

Indicators for Achievement of the Project: (Evaluation Grid with Findings) : Terminal Evaluation on Panama Canal Watershed Conservation Project (PROCCAPA)

Evaluation Criteria	Check Item	Needed data and information	Findings
	Overall Goal Achievement (Prospect)	<p>By 2011, 10% of the upper part of the western watershed is under agro-forestry systems in accordance with Law 21.</p> <p>By 2011, Land use as mandated in related laws is increased to 14%.</p> <p>See 4.4 Important assumption (Panamanian government continuously promotes participatory watershed conservation making use of the achievement of the Project)</p> <p>See 4.5 (Spread Effect: Public relations (publicity), etc.)</p> <p>See 4.6 (Empowerment Level of people)</p>	<p>It is impossible to obtain the quantitative data in exact figure to prove the indicators ("10% of the upper part of the western watershed is under agro-forestry systems in accordance with Law 21", and "Land use as mandated in related laws is increased to 14%"). However, outcome of the Project is considered to appear towards the overall goal due to the fact that the farmers of 18 groups have been continuing the activities with appropriate techniques for watershed conservation in both group plot and individual farm and also that spread effect is observed even outside of the targeted communities.</p>
	Project Purpose Achievement (Prospect)	<p>By the end of the project (Sep.2005), Members of 70% of Farmers' groups continually practice more than 3 productive activities for watershed conservation in their own plot.</p> <p>By the end of the project (Sep.2005), 18 Farmers' groups have continuously practiced activities appropriate for watershed conservation.</p>	<p>As of March, 2005, 78% of members of 18 Farmers' groups are continuously practicing more than 3 techniques appropriate for watershed conservation (contour planting, alley cropping, terrace planting, rice paddies, preparing organic compost, etc.). Each individual farm is practicing approximately 3 techniques on average.</p> <p>18 Farmers' groups are currently practicing more than 5 techniques appropriate for watershed conservation (contour planting, alley cropping, terrace planting, rice paddies, establishing community nurseries, and preparing organic compost, etc.) at their group plot. 11 groups among these groups are practicing more than 10 techniques.</p>
	Achievement level of Outputs Output 1	<p>By March 2005, 80% of trainees (leading members) obtain excellent knowledge and skills</p> <p>By Sep. 2005, 95% of trainees practice the acquired skills</p> <p>By Sep. 2005, 95% of trained leaders share the acquired knowledge and skills with other members.</p> <p>By March 2005, 30% of trainees are women.</p> <p>By Sep. 2005, more than 10 courses are taught by farmers.</p>	<p>Achievement level of this output is quite large since the targeted figures were exceeded in level of understanding, practicing and expanding the knowledge/skills/techniques, practicing level of women, etc. These figures seem to show the considerable interests of farmers for watershed conservation. As for the number of the topic for training, 11 themes have been conducted.</p> <p>According to the training record, 95% of the trainees marked high achievement grade.</p> <p>100% of the members of 18 groups are practicing the technique use learned through PROCCAPA.</p> <p>All the trainees on "Agro-forestry", "Organization Strengthening", "Soil diagnosis and Gender" in 2003 at CEDES0 conveyed what they learned to other members. As for year 2004, 94% of the trainees in CEDES0 on "Agro-forestry", "Silviculture", "Organization Strengthening and Soil diagnosis" extended what they had learned through the training courses.</p> <p>The percentage of women to the whole participants in the training courses is 41% on average which exceeds the goal (30%). (For 2003, at CEDES0:38%, El Cacap:47%, For 2004, CEDES0:38%, El Cacap:33%).</p> <p>The farmers served as the project instructor on 9 courses such as "Grafting fruit trees", "Self-enrichment", "Rice paddies", "Charcoal and wood vinegar", "Facilitation", "Gender", "Food processing", "Organic compost", "Natural insect repellent". In addition to project activities, farmers served as instructor on "Improved stove", "Organic compost", "Vegetable", "PRA", etc. Facilitation for monthly meetings as well as group evaluation and the technical transfer to the newly established group, Negrita2 were conducted by the farmers since that were entrusted to APRODECA.</p>
	Output 2	<p>By Sep. 2005, 18 Farmers' Groups have held Monthly group meetings led by themselves.</p>	<p>Indicators of achievement for this output aiming at capacity development of Farmer's group are almost obtain the targeted level although each achievement level is varied.</p> <p>From June 2003, 15 groups (among 18 groups) had monthly meetings on their own. From January 2004, 18 groups (all groups) have monthly meetings on their own.</p>

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<p>Achievement</p>	<p>Output 3</p>	<p>By Sep.2005, the number of group members of 18 Groups is no less than the number in the first monthly meeting.</p> <p>By Sep. 2005, 40% of Groups' board members are female.</p> <p>By Sep. 2005, female members of 18 Farmers' Groups conduct the same activities as male members' together.</p> <p>By Sep. 2005, 90% of 18 group members have practiced, on their own, the techniques learned through PROCAPA to improve their individual plot.</p> <p>By Sep.2005, Farmers' groups conduct activities to increase their own fund.</p> <p>By Sep.2005, members of 18 Farmers groups conduct "mutual-help" activities.</p>	<p>According to the comparison the data between the present and the past, the current number of Farmers' group member as of April 2005 is 86% to that as of January 2004. Therefore, the member decreased in number by 14%. Only two groups are increasing the member in number.</p> <p>Currently, 46% of Groups' board members are female.</p> <p>The group activities are conducted by both men and women equally. The average composition of group in terms of sex is 61% male to 39% female.</p> <p>All the groups are practicing the technique learned through the project in their group plot. 93% of members of 18 groups are participating the individual farmers assistance program, and are practicing the techniques for watershed conservation.</p> <p>Although the group funds have not increased drastically, the techniques introduced by the project have allowed selling fresh products and preserves, organic fertilizers and natural repellents. The strategy for selling has been improved. And they also try to increase their group fund by some other measures such as lottery and holding festivals.</p> <p>Farmers themselves conduct the training to farmers on "Rice paddies", "Charcoal and wood vinegar". More than 80 mutual-help activities have been conducted among 18 groups for the period of April, 2003 to September, 2004.</p>
	<p>Output 3</p>	<p>By Sep. 2005, 70% of the manual are useful for farmers and extension workers.</p> <p>By Sep. 2005, 18 Farmers' Groups are satisfied with extension workers' performance.</p> <p>By Sep. 2005, 18 Farmers' Groups are satisfied with extension promoters' performance/substitutes organization.</p> <p>By Sep. 2004, the guideline has been utilized by the project.</p> <p>By June, 2004, the case study book has been compiled completely.</p>	<p>Farmers' groups are satisfied with the extension services provided by the project staff to assist the group activities. And the manual the guideline, the case study book were prepared.</p> <p>The manual has been utilized by the training courses and Counterpart personnel at field level. According to the result of questionnaire survey, more than 90% of the participants in the training at El Cacao are satisfied.</p> <p>18 Farmers' Groups are satisfied with extension services such as technical assistance by extension workers and provision of materials every week.</p> <p>Until February 2004, the 18 groups showed satisfaction with the promoters. From that date on, this activity is carried on by the facilitation and gender commissions of APRODECA on request from the project. Until June 2005, the majority of the groups showed their satisfaction.</p> <p>Until September 2004 there was the draft of Operation Guide which was used by counterparts and extension workers. For June 2005 there exists a final Operation Guide used by the project personnel.</p> <p>The case study book, including lessons learnt from project activities, progress of each group, technical information, etc. has been created and modified.</p> <p>The workshop on watershed conservation, painting competition, etc. for environmental education were conducted. As a result of these activities, almost all the participants of both children and adults showed their interests in watershed/environment conservation. Such interests are expected to the future actions to realize the watershed/environment conservation.</p>
	<p>Output 4</p>	<p>By Sep.2005, 75% of workshop participants (primary and junior-high school students) have recognized the importance of watershed conservation.</p> <p>By Sep.2005, 75% of workshop participants (Adults) have recognized the importance of watershed conservation.</p>	<p>After the workshop, 100% of the participated pupils/students become interested in taking actions on environment and gender while only 28% of them had been interested in before the workshop. 65% of the participants showed their confidence in taking responsibility for the watershed conservation of the Panama Canal since childhood. According to the questionnaire survey after the lecture on environment, 98% of the participants are interested in taking actions for watershed/environment conservation.</p> <p>According to the result of questionnaire survey after the lecture on environment in June 2004, 95% of the participants answered that they were interested in the activities for watershed/environment conservation.</p>
	<p>Inputs</p>	<p>Panamanian side</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * C/P assignment * Operational cost and materials * facilities such as office and demonstration/experimental plot <p>Japanese side</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Experts 	<p>All counterpart personnel of relevant fields of the Project have been assigned.</p> <p>Some inputs of Panamanian side was paid by Japanese side (an office assistant, a driver and three manual workers)</p> <p>Office and necessary facilities have been provided.</p> <p>6 long-term experts and 11 short-term experts were dispatched.</p>

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		<p>* C/P training in Japan</p> <p>* Equipment</p> <p>* assistance of local operational cost</p>	<p>12 counterpart personnel were dispatched to Japan for training. And 1 more counterpart personnel is scheduled to be dispatched to Japan.</p> <p>A total amount of 378,205.94 dollars as of June, 2005.</p> <p>A total amount of 831,741.76 US dollars was provided to supplement a portion of local expenditure till the end of June, 2005.</p>
	Progress of project activities	Progress of activities	Activities have been progressed as planned. See the Plan of Operation(PO) with status.
	Monitoring situation	Monitoring system	Regular monitoring has been conducted through the participatory monitoring per six months, monthly meeting with APRODECA, and weekly meeting among the project staff. In addition, farmers' groups have been conducting group activities every week, and monthly meeting regularly through which they feed back.
		Corresponding to change of Important Assumptions/external conditions	No changes on the situation of Important assumptions on PDM.
		Feedback level	The project took necessary and quick actions to respond through the communication among the project staff as well as the above-mentioned monitoring mechanism.
	Relationship between J/E and C/P	Communication status	No problem in communication between J/E and the project staff of Panamanian side. However, some Panamanian staff hold impression that some decision making was done by Japanese initiative.
Process of implementation	Relationship between J/E, C/P, Extension workers, Extension workers and beneficiaries	the process of communication and INTENDED non-communication	Communication between the project staff and farmers was quite good. Especially during the establishing stage, the Project personnel had frequently and heavily contacted with farmers by visiting communities. Over time, the level of intervention was decreased step by step so that farmers' ownership is growing. In all stages of involvement, trust between farmers and the Project personnel was accumulated.
	Involvement of beneficiaries: (In the case of PROCCAPA involvement is both the process and objective in terms of people's empowerment) Maturity level of farmers' group	Involvement level of farmers in the project. See the items of Achievement	
	Ownership of ANAM	Participation level of ANAM	ANAM realizes the effectiveness of the Project and made the plan after the cooperation period to utilize the fruits of the Project. For example, four contract-based project staff was promoted to the permanent staff. ANAM coordinated the meeting with and arranged the presentation by IPACOOOP so that farmers could get necessary information to be assisted. ANAM invited CICH meeting to the project site so that related agencies had opportunity to be aware of the effectiveness of PROCCAPA.
	Appropriate Technology	Budget allocation Qualification of C/P (project staff)	Mostly appropriate. Appropriate.
	Gender	See the 4.6 and 5.4 describing Empowerment level of people.	
	Partnership with other donors and NGO	See the 4.6 and 5.4 describing Empowerment level of people.	
	Neighbors' interests in PROCCAPA in the target communities (including non-participating farmers in group)	Exchange level of IFAD and USAID, also cooperation status with APRODECA	* Previously, the regular meeting with Triple C was held. * There are some exchange events with other donors and international organizations such as GTZ, AECI, AED UNDP. * At the project design stage, there was information exchange and dialogue with MARENA project. * Good relationship with NGOs.
	Change in external conditions	The opinion on PROCCAPA who do not participate in group and their reasons, etc. Access to the target communities, existence of serious conflict among farmers, large-scale slash-and-burn cultivation around the project sites, Panamanian policy in rural development for the target area, and	According to the interview to non-PROCCAPA group members, they want to learn the techniques although they did not have chance to join in group. The important assumptions remains the same. But access to the target communities has been improved.

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1. Relevance Are the "Project Purpose" and "Overall Goal" still meaningful as objectives?	1.1 Consistency between Overall goal and Watershed conservation (Environmental/Rural Development) policy of Panama 1.2 Consistency between Project Purpose and ANAM policy 1.3 Consistency with needs of target group at project purpose (related data is available from the first field survey) 1.4 Consistency between Japanese Cooperation Policy and Overall goal 1.5 Relevance of Project Design	Panamanian National Policy in Environment/Watershed conservation, Rural Development, and poverty alleviation in Panama ANAM's role expected in the national policy for participatory watershed conservation Consistency with the needs of ANAM Needs of Target Group (Farmers in western watershed of the Panama Canal) Japanese policy on cooperation Process of Project Design	Consistent. The Panama Canal is described as an important national asset in the Political Constitution. And the Law 21 was issued for the purpose of conservation and development of its watershed and adequate land use. The development policy in Panama articulates the following three points as major policy: 1) Poverty reduction and equity in income distribution, 2) Strengthening market economy, 4) Modernization of state. Consistent. Participatory watershed conservation is estimated important measure in the ANAM policy towards forestry conservation. There exists needs in ANAM. Although participatory methodology is estimated as crucial measure for watershed conservation, ANAM is currently accumulating its know-how in it through various projects including PROCCAPA. The needs of target groups exists. Farmers wish to learn the new techniques and improve their life. And they, after learning those through the PROCCAPA activities, are aware of their practice contributes to the watershed conservation. See 4.6 (Motivation of farmers) for related information. Assistance for improving land use and watershed conservation are consistent with JICA's policy. Environmental conservation and economic and regional equity are two of the most important areas of JICA's assistance for Panama, and the PROCCAPA is under the programs for natural resources conservation and for life improvement in rural areas. *Upon the recommendation made by the mid-term evaluation team, PDM was revised and additional PDM for the collaboration between APRODECA and PROCCAPA aiming at strengthening APRODECA. The evaluation workshop held at the time of terminal evaluation found the only output that has not been achieved yet is Output 4: obtaining and managing the vehicle, and it was observed that the collaboration PDM contributed to foster the capacity of APRODECA. *When the Project was created, political will to support the project formulation was strong due to the Japan-US Common Agenda. *Some pointed out the At the first stage of the Project, by conducting PRA, farmers had the opportunity to prioritize the techniques to practice in their life. Based on their priority, the Project introduced the technology from the package of techniques. Thus, level of adoption by farmers was quite high. Because of the improvement of road conditions, access to the places where farmers can enjoy the various services came to considerably better.
2. Effectiveness (Prosop) Whether the "Project purpose" has been achieved?	2.1 Achievement level of Project purpose 2.2 Relation between Project purpose and outputs 2.3 Important Assumptions	See the Achievement (See 5.4 Empowerment Level of people) Contribution level of each Output for project purpose (See 5.4 Empowerment Level of people) Case of hampering the project Case of promoting the project	All the outputs have been significantly contributing to achievement of the project purpose, for instances: Group organization strategy turned out to be very effective. Environmental education also contributed very much to achievement of the project purpose. No case of hampering the project was observed. Due to the improvement of road conditions, the access for farmers got improved.
3. Efficiency To what extent have "inputs" been converted to "outputs" and "outcome"?	3.1 Level of Japanese input 3.2 Level of Panamanian input 3.3 Utilization of inputs	Dispatch of experts (number, timing, etc.) The 14 techniques of agro-forestry/silviculture to be selected by farmers on their initiative (efficient techniques?) Provision of equipment (number, timing, qualification), especially those equipment/tools that had not existed in the communities but provided by the project such as vehicle, etc. C/P training in Japan (timing, number, content) Allocation of C/P (number, timing, qualification) Operational cost Quality of facilities provided Personnel Equipment	Appropriate in general. Basically, farmers are considerably pleased with these 14 techniques. Farmers learned more than these 14 techniques. Also they teach and expand even other (more) techniques than these 14 techniques to other farmers. The input of some equipment, that traditionally farmers did not have easy access to such as vehicle, electrical saw, etc. Made the progress pace higher. From the farmers perspective, those are very useful. Outcome (positive impact to their life) of those inputs was observed. Specifically vehicle contributed for farmers to participate in the training, and transport their products to the market. Appropriate in general. The opinion that selection of the trainees should be competitive base to create stronger will to learn. Mostly appropriate. 892,100 US dollars as of June, 2005 Appropriate. Highly utilized. Highly utilized.

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		Operational cost	Highly utilized.
	3.4 Management of the project	Facilitation meeting (the function that works as a technical decision-making and for the project management:), situation on how JCC are held and functioning	Project staff has weekly meeting every Monday through which they responded to any problems. And PROCCAPA and APRODECA has been conducting monthly meeting to promote its activities.
	3.5 Achievement level of outcome converted from inputs	cost performance	Appearing outcome is considerable compared with the inputs. Farmers started increasing their income by selling their products as a result of the technique practice. The most larger positive impact at this moment is the following: *they no longer have to work for cash as laborer of other farms and they can concentrate on production on their own farms. *increase in agricultural production for own consumption. *improvement in both quality and quantity, of alimentation for family members. *more time and less tiredness because of labor-saving techniques, more hope and less psychological pressure.
4. Impact What positive and negative effects, either direct or indirect, has the implementation of the project had?	4.1 Contribution level to Improvement of land use in the western watershed of Panama Canal	Achievement level of overall goal (Prospect)	See Overall Goal Achievement (Prospect)
	4.2 Unexpected positive impact	Spreading case in/out of target communities, ANAM, related agencies	APRODECA, which is an association for the producers, was established in 2001 by the initiative of the 10 farmers' group existing at that time. APRODECA is run by farmers and operated for the assistance of the farmers. This association is now legally recognized and conducting various activities. It is worthy of mentioning that APRODECA has financially been assisted by Natura Foundation for their own proposed project aiming at soil conservation and compost product (20,000 dollars for 1.5 years). They are currently operating this project by utilizing the techniques learned through PROCCAPA. A Asociación Medalla Milagrosa, mainly consisting of PROCCAPA group members, has been also receiving same type of assistance from Natura Foundation for the project that farmers themselves proposed "Agro-forestry Project for soil conservation"
	4.3 Unexpected negative impact	Incidents in target communities, related agencies (other ministries/affiliated organizations, peoples organizations)	Nothing except minor one. Traditionally free materials became commercially valuable because the society became aware of their value. Also some seemingly negative impacts for short term are appearing.
	4.4 Effect by Important Assumptions	Important assumptions affecting the achievement of overall goal	ANAM created the plan for the post-PROCCAPA project and started taking some actions such as four extension workers' promotion from contract base to the permanent status. These human resources will be utilized for the further application of PROCCAPA approach to the other areas towards the participatory watershed conservation.
	4.5 Spread Effect	Public relations (publicity) / inquiries from other farmers (non-group members), communities, People's organizations, administration bodies, research institute, etc.	Some of members of Medalla Milagrosa Association were strengthened by the Project activities which made it easier for them to obtain financial assistance from FUNDACION NATURA to conduct the group's proposal in order to practice the watershed conservation techniques and already the activities were started involving the people who are out of the PROCCAPA group.
	4.6 Empowerment Level of people (Data is available from the first field survey)	Mechanism to realize benefits	See 4.6. Farmers feel that positive effect due to their practice of what they have learned. It is difficult for them to say exactly how much their income was increased, but they actually sell the products such as coffee, coriander, nyampi, banana, etc. and receive the income as a result of the technology they learn. This fact can be supported by the fact that they do not have to work for other farms to obtain cases. The largest positive and direct impact to their life is that improvement of alimentation backed by enough and variety of harvest.
		User-Friendliness level of technology for farmers	User-friendliness level of technology for farmers is high. Farmers enjoy now more time and less tiredness because of labor-saving and productively high techniques.
		Gender	Labor burden by women has been improved because of the practice what they have learned. For example, women allocate the plots that they are responsible to the nearby house rather than to the far field for better and efficient use of time as a result that they learned the "PLANNING" well. Both men and women receive the benefit from higher productivity that make them less work. They feel that they can now save their time and they do not get tired as the previous days. [Decision-making in household] Although most of the farmers said originally men and women decide with mutual consultation, they felt gender workshop influenced them considerably. Women are willing to participate in the group activities together with men. In addition, it was reported that command level of husband became lower than previously and that husband let the wife know the husband's schedule in advance.
		Internal point of view of group members, change in farmers' consciousness	[Change in motivation] The reason for the farmers to start their group activities at original stage was mainly because they believed in the the Project personnel such as promoters, extension workers and Japanese experts who approached and tried them to persuade that farmers can learn some new techniques towards their better life. However, such a reason shifted, over time while farmers learned the techniques, to the different. The reasons for farmers to continue the activities and practices are that they understood the good points of the techniques, and that they acquired such skills/techniques to the level of the practice on their own, and agreed that group activities are quite helpful for them to practice the techniques continuously.
			[Attachment to and responsibility for forest] They learned further the importance of watershed conservation and their surrounding environment and how to conduct and behave to protect them although they knew the importance of the forest and the surrounding environment are quite important; for them even since before the Project.

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		<p>Maturity level of group</p>	<p>[Individual member's viewpoint (1) Reasons to participate in group activities, expectation to group] Learning new techniques to improve their individual farms, consequently to increase their income are the main reasons for farmers to participate in group activities. Also they pointed out the strength in group activities are that firstly the techniques are more efficient in collective practice and secondly each member can consult and ask the detail of the techniques when they can not remember well, thirdly group member receive the training opportunity that is not easy for an individual. In addition, it was pointed out by farmers that working in group activities promoted self-esteem and satisfaction of contributing to the society. [Consistency between the individual goal with the group goal] Almost all the farmers interviewed were the positive that they can realize their own individual goal by pursuing the group's goal. The reason for that pointed out are they can learn and practice together with other members of the groups. [Difficulties in group activities] When they get sick they can not physical</p> <p>[Individual member's viewpoint (2) Relationship between group activities and Techniques] Farmers see the techniques they learned are more effective and efficient if they applied them in the manner of cooperation. Farmers pointed out, as such techniques, rice paddy, alley cropping, contour farming, etc. for example. Based on this fact, it can be said that group has advantages to make their practice advanced.</p> <p>[Individual member's viewpoint (3) Relationship between individual and group capacity] Farmers think that the techniques themselves are something more effective and less burden to an individual when practiced in the manner of working together and cooperation among members rather than individual and that group can be the taker of crucial assistance such as provision of tube for water.</p> <p>[The equity in benefit distribution] All the interviewees basically feel positive on the equity in benefit distribution. It is worthy of mentioning the opinion was expressed that it is not fair for some who do not work as long as others in activities and only receive the same amount of benefits from the fruits of the activities. [Spread mechanism among members in a group of the knowledge/skills and techniques learned through the project] All the interviewees were positive on the spread mechanism among members in their group of the techniques and knowledge. The reason for that is the existence of the spread mechanism of the group that the participants of the training of their group deliver what he/she learned to other group members who did not have opportunity to receive the training. [The opportunity of sharing the knowledge, skills/techniques learned through those who are outside of PROCCAPA groups] There are some movements of creating new group on their own. For example, the group members of El Progreso in Bajo Bonito community organized people including non-PROCCAPA group member and reactivated existing community based group to practice the techniques that they learned through PROCCAPA.</p>

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5. Sustainability	Continuing positive	5.1 Continuing policy support, management ability	Land title issue has been considered in the project with MIDA. It has been decided to give the title to the small-scale farmers who are related to PROCCAPA.
	5.2 Stable budget of ANAM for project	Budget, continuing financial support	In questionnaire survey, it is pointed out that the operational budget in ANAM is not sufficient.
	5.3 Utilization of the transferred techniques and mechanism of its extension	Maintenance system of equipment and facilities Continuity of C/P at ANAM	Mostly the equipment and facilities are well managed and maintained. Up to now, totally 5 project staff (both C/P and extension workers) resigned due to the unsatisfactory remuneration and political factor. The political factor is not PROCCAPA specific issue and can not be controlled by the project. Meanwhile, some of the contract base staff were given their permanent position in ANAM. Therefore, the continuity has been kept to the certain extent in the Republic of Panama.
	5.4 Empowerment Level of people (Data is available from the first field survey)	Continuity of participating farmers to the PROCCAPA groups self-evaluation by farmers Situation of Participation for training courses/workshops, mutual helps, etc. Maintenance and management level of equipment User-Friendliness level of technology for farmers including confirmation to what extent farmers learned and obtained the technology to practice Gender Mechanism to realize benefits Internal point of view of group members, change in farmers' consciousness	The techniques can be said to be adopted by farmers. The reasons for that are the techniques are practiced not only in the group farms but also in individual plots. Also the farmers who get trained transfer those to the rest of the group members. Some farmers transfer the techniques even to outside of his/her group as an instructor of APRODECA. Farmers feel firmly that they have learned the techniques and confident in continuing them. See 5.4. The participation level for training and the mutual help is high. See the attached document. ANAM mostly maintains the equipment well. APRODECA is also generally maintains the equipment provided well. In order to do so, it charges the photocopy services for the outside of its task, for example. The commission of transportation was established in the end of 2004 to prepare the acquisition and maintenance of a vehicle on their own initiative. User-friendliness level of technology for farmers is high. Farmers enjoy now more time and less tiredness because of labor-saving-saving techniques, because new techniques are productive. Labor burden by women has been improved because of the practice what they have learned. For example, women allocate the plots that they are responsible to the nearby house rather than to the far field for better and efficient use of time as a result that they learned the "PLANNING" well. Both men and women receives the benefit from higher productivity that make them less work. They feel that they can now save their time and they do not get tired as the previous days. See 4.6. Farmers feel that positive effect due to their practice of what they have learned. It is difficult for them to say exactly how much their income was increased, but they actually sell the products such as coffee, coriander, nyampi, banana, etc. and receive the income as a result of the technology they learn. This fact can be supported by the fact that they do not have to work for other farms to obtain cases. The largest positive and direct impact to their life is that improvement of alimentation backed by enough and variety of harvest [Hope] All the participants increased their hope for their future. The reasons for that are 1) they have learned the techniques, 2) they actually improved their individual farms by the techniques they learned, 3) they increased their income and receive positive impact on life such as improvement of family nutrition, time-saving, labor-saving, etc. 4) Both men and women can work together, 5) Not only men but also women, who had less opportunities previously, can participate in the trainings, 6) they can feedback what they learn not only to the farming practices but also to various life spheres, etc. Based on all these facts including PROCCAPA contributed to more democratic environment/gender equity and improving life conditions, the farmers come to believe that farmers' group activities have been increasing farmers' hope for future. [Change in motivation] 1) The reason for the farmers to start their group activities at original stage was mainly because they believed in the Project personnel such as promoters, extension workers and Japanese experts who approached and tried them to persuade that farmers can learn some new techniques towards their better life. However, such a reason shifted, over time while farmers learned the techniques, to the different. The reasons for farmers to continue the activities and practices are that they understood the good points of the techniques, and that they acquired such skills/techniques to the level of the practice on their own, and agreed that group activities are quite helpful for them to practice continuingly the techniques. [Attachment to and responsibility for forest] They learned further the importance of watershed conservation and their surrounding environment and how to conduct and behave to protect them although they knew the importance of the forest and the surrounding environment are quite important for them even since before the Project

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Evaluation Criteria	Check Item	Needed data and information	Findings
			<p>[(Individual member's viewpoint (1) Reasons to participate in group activities, expectation to group)] Learning new techniques to improve their individual farms, consequently to increase in their income are the main reasons for farmers to participate in group activities. Also they pointed out the strength in group activities are that firstly the techniques are more efficient in collective practice and secondly each member can consult and ask the detail of the techniques when they can not remember well, thirdly group member receive the training opportunity that is not easy for an individual. In addition, it was pointed out by farmers that working in group activities promoted self-esteem and satisfaction of contributing to the society. [(Consistency between the individual goal with the group goal)] Almost all the farmers interviewed were the positive that they can realize their own individual goal by pursuing the group's goal. The reason for that pointed out are they can learn and practice together with other members of the groups. [(Difficulties in group activities)] When they get sick they can not physical</p> <p>[(Individual member's viewpoint (2) Relationship between group activities and Techniques)] Farmers see the techniques they learned are more effective and efficient if they applied them in the manner of cooperation. Farmers pointed out, as such techniques, rice paddy, alley cropping, contour farming, etc. for example. Based on this fact, it can be said that group has advantages to make their practice advanced.</p> <p>[(Individual member's viewpoint (3) Relationship between individual and group capacity)] Farmers think that the techniques themselves are something more effective and less burden to an individual when practiced in the manner of "working together and cooperation among members rather than individual" and that group can be the taker of crucial assistance such as provision of tube for water.</p> <p>[(Dependency on Administration)] The level of people's initiative turned to be not necessarily proportionate to the less level of demand to administration. When people are empowered, they come to be able to understand their reality and distinguish clearly what they can do by themselves and what they can not, therefore they have to ask authority to assist. As a result, in some cases, people become more demanding. Farmers pointed out the followings as they need assistance from administration: 1) the basic infrastructure such as construction of roads, bridges and electricity for the activities continuation, 2) regulation adjustment to treat properly those people who support and take environment-friendly actions by distinguishing not supportive people. Also they feel the necessity of assistance from external body to continue their current activities, although it is not necessarily from the government, for example, provision of water pipe for irrigation and tent materials for Bocasi. Farmers think that some assistance from outside is indispensable for them to practice agro-forestry techniques that are difficult to afford by individual economic capacity.</p> <p>[(Leadership maturity)] The leadership of the group is one of the crucial factors to see the maturity level of a group. It was observed that the group leaders have grown through the PROCAPA related activities. They feel that they were positively changed and are confident to be a leader in future because of their experiencing of the various difficulties in managing group. [(Flexible mechanism of leadership change)] All the interviewees including both group leaders and members showed the positive answer for the question whether there exists the flexible mechanism of leadership change whenever necessary. However, such a situation that the leader dominates the group and hampers the democratic decision-making in the rather stagnant group was observed. [(The equity in benefit distribution)] All the interviewees basically feel positive on the equity in benefit distribution. It is worthy of mentioning that the opinion was expressed that it is not fair for some who do not work as long as others in activities and only receive the same amount of benefits from the fruits of the activities. [(The ability on managing/fulfilling)]</p>
<p>5.5 Understanding of "People's empowerment" by the Project personnel</p>	<p>How the Project personnel' understanding on "People's empowerment" has been developed? How do the Project personnel understand the farmers' change in awareness, skill/knowledge, and group maturity, etc?</p> <p>What learned from farmers, changes in consciousness of the Project personnel</p>	<p>Maturity level of group</p>	<p>Interview revealed that observing the farmers' change both in awareness and behavior/practicing techniques is the interventionists' joy.</p> <p>The Project personnel learned quite significantly from farmers. As for knowledge/skills, the followings are some examples: 1) utilizing the moon age (phase of the moon) for planting crops and cutting trees, 2) Substituting the pet-bottle for 4 dollar sprinkler, 3) Variety of local species that the Project personnel did not know, 4) farmers know and select better than the project personnel who depends on mainly theory, the best seeds for the local conditions, etc. The interventionist reported that they were positively influenced. For example, gender equality has been promoted at home in the Project personnel' daily lives including child rearing. Also they got encouraged by observing farmers' life and learning from farmers' efforts to improve their life in spite of hard life conditions.</p>