfer	2004.03.06-'04.03.28	Hokkaido
	Saito YASUYUKI	Rural management II	2004.07.01-'04.07.31	Hokkaido
	Yuichi SAKASHITA	extension activity planning	2005.03.01-'05.03.30	Hokkaido
	Kanagawa MIYOJI	Rural management III	2005.06.02-'05.07.14	Hokkaido
		Indicator of rural management	Dec-05	

ANNEX 4 Inputs by Japanese side

(2)C/P Training in Japan: 17 persons

	Name	organization	duration	cooperation area	training term and received organization (HOKKAIDO)	title of trainee	present position
1	ARLETH CARNEIRO NEPOMUCENO	RURALTINS	2003.09.24-2003.10.21	EXTENSION	Methodology of rural society development and agriculture extension	Natividade local office manager	Extensionists
	ROSANGELA BRAGA BARROS	RURALTINS	2003.09.24-2003.10.21	EXTENSION	Methodology of rural society development and agriculture extension	Pium local office manager	Pium local office manager
	ROSILENE NAVES DOMINGOS	UNITINS	2003.09.24-2003.10.21	EXTENSION and RESEARCH	Methodology of rural society development and reality of food processing area	professor	professor
2	FLÁVIA CRISTINA DOS SANTOS	EMBRAPA	2003.09.24-2003.10.21	EXTENSION and RESEARCH	Methodology of rural society development and reality of food processing area	researcher	researcher
	ROBERTO JORGE SAHIUM	SEAGRO	2004.07.11-2004.07.23	EXTENSION and RESEARCH	Establishment system of agriculture extension and research to apply on local area	Agriculture secretary	Agriculture secretary
	RAIMONDO DIAS DE SAUZA	RURALTINS	2004.07.11-2004.07.23	EXTENSION and RESEARCH	Establishment system of agriculture extension and research to apply on local area	Ruraltins president	Ruraltins president
3	ERICH COLLICCHIO	UNITINS	2004.07.11-2004.07.23	EXTENSION and RESEARCH	Establishment system of agriculture extension and research to apply on local area	Director of researcher	director of researcher
	MARLOS AFONSO CAVALCANTE PEREIRA	RURALTINS	2004.09.10-2004.10.15	EXTENSION	Strengthening of agriculture extension system to develop regional agriculture	Extensionists	Extensionists
	RITA DE CÁSSIA CUNHA SABOYA	EMBRAPA	2004.09.10-2004.10.15	EXTENSION and RESEARCH	Strengthening of agriculture extension system to develop regional agriculture	researcher	researcher
4	BRUNNO LANG FRAZAO	UNITINS	2005.01.10~2005.03.15	Research	Strengthening the regional research structure for establishment the extension system	researcher	researcher
	DIVONZIL GONCALVES CORDEIRO	EMBRAPA	2005.01.10~2005.03.15	Research	Strengthening the regional research structure for establishment the extension system	UEP coordinator	researcher
	DIRSOMAR VIANA DA SILVA	RURALTINS	2005.07.25-2005.09.16	Extension	establishment of the structure of local extension office activity HOKKAIDO	Extensionists	Extensionists
5	EDIMILSON RODRIGUES DE SOUSA	RURALTINS	2005.07.25-2005.09.16	Extension	establishment of the structure of local extension office activity HOKKAIDO	extensionist	Extensionists
	JOSE CAVALCANTE SILVA	RURALTINS	2005.07.25-2005.09.16	Extension	establishment of the structure of local extension office activity HOKKAIDO	Extensionists	Extensionists
	OLIVANEY CRUZ LIMA	RURALTINS	2005.07.25-2005.09.16	Extension	establishment of the structure of local extension office activity HOKKAIDO	Extensionists	Extensionists
	VALDIVO IRIS DE SOUSA	RURALTINS	2005.07.25-2005.09.16	Extension	establishment of the structure of local extension office activity HOKKAIDO	Extensionists	Extensionists
	VILMAR PEREIRA LIMA	RURALTINS	2005.07.25-2005.09.16	Extension	establishment of the structure of local extension office activity HOKKAIDO	Extensionists	Extensionists

	organization	sub-total
1	Extensionist	9
2	Researcher(EMBRAPA)	2
3	Researcher(UNITINS)	2
4	organization representative (SEAGRO secretary, RURALTINS presidente, UNITINS , Uep coordinator)	4
	total	17

ANNEX 4 Inputs by Japanese side

(3) Provision of equipment and using situation

Strengthening the Agricultural Technical Support System to Small scale farmers in Tocantins State

¥34,028,182

No	Set up date	name	model	maker	quantity	price(YEN)	main user	disposition	Frequency	in case of no application period and reason
1	2003.04	pick up truck	Ranger	Ford	3	7,992,601	EMB	central 1 UEP2	high	
2	2,003.10	micro bus	Modelo:W8	Marcopolo	1	4,442,901	RURALTINS	central 1	high	
3	2003.10	pick up truck	Modelo:Frontier XE	Nissan Modelo	2	5,732,266	RURALTINS	Pium 1 Natividade 1	high	
4	2003.10	laggedge cover	glassfiber	Willian	2	184,801	RURALTINS	Pium 1 Natividade 1	high	
5	2003.10	vehicle	Modelo:Santana	Wolkswagen	1	1,347,501	EMB	central 1	high	
6	2003.10	desk top PC	Modelo:Linha Premium AMD - Athlon XP 2000+	Micro	11	1,268,807	RURALTINS	central 5 Pium 3 Natividade 3	high	
7	2003.10	lap top PC	Modelo:Satelite 1130-S155 Celeron 2.0Ghz	Toshiba	3	864,403	RURALTINS	Central 1 Pium 1 Natividade 1	high	
8	2003.10	Jet printer	Modelo:Deskjet 5550A	HP	5	151,113	RURALTINS	Central 1 Pium 2 Natividade 2	high	
9	2003.10	No break	Modelo:Special 0.6 Kva Bivolt	SMS	17	137,446	RURALTINS	Central 9 Pium 4 Natividade 4	high	
10	2003.10	highend model copy machine	Mod:2727Z	Gestetner	2	1,617,001	RURALTINS	Central 1 Natividade 1	high	
11	2003.10	copy machine convencional	Mod:2913Z	Gestetner	1	308,001	RURALTINS	Pium 1	high	
12	2003.10	faximile	Modelo:FX540 Termico	Olivetti	3	102,796	RURALTINS	Central 1 Pium 1 Natividade 1	high	
13	2003.10	protter	160MB RAM,6GB color of 2400x1200dpi;maximum printer size 150feet	HP	1	1,159,813	RURALTINS	central 1	high	
14	2003.10	scanner	Modelo:Desinjet 42" A 0	HP	3	95,058	RURALTINS	Central 1 Pium 1 Natividade 1	high	
15	2003.10	DVDdeck	Modelo:DVD Philips 615	Philips	3	78,541	RURALTINS	Central 1 Pium 1 Natividade 1	high	

No	Set up date	name	model	maker	quantity	price (YEN)	main user	disposition office	Frequency high/low	in case of no application period and reason
16	2003.10	video deck	Modelo: SC431B	LG	3	60,061	RURALTINS	Central 1 Plum 1 Natividade 1	high	
17	2003.10	monitor	Modelo: 463a 29"	Philips	3	160,645	RURALTINS	Central 1 Plum 1 Natividade 1	high	
18	2003.10	screen	Modelo: Tripe 1.800X1.80 Standat	IEC Visograf	3	41,580	RURALTINS	Central 1 Plum 1 Natividade 1	high	
19	2003.10	over head projector	Modelo: CS2250	IEC Visograf	3	65,952	RURALTINS	Central 1 Plum 1 Natividade 1	high	
20	2003.10	data show	Modelo: XL1XU 1100 ANSE Lumens	Mitsubishi	3	1,037,769	RURALTINS	Central 1 Plum 1 Natividade 1	high	
21	2003.10	digital camera	Modelo: DSC P72	Sony	5	359,398	RURALTINS	Central 1 Plum 2 Natividade 2	high	
22	2003.10	recoding device	128MB	Sony	10	114,345	RURALTINS	Central 2 Plum 4 Natividade 4	high	
23	2003.10	camera	Modelo: EOS 3000N	Canon	3	228,690	RURALTINS	Central 1 Natividade 1	high	
24	2003.10	GPS	Modelo: Etrex 12 canais	Garmim	4	129,823	RURALTINS	Plum 2 Natividade 2	high	
25	2003.10	digital video camera	Modelo: TRV 118	Sony	3	209,056	RURALTINS	Central 1 Plum 1 Natividade 1	high	
26	2003.10	tent	Araguaia Tur Modelo: 6X3	Araguaia	20	537,461	RURALTINS	Plum 10 Natividade 10	high	
27	2003.10	generator	Modelo: BD 4500	Branco	4	714,561	RURALTINS	Plum 2 Natividade 2	high	
28	2003.10	engineering level gauge	Modelo: AX-2S 20X	Nikon	2	315,701	RURALTINS	Plum 1 Natividade 1	high	
29	2003.10	antena and receiver	Modelo: Parabola 2.30 Receptor ET 5000L	Telesonic	2	43,583	RURALTINS	Plum 1 Natividade 1	high	
30	2004.03	unit of manjoca processing machine		MT Metalurgica	2	1,746,515	RURALTINS	Plum Pericatu Natividade Jacubinha	high	
31	2004.03	building		non	2	1,155,484	RURALTINS	Plum Pericatu Natividade Jacubinha	high	
32	2004.03	automatic meteorological station	Compacto	AGROMET	2	1,624,509	RURALTINS	Plum agri. school Natividade agri.school	high	

ANNEX 4 Inputs by Japanese side

(4) Japanese side local cost (thousand yen)

2003 April -2004 March	Local cost	sub-total
		15,795
2004 April -2005 March	Local cost	10,225
2005 April -2005 August	Local cost	5,761

TOTAL 31,781 thousand yen



ANNEX 5 Inputs by Brazilian Side

(1) Counterpart Personnel

	Institute	Specialty	Period
Project director (3 personnels)			
Carlos Magno Campos da Rocha	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 3 . 7
Jamil Macedo	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 3 . 7 ~ 2 0 0 3 . 1 2
Roberto Alves Teixeira	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 3 . 1 2 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Project manager (2 personnels)			
Roberto Jorge Sahium	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 4 . 4
Raimundo dias de souza	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 4 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Staff			
Marcelo Nascimento de Oliveira	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 4 . 1
Divonzil Cordeiro	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 4 . 2 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 4
Marcelo Cunha	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 5 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Rita de Cassia C. Saboya	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Flávia Cristina dos Santos	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Suzinei Silva Oliveira	Embrapa	research	2 0 0 4 . 7 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
João Gomes Barbosa	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 4 . 1
Marlos Afonso Cavalcante Pereira	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 4 . 1 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Rosangela Braga Barros	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Edmilson R. de Sousa	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Olivaney Cruz Lima	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Mauriceia Pereira Santos	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Genilda Viana Maracaipe	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Jose Cavalcante	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Wilson Nunes de Carvalho	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Arleth C. Nepomuceno	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Dirsomar Viana da Silva	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Valdivo Iris de Souza	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Vilmar Pereira Lima	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 4 . 3 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Silvio A Rodrigues Lopes	Ruraltins	extension	2 0 0 5 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 5 . 1 0
Rosilene Naves Domingos	Unitins	research	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 4 . 1 0
Brunno Lang F. de Moraes	Unitins	research	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 4 . 1 0
Norton Rodrigues de Lellis	Unitins	research	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 4 . 5
Maria Regina T. Rocha	Unitins	research	2 0 0 3 . 4 ~ 2 0 0 4 . 1 0

ANNEX 5 INPUTS BY BRAZILIAN SIDE

(2) PROJECT BUDGET

1) RURALTINS PROJECT BUDGET

From August 2004 to July 2005 (1year)

Item	Total (yen)	Palmas	Natividade	Pium
1. Salary	8,287,000	2,436,000	2,712,000	3,139,000
2. Article of consumption	458,000	458,000	0	0
3. Daily allowance	2,092,000	513,000	717,000	862,000
4. Fuel	2,480,000	1,441,000	485,000	555,000
5. Telephone	879,000	410,000	297,000	172,000
6. Electricity	535,000	303,000	144,000	88,000
7. water	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
8. rental	296,000	0	296,000	0
9. others	1,130,000	360,000	411,000	359,000
Total(yen)	16,244,000	5,967,000	5,082,000	5,195,000

Exchange rate

2005 August

UUS\$1 = 113.47 Yen

US\$1 = 2.3 Real

Salary means whole stuff of each office.

2) EMBRAPA PROJECT BUDGET

2005 fiscal year

Item	Sub-total Yen
1. Salary	18,127,000
2. Article of consumption	1,337,000
3. Daily allowance	2,517,000
4. fuel	424,000
Total	22,405,000

Exchange rate

2005 August

US\$1 = 113.47 Yen

US\$1 = 2.3 Real

3) UNITINS PROJECT BUDGET

From: 2004.8 to 2005.7 (1 year)

Item	Sub-total(yen)
1. Salary(3 C/P)	8,244,000
2. Daily allowance	384,000
Total	8,628,000

Exchange rate

2005 August

UUS\$1 = 113.47 Yen

US\$1 = 2.3 Real

ANNEX 6 Achievement of Outputs

From Oct. 2004 to Mar. 2005

Outputs	Indicators	Targets in this term	Achievements in this term	Reasons if planned targets were not satisfied
<p>① Capability of extensionists is enhanced</p>	<p>1-1 The numbers of the farm households consultations per extensionist a year are 500 and 400 for Pium and Natividade, respectively</p> <p>1-2 70% of the farm households to which the extensionist of the Project Pilot offices offer the service are proved to be satisfied by the result of the questionnaires</p>	<p>Conduct the curriculum for each training</p> <p>Evaluate the results of training program</p>	<p>The curriculums for the training of the short term experts on rural management and extensions planning were conducted suitably.</p>	<p>It was the rash work period after planting crops on farmer's field to give the technical guidance for each intercepting groups.</p>
<p>② Farmer's associations are strengthened</p>	<p>2-1 At Pium Project Pilot office, 3 existing associations are to be strengthened, 1 association is to be newly established and total 8 farmers groups are to be organized.</p> <p>At Natividade Project Pilot office, 6 associations are to be newly established and total 12 farmers groups are to be organized.</p> <p>2-2 70% of association members joint interest group(s) ins the community where association exists.</p> <p>2-3 6 groups activities per association are implemented every year</p>	<p>Conduct training and give technical guidance to farmers along the action plan</p>	<p>In Pium and Natividade the technical support has been done more than 2 times for each community.</p> <p>20 each farmer of Pium and Natividade visited developed farming area.</p> <p>22 Natividade farmers visit demonstration units in Pium</p>	<p>Necessary countermeasures</p> <p>Define a role of project center office</p> <p>Define early the working plan</p>
<p>③ Agricultural technologies, which meet farmers' needs are developed.</p>	<p>Technologies that can be used by extensionists are validated. 14 technologies in Pium and 12 technologies in Natividade</p>	<p>Develop the appropriate technologies</p>	<p>20 technologies for Pium and 19 for Natividade are verified newly.</p>	<p>Impact (expected / unexpected)</p>

ANNEX 6 Achievement of Outputs

Outputs	Indicators	Targets in this term	Achievements in this term	Reasons if planned targets were not satisfied
④ The methodology for extending agricultural technology / information is improved.	4-1 70% of the farmers to which FORTER Project provide the services are proved to be satisfied. 4-2 10 technologies to be adopted in Pium and Natividade respectively.	Set up demonstrations units	10 demonstration units in Pium and 9 in Natividade were set up. Technical support was held on demonstration units.	

ANNEX 7 Progress of Activities for Each Output

1. Capability of extensionists is enhanced.

Activities	Progress of activities 2004.10 - 2005.3												Problems in this term	Targets and activities in the next term	
	Planned	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2			3
1-1 Prepare job profile extensionists	Actual	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3		(Targets) Evaluate the extension's activities on 2 nd year
	P														Prepare the working schedule of short term expert
	A														(Activities plan) Conduct the training by short term expert
1-2 Plan the training program for extensionists	P														
	A														
1-3 Conduct a training program for extensionists	P													None	
	A														Visit to EMBRAPA research centre
1-4 Evaluate the results training program	P														6 extensions participate Japan training from July to September
	A														
Progress of technology transfer to C/P															
Technology transfer is going on under the meeting with C/P															
Rural management training was conducted by short term expert, which was suitable to C/P.															

ANNEX 7 Progress of Activities for Each Output

2. Farmers' associations are strengthened.

Activities	Progress of activities 2004.10 - 2005.3												Problems in this term	Targets and activities in the next term	
	Planned	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2			3
2-1 Conduct the seminar on the group activities of farmers' associations	Actual	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3		(Targets) Improve the farmers' understanding level by technical guidance (Activities plan) Formulate an action plan for each group in detail. Resume the result of demonstration unit activity
2-2 Form the theme specific group(s) in farmers' associations according to their respective needs	P A													Up to June, the action plan was formulated. But the methodology of activities has not decided yet.	
2-3 Formulate the action plan for each group	P A						→						↑		
2-4 Conduct training and give technical guidance to farmers along the action plan	P A												↑ ↑	It was complicated to get understanding for farmers about technical support.	
Progress of technology transfer to C/P															
Technology transfer is going on under the meeting.															

ANNEX 7 Progress of Activities for Each Output

5. Agricultural technologies, which meet farmers' needs are developed.

Activities	Progress of activities 2004.10 - 2005.3												Problems in this term	Targets and activities in the next term	
	Planned	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2			3
3-1 Conduct a survey on the farming situation of small scale farmers through workshops and observations under the collaboration of extensionists and researchers.	Actual	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	None	(Targets) Specify the necessary technologies Decide themes for the developed or improved techniques (Activities plan) Grasp continuously the farmers' needs
	P														
	A														
3-2 Specify the necessary technologies based on the results of 3-1 activities	P													Control the insect and the disease on plants. And delay to start to fall rain.	To evaluate the results of 2 nd year's validation crops.
	A														
3-3 Develop the appropriate technologies	P													The farmers' filed isn't improved, so the crops don't grow well.	
	A														
Progress of technology transfer to C/P															
Technology transfer is going on under the meeting.															

ANNEX 7 Progress of Activities for Each Output

4. The methodology for extending agricultural technology and information is improved.

Activities	Progress of activities 2004.10 – 2005.3												Problems in this term	Targets and activities in the next term	
	Planned	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2			3
4-1 Analyze existing approach to convey technology / information to the farmers.	Actual	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3		(Targets) To make design of demonstration units newly. (Activities plan) Grasp the farmers' needs
4-2 Set up reference farms and demonstrate developed technology.	P A													↑ ↑	The shortage of rain fall when started planting on demonstration unit, which give damage to grow crops.
4-3 Introduce the new approach to convey technology / information to the farmers.	P A													↑ ↑	None
4-4 Summarize and analyze lessons learned through activities 4-1 to 4-3.	P A													↑	
Progress of technology transfer to C/P															
The technical guidance had given to farmers by extensionists.															

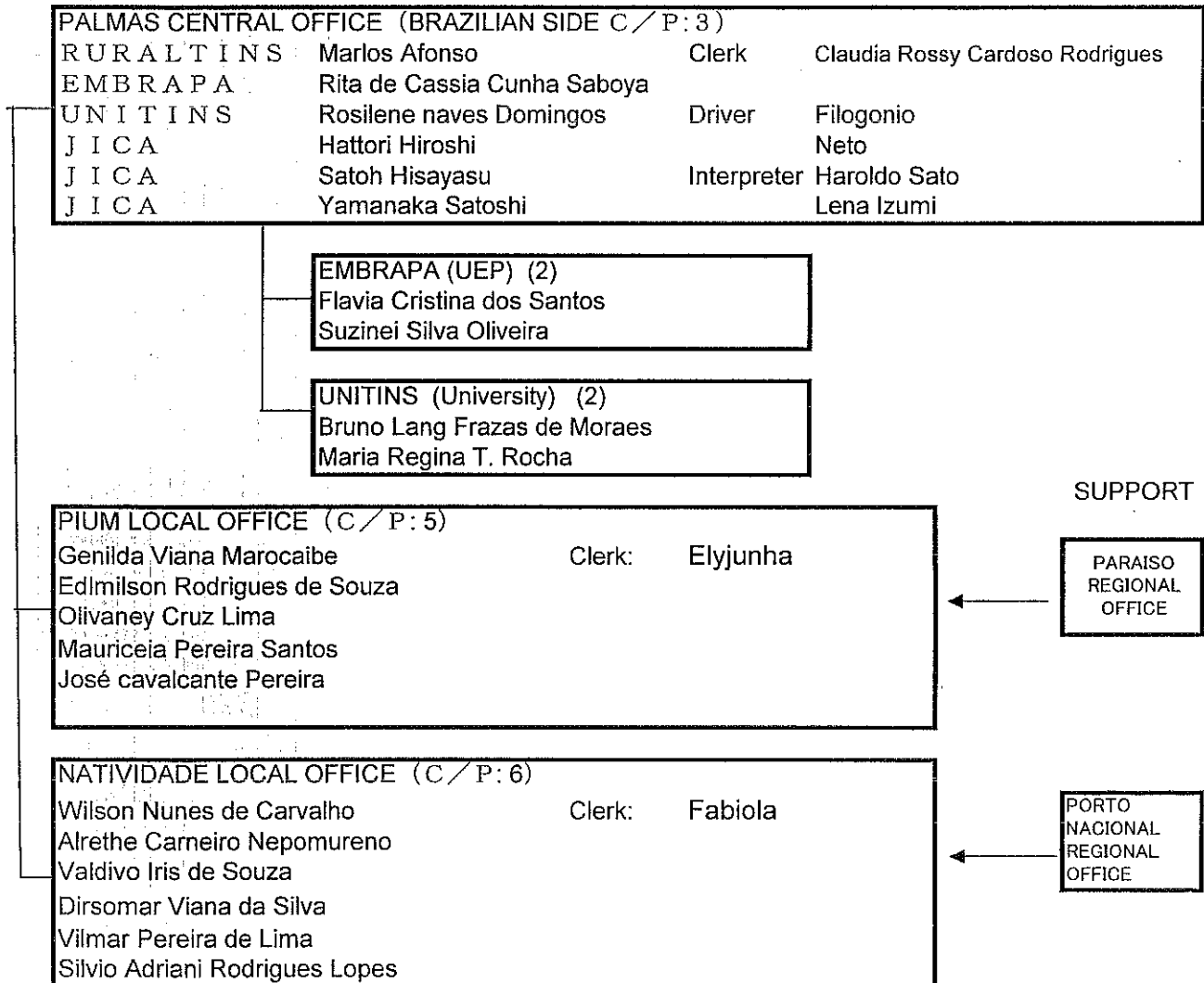
ANNEX 8 ORGANIZATION CHART

(1) C/P DISPOSITION MAP

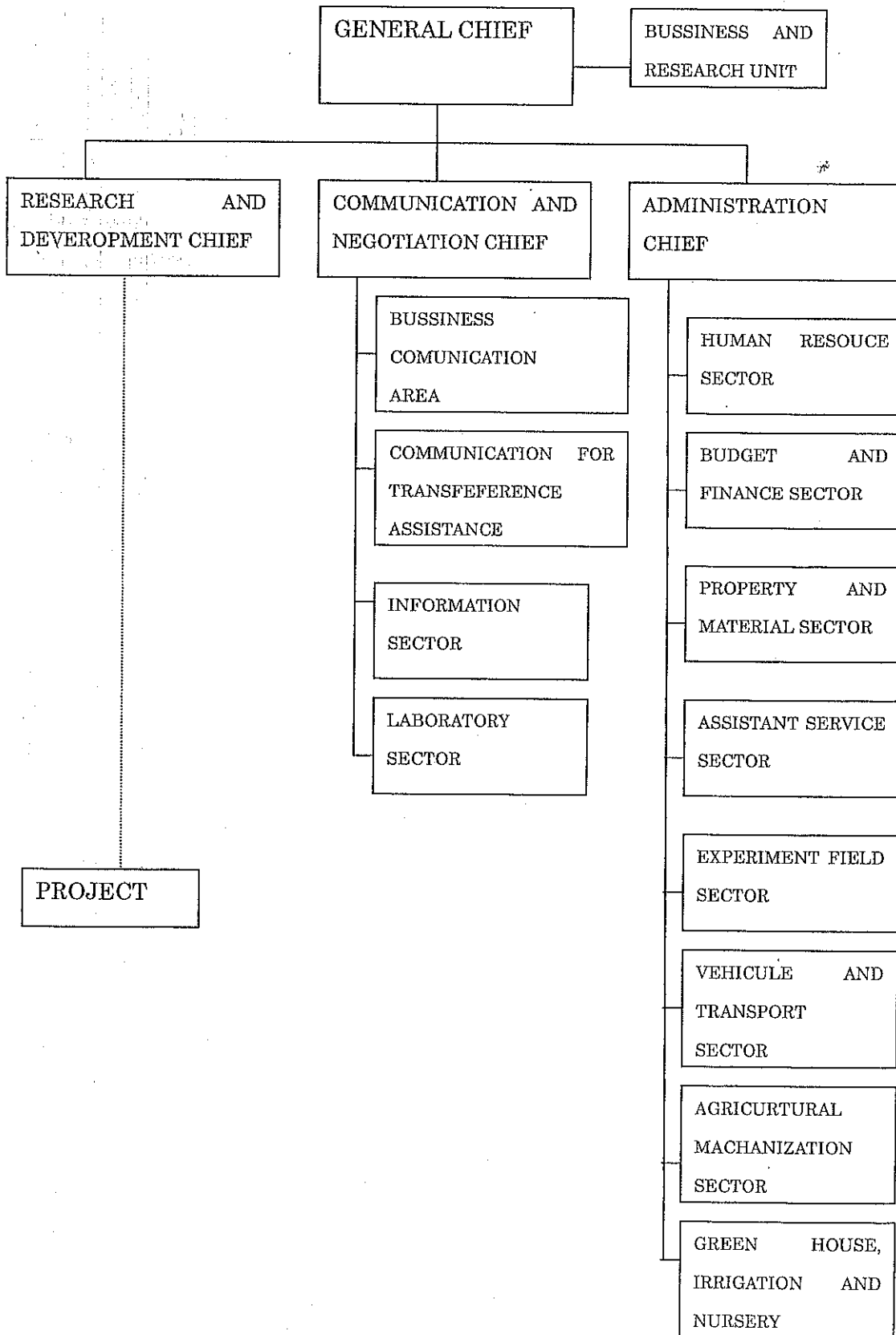
1. REPRESENTATIVE OF ORGANIZATION

EMBRAPA	CPAC general coordinator	Roberto Teixeira Alves
EMBRAPA	Technical coordinator	Marcelo Cunha
RURALTINS	President	Raimundo Dias de Sousa
RURALTINS	Coordinator	Anibal Pereera Roque
UNITINS	Diretor	Maria Luiza da C.P.Nascimento
UNITINS	Research director	Gustavo Campos
SAG	Sub secretary	Gilerto Sbroglia
SEPLAN	Coordinator	Jose Anunciaçao Batista
JICA BRASIL	General coordinator	Kobayashi Masahiro

2. PROJECT TEAM



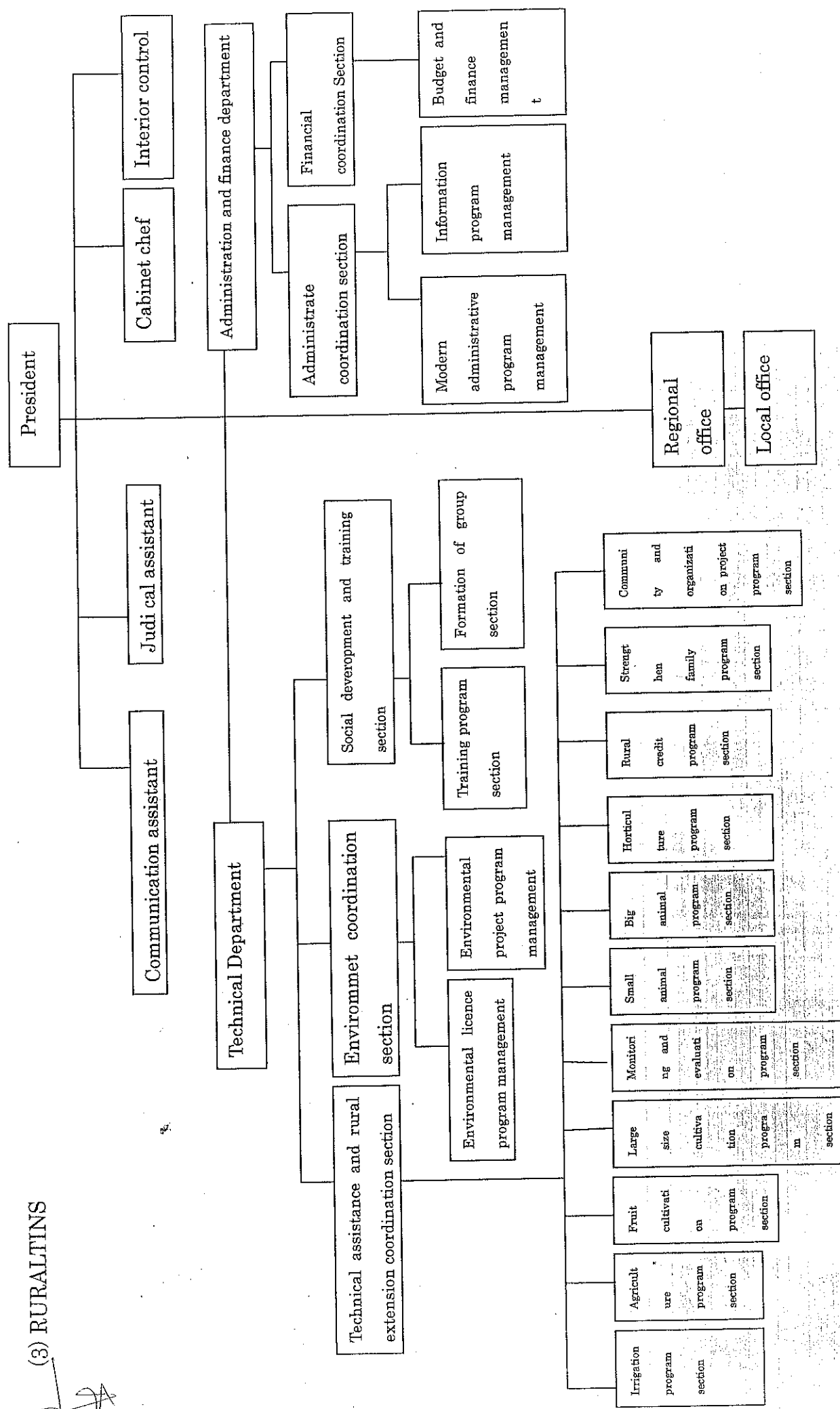
ANNEX 8 ORGANIZATION CHART
 (2) EMBRAPA CERRADOS



[Handwritten signature]

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(3) RURALTINS



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(4) UNITINS

