

Schedule for the Terminal Evaluation

ANNEX 2

Date	Day	Contents		
		Evaluation Management, Evaluation Analysis	Leader, Training/Extension/Cultivation	Efficient Irrigation, Cooperate Planning
Nov. 10th	Sat.	Departure from Japan(Evaluation Analysis)		
11th	Sun.	Arrival at Damascus(Evaluation Analysis) Meeting with JICA Syria office Meeting with JICA Expert Team		
12th	Mon.	Meeting with JICA Expert Team Visit to C/P organization Internal Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team The 1st. Joint Evaluation Committee(Explanation about general figure of the terminal evaluation and schedule confirmation) Interview to C/P and JICA Expert team		
13th	Tue.	Field Survey at Rural Damascus Extension Unit Demo-Farms Agricultural Governarate		
14th	Wed.	Field Survey at Daraa Supporting Unit Demo-Farms Irrigation Research Station		
15th	Thu.	Field Survey at Hama Agricultural Research Center Supporting Unit and Extension Unit Demo-Farm		
16th	Fri.	Summary of questionnaire, Draft of performance and achievement report		
17th	Sat.	Summary of questionnaire, Draft of performance and achievement of the Project Internal Meeting	Arrival at Damascus(Training/Extension/Cultiva tion)	
18th	Sun.	Internal Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team Meeting with JICA Syria office Courtesy Call on Embassy of Japan Courtesy Call on GCSAR Interview to C/P Field Survey at Rural Damascus Demo-Farm		
19th	Mon.	Field Survey at Daraa Extension Unit, Interviewing Demo-Farm Irrigation Research Station		
20th	Tue.	Field Survey at Aleppo Irrigation Research Station Agricultural Governarate Demo-Farm		Departure from Japan
21st	Wed.	Field Survey at Raqqa Agricultural Research Center Agricultural Governarate Irrigation and Drainage Research Center Interview to Farmers		Arrival at Damascus Damascus→Hama
22nd	Thu.	Field Survey at Hama Agricultural Research Center Irrigation and Drainage Research Center Extension Unit (Attending to Seminar) Demo-Farm		
23rd	Fri.	Internal Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team		
24th	Sat.	Internal meeting (Draft of MM)		Start to Kafr Four Extension unit, Interview Demo-Farm (Kafr Four) Demo-Farm (tafas) Irrigation R. Station Damascus
25th	Sun.	Intermediate Report to JICA Office Draft of MM		(Departure; Cooperate Planning)
26th	Mon.	Finalization of MM The 2nd. Joint Evaluation Committee at ANRR (MM consultation)		
27th	Tue.	Draw out MM Draft The 3rd. Joint Evaluation Committee at ANRR (MM consultation)		
28th	Wed.	The 4th. Joint Evaluation Committee at ANRR (MM sign *preparatory day for MM consultation)		
29th	Thu.	Steering committee(Explain the results on the Evaluation) Report to Embassy of Japan Report to JICA Syria Office		
30th	Fri.	Departure from Damascus		
Dec. 1st	Sat.	Arrival at Japan		

Project Design Matrix (PDM) Version 2.0

Project Title : Project on Development of Efficient Irrigation Techniques and Extension in Syria
 Target Area: Rural Damascus, Daraa and Hama Governorates
 Target group: Irrigation engineers, extension workers, and farmers in the project areas

Project Period: March 2005 – March 2008
 Date: October 2007

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Super Goal: Sustainable irrigation water use is achieved in the whole possible regions in Syria.</p>	<p>1) Total amount of irrigated water in Syria decreased 10-20 % by the end of 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports on hydrological condition in Syria - Field measurement in the areas - Investigations/questionnaire to farmers 	<p>---</p>
<p>Overall Goal: Water use efficiency is improved, and water loss is reduced in the farmers' fields of project areas.</p>	<p>1) Total amount of irrigated water in the project areas decreased 10-20 % by the end of 2010. 2) Crop production in the project areas remains at the same (and/or improved) level as before the commencement of the Project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field measurement in the areas - Investigations/questionnaire to farmers 	<p>The efficient irrigation techniques are spread widely within the basins concerned. Farmers within the basins can purchase modern irrigation equipment easily as required in terms of quality and quantity.</p>
<p>Project Purpose: Proper amount of irrigation water is used for each crop in the project sites, through providing adequate supports by strengthened training/extension activities. Capability for promoting water saving modern irrigation is raised in the organizations /staffs concerning the project areas.</p>	<p>1) Total amount of irrigated water in the project sites decreased 10-20 % (of the same at the point before project starting) by the completion of the project. 2) Crop production in the project sites remains at the same level as before the commencement of the Project. 3) New responsible organization for modern irrigation is established. 4) Responsible governmental organizations become capable of promoting water saving modern irrigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field measurement at the sites - Investigations/questionnaire to farmers at the sites 	<p>The outcomes obtained in the project spread and are utilized properly within the project areas. Farmers in the project areas can purchase modern irrigation equipment easily as required in terms of quality and quantity.</p>
<p>Outputs: (1) Satisfactory water saving efficient irrigation techniques are established according to the local conditions in the project sites. (2) Irrigation engineers and extension workers concerning the project, are able to transfer knowledge to farmers in terms of water saving modern irrigation method. (3) Farmers in the project areas are guided so as to adopt efficient irrigation for each crop individually through providing extension services.</p>	<p>(1)-1: Manuals on design standard of efficient irrigation system and on-farm irrigation management are prepared and used by the relevant personnel. (2)-1: 75% of the trainees (irrigation engineers and extension workers) reaches the expected achievement level of each training item. (2)-2: Farmers are satisfied with the skill and knowledge of irrigation engineers and extension workers in the project sites. (3)-1: Irrigation equipment for efficient irrigation are properly installed and operated in more than 90% (or more) of the plots of farmers concerned in the project sites. (3)-2: More than 50% of farmers quantify the appropriate volume of irrigation water for each crop in the project sites.</p>	<p>(1)-1: Inspection for using condition of the prepared manuals and documents (2)-1: Achievement test and interview. (2)-2: Observation and monitoring on the farmers' opinion. (3)-1: Field observation (3)-2: Interviews/questionnaire to the farmers (3)-3: Interviews/questionnaire to the farmers</p>	<p>Farmers in the project sites can purchase modern irrigation equipment easily as required in terms of quality and quantity. Trained irrigation engineers and extension workers do not leave from their duty. Marketing condition in the project sites do not aggravate drastically.</p>

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Project Period: March 2005 – March 2008

Target Area: Rural Damascus, Daraa and Hama Governorates

Date: October 2007

Target group: Irrigation engineers, extension workers, and farmers in the project areas

(3)-3: More than 50% of farmers understands the significance of water saving in the project areas.

Activities:	Inputs		
	Japanese Side:	Syrian Side:	
(1)-1 Review past and present research activities of ANRR.			
(1)-2 Conduct a baseline survey of the project areas in which project sites are located.			
(1)-3 Conduct a preliminary study on the selection of the project sites.			
(1)-4 Prepare the detailed plan of operation of the project.			
(1)-5 Organize farmers' group(s) for introducing group water management, if necessary.			
(1)-6 Establish the (pilot) demonstration farms in the project sites.			
(1)-7 Investigate suitable modern water-saving irrigation method for the project areas.			
(1)-8 Prepare manuals and/or guidelines on the efficient irrigation techniques.			
(2)-1 Review past and present training activities.			
(2)-2 Identify needs and confronted problems in terms of training activities.			
(2)-3 Improve the training curriculum and teaching materials.			
(2)-4 Carry out the training courses to the irrigation engineers and extension workers concerned.			
(3)-1 Review past and present extension activities.			
(3)-2 Identify needs and confronted problems in terms of extension activities.			

Availability of water resource in the project areas dose not change drastically. Farming circumstances in the project areas do not aggravate significantly.

Syrian Side:

1. Assignment of counterparts personnel
 2. Provision of facilities and equipment
 - Rooms and spaces necessary for installation and storage of the equipment provided by Japanese side.
 - Office spaces for the project team in the head quarters of ANRR and in each project area.
 - Existing research, extension and training facilities and equipment.
 3. Local cost
- Project implementation cost
- Recurrent cost for the project

Japanese Side:

1. Dispatch of Japanese experts
 - (1) Long-term experts
 - Irrigation/Leader
 - Agricultural extension
 - Training
 - (2) Short-term experts
 - Agricultural economy/Agronomy
 - Irrigation system
 - Socio-economy
 - Irrigation water management
2. Provision of equipment
 - Cars to be used in the project
 - Office equipment to be used in the project
 - Audiovisual aids for training activities
 - Equipment for extension activities
 - Equipment and instrument for establishment of the demonstration farms
3. Training
 - 1) Counterpart Training in Japan
 - 1 to 2 persons a year
 - 2) Training and/or study tour of the third countries.
 - 3) Training in Syria

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<p>(3)-3 Improve the extension materials. (3)-4 Provide extension services to the farmers in and surrounding the project sites.</p>			<p>Pre-conditions: Responsible irrigation engineers and extension workers join the project as required.</p>
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Project areas: Three provinces of Hama, Rural Damascus and Dara, **Project sites:** Selected farmlands within the project areas for focusing project activities.

Pilot demonstration farms: Farmlands within the project sites being equipped modern irrigation equipment/facilities under the project.

Evaluation Grid with Findings

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information/data	Eva. Method/Question	Results
Relevance	1. Relevance of the Project for Syrian government's policy	National 5-Year Plan, Agriculture and Water Resources Policy papers, Interview with MARR & ANRR staff, Questionnaire	To confirm as to whether the Project is still meaningful along with the current development policy.	One of the important policies in the 10th Five-Year Plan on National Development which has been started from the year 2006 is to secure water resources. Saving irrigation water is in line with such national priorities in Syria. The Syrian government has been encouraging and urgently accelerating to change the present traditional or conventional water-consuming irrigation to a modern irrigation in order to conserve scarce water resources.
	2. Relevance of the Project for the needs of target group (beneficiaries)	Project Documents, Baseline Survey Results, Interview with targeted farmers, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To confirm as to whether the Project is still meaningful for the current situation of target group in the Project areas.	The effective and efficient water use in irrigated agriculture is essential for farmers to survive in the long run, then this Project was carefully designed according to such farmer's needs. Particularly the farmers who had already introduced irrigation equipment before project started, but they did not know how to save water with relevant techniques and information. That is a reason why this Project has provided a good opportunity to meet such farmers' needs, and the farmers situation and awareness does not change.
	3. Relevance of the identification and selection of target group	Project site selection Result, Project Documents, Various Survey & Training Reports, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To confirm as to whether the identification and selection of target group were appropriate.	The C/P organizations were ANRR, DoE, and lately added DMIC. The Project has been collaborated with various organizations in water saving activities, not only such C/P organizations, but also other agencies including extension agents in the unit level. Those organizations and personnel were considered as the "target group" of this Project. In additions, the farmers in the targeted provinces (governorates) were the ultimate target group of the Project. Then, this Project could cover from headquarter/central to provincial/local level, and worked on the necessary organizations and departments to cooperate together to promote efficient irrigation techniques and extension in Syria. It is notable that extension workers are front line who contact with farmers closely. Therefore the Project supported to build their capacity development, it was very effective and efficient in order to achieve project purpose. The Project targeted next 3 governorates, namely Rural Damascus, Daraa and Hama. Then, it is appropriate of the identification and proper selection as the target governorates and specified target areas, based on the characteristics of the areas, such irrigation system, water resources, irrigation modernization, crop production, etc.
	4. Consistency with the Japanese aid policy	Project Documents, Country Strategy Paper, Interview with J/E	To confirm as to whether the Project is relevant for the Japanese aid policies.	The Country study conducted by JICA in terms of Japan's ODA to Syria, states that there are 4 priority sectoral issues, such as 1) Water resources management and effective use, 2) Environmental protection, 3) Modernization of industries, and 4) Improvement of social services. This Project has been currently stated at one of the core program called "Water Resources Management and Effective Use" in the rolling plan for Syria in JICA.
	5. Others (Relevance of Project planning & Training Concept and Extension Approach)	PDM, PO, Project Documents, Baseline Survey, Training Reports, Interview with C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the Project is logical or not, and whether the Project's concept and approach were appropriate or not.	(Project focus) Irrigated agriculture consumes more than 80% of the total water use in Syria, and more than 60% of the irrigation water amount in Syria is extracted from underground. Then, the Project was focused on such groundwater areas, and properly selected the target provinces and the areas based on the baseline survey carries out at November, 2005. (Project target) The demonstration farms were carefully chosen as good representatives place with certain circumstance, like agricultural water irrigation situations. (please refer the ANNEX 9: "Characteristics of Three Project areas") (Project approach) At the initial stage of the Project, the need assessment including baseline survey was conducted to grasp farmers' need and their problems, and the results reflected into the Project component and detail activities. According to the questionnaire results, all 15 respondents of questionnaire answered that the Project design and it planning was quite appropriate.
Effectiveness	1. Achievement of Project Purpose	Field Survey Results, Project Documents & Materials, Progress Report, PDM, PO, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To confirm as to whether project purpose was achieved as expected.	This Project achieved irrigation water savings on farm level through the extension activities provided to farmers in the targeted areas, in comparison with the experimental fields in research stations. The Project could manage to train extension workers and deliver them the necessary information in the scope of efficient irrigation and optimal use of water resources. Almost activities have been implemented as scheduled (refer PO), and each Output has contributed to the achievement of the Project purpose (see ANNEX 7). (see the "4.4 Achievement of the Project purpose")
	2. Contribution of Project outputs to the Project Purpose	Baseline Survey Results, Field Survey Results, Project Documents & Materials, PDM, PO, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To confirm as to whether the outputs contributed to the achievement of the Project purpose.	This Project activities was mainly based on three (3) elements, 1) Technology (applied research), 2) Training and 3) Extension activity. Then, it was significant this Project enabled the three elements to link each other to attain the Project objectives effectively. In conclusion, such outputs contributed to achieve the Project purpose. By the way, it seems that when outputs are achieved its targets, project purpose shall be achieved logically, but the narrative summary and indicators shall be described more concisely. As shown in the "4.3 Outputs", each outputs produce is appropriate and greatly contributed to the achievement of the Project purpose.

<p>Effectiveness</p> <p>3. Analysis of the factors</p> <p>3.1 Promoting factors</p>	<p>Project Documents & Materials, Interview with MARR, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire</p>	<p>To confirm as to what are the positive factors that encouraged the achievement of the Project purpose.</p> <p>1) Good collaboration between various organizations</p> <p>2) Support by Extension workers and government strategy</p> <p>3) Timing and circumstance of the Project starts</p>	<p>The Project was carried out on schedule, but also modified with flexible manner.</p> <p>This Project involved not only the C/P organizations. But also the Project collaborated with local level to conduct effective activities, such as agricultural research centers, irrigation research stations, and agricultural cooperatives. Such close cooperation linkage between various organizations positively encouraged the achievement of project purpose. For example, the actual experiences obtained through the management of demonstration farms were effectively utilized for training and extension activities by the C/Ps. Also the experiences obtained through the Project activities were effectively utilized for the preparation of several materials. (technical manuals, training guideline, extension poster, etc) (see ANNEX 6G)</p> <p>The extension workers of extension/support units who have been assigned within the Project sites, they made great efforts to collaborate and participate actively for the Project implementation in spite of they were not C/Ps directly. The Syrian government policy has enhanced to assure the importance of saving water in irrigation and, this Project was strongly supported by the policy. This fact was confirmed through the establishment of new department, DMIC</p> <p>The Project started quite timely because not only the government initiatives to saving water in order to secure water resources, but also the rapid introduction of modern irrigation such as sprinkler irrigation. Furthermore, many farmers faced depression of ground water resource in recent years. Therefore, it was urgent tasks of saving water of irrigation for both government and farmers. Then the Project is adequate and properly implemented on right time.</p>
<p>3.2 Hampering factors</p>	<p>Project Documents & Materials, Interview with MARR, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire</p>	<p>To confirm as to what are the negative factors that inhibited the achievement of the Project purpose.</p> <p>1) Negative influence caused by drought</p> <p>2) Number of Demo farm targeted and also difficulties of farmers' mind change</p>	<p>It is not observed any crucial factors influenced to the Project purpose. However, the followings show some negative influence to achieve the Project.</p> <p>Serious drought has affected negatively in Daraa and the surrounding areas. Some farmers in Durra was affected to their irrigated land by declining groundwater level. Also, drought was influenced against the data collection on the Project sites. However, the climate change is beyond the Project control.</p> <p>The demonstration farms was selected carefully, and the final numbers was five farms in Rural Damascus, one in Daraa and one in Hama. According to the questionnaire and interview, the number of demo farm was not enough to cover the diversified in crops, soil, and irrigation method. To properly manage the irrigated land, it is constraint not only to purchase irrigation equipment by financial condition, but also to change the farmers' mentality and attitude. (Extract from questionnaire)</p> <p>It was no severe affects negatively to farmers except drought situation in few places due to the shortage of rainfall this year. The market condition was varied at time/year and places, especially influences to vegetable and fruit products.</p>
<p>Efficiency</p> <p>1. Efficiency of the Inputs</p> <p>1.1 Dispatch of Japanese experts (timing, amount, quality)</p> <p>1.2 Allocation of Syrian C/Ps (amount, quality and timing)</p> <p>1.3 C/P Training in Japan & Third Countries (amount, quality)</p> <p>1.4 Provision of Equipment (amount, quality and timing)</p> <p>1.5 Financial inputs (timing and amount)</p>	<p>Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Progress Report, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire</p> <p>Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Progress Report, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire</p> <p>Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Training Reports, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire</p> <p>Project Documents (Equipment Records Sheet), Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire</p> <p>Project Documents (Budget Records Sheet), Progress Report, Interview with C/P and J/E</p>	<p>To confirm as to whether the timing, amount and quality of the Japanese experts was appropriate.</p> <p>To confirm as to whether the Input was carried out as planned in terms of amount, and the degree of satisfaction in terms of quality and timing.</p> <p>To confirm as to whether the C/Ps training was carried out as planned in terms of amount, and the degree of satisfaction in terms of quality.</p> <p>To confirm as to whether the procurement of equipment was carried out as planned in terms of amount, and the degree of satisfaction in terms of quality</p> <p>To ask about the degree of satisfaction of the timing and amount of budgetary/operational cost.</p>	<p>3 long-term experts and 5 short-term experts have been dispatched during the Project period (8 in total: 116.0 MAM assignment). The experts have played core roles of technical transfer, and at the same time, they have taken coordinating and supervising role in order to mutual relationship with Syrian C/Ps and other related organization staff. (see ANNEX 6(a))</p> <p>Thirty four (34) Syrian C/Ps were assigned. Some C/Ps were retired and transferred, then, the successors were assigned timely. The C/Ps have been assigned as scheduled and their qualification, ability and motivation were quite high, and they have contributed to attain the necessary activities' completion. (see ANNEX 6(d))</p> <p>Total eighteen (18) C/Ps participated in Japan & C/P study tour of third countries. 10 sent to Japan, 5 to Greece, and 3 to Jordan. (see ANNEX 6(c)) Especially, the C/Ps participated in Japan made great contribution to the Project. The experience has brought the skills and information, furthermore the additional effect to deepen their understanding of the Project implementation and improve their motivation in the Project. (Extract from questionnaire)</p> <p>All the equipment (total 77.5 million Yen, equivalent to 9.87 million SYP) was appropriately provided.</p> <p>The equipment provided has been used in the various aspects of 3 activities: a) establishing of efficient water saving irrigation technique; training for irrigation engineers and extension workers, and c) providing extension service to the farmers. There is no any problem of maintenance. (see ANNEX 6(b))</p> <p>Expenses of Japanese side was 10,339 million Yen (equivalent to 1,535 million Syrian Pounds), meanwhile expenses of Syria side was 1.05 million SYP. Both sides have provided the necessary budget designed in the Project. The necessary budget and supports was fairly given by the C/P organizations and related organizations except for occasional shortage of fuel expense for cars. (see ANNEX 6(e,f))</p>

Efficiency	2. The utilizing the inputs 2.1 The degree/level of utilizing the inputs	Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Training Reports, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To confirm as to whether the equipment, personnel, and budget allocated to the Project were appropriately utilized for the Project.	The conducted training courses, extension and demonstration activities were listed. (see ANNEX 6(g,h,i)) According to the planned activities in training and extension, each activity has been undertaken efficiently and good results were realized. For instance, the Subject Matter Specialist (SMS) trainees were selected carefully from the ex-trainees of "Water Extensionist (WE)" course and they were represented from targeted Project areas. Once the SMS trainees returned to their organizations, it is expected that they will play the important roles hereafter. Some questionnaire respondents (especially in local level respondents: Q5, Q7 & Q12) stated that the training duration was not long enough, and they requested some more training courses, more related courses, and some brochures deliver for effective extension. (Remark) The Project was conducted various training courses for 2 levels of technical staff, one is "Water extensionist (WE)" and another is "Subject Matter Specialist (SMS)" irrigation. 76 in total was attended on WE training course (3006&2007), and 19 was attended on SM.
	3 Project Management 3.1 Support and management system for the Project	Project Documents, SC Record, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To confirm as to whether the support and management system functioned efficiently.	The Steering committee was timely and effectively held in appropriate stages, which promoted mutual understanding of the Project achievement among related organizations. For instance, in the third steering committee held in January 2007, the member of the committee reached the agreement that DMIC joins the counterpart alliance of the Project as a counterpart organization. (Remark) During the Project period, the committee meetings have been held 4 times (4th meetings were held in November 2007 at the time of this Evaluation).
	3.2 Monitoring system	Monitoring Reports, PDM, FO, Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To confirm as to whether the monitoring activities were carried out efficiently	As described above, the Steering committee was best opportunities to supervise the Project activities, and regular meeting among Japanese experts and the Syrian C/Ps was held. The meetings have functioning for information sharing, problem solving, decision making and also mutual friendship deeply.
Impacts	1 Degree of achievement of the Project Purpose and prospect of achieving the Overall Goal	Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Interview with C/P and J/E, Questionnaire, Interview with Farmers in project sites, Questionnaire	To expect as to the degree to what the Project Purpose will be achieved and the prospect of achieving the Overall Goal in 2-6 years after the Project completion.	The Overall goal of this Project was not evaluated at this stage due to the difficulty of the collecting data on the surrounding areas. It is required to take time to derive visible certain impacts through the farmers' practice in the field. However, it is assured the several positive impacts have been appeared during the Project period. (see also "4.3 Achievement of the overall goal")
	2. Direct/Indirect Impacts			According to the questionnaire survey and interview during the evaluation, it can be observed remarkable accomplishment and positive changes and influences as follows (Please refer the questionnaire result on "Impacts of the Project" Q11 in central level) and Q8 in local level)
	2.1 Impact on policy/institutional level	Project Documents & Materials, Progress Report, Interview with beneficiaries, MARR staff, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To expect as to whether the Project had impact at this stage positively and/or negatively.	(Establishment of new organization) DMIC was established in MAAR on July 2006 (officially approved on April 2006) to achieve the modern irrigation conversion program (2006-2015) in 2006. The Project assisted to establish and build up the organization capacity, particularly supported for the staff training. The training was effective as institutional development of such newly established directorate. (Remark) DMIC set up the branch offices in 8 governorates including 3 governorates of the Project areas, and DMIC recruited and allocated approx. 250 staff.
	2.2 Impact on technical level			(Launch of new training course) One good example, new technical training course on water saving modern irrigation was launched at governorate level by DMIC. In this training course, some trainers were the ex-trainees of the Project participated, and they gave the lectures by utilizing the teaching materials of the Project. (Confidence and experience by the Project C/Ps) The C/Ps became gradually confident to make any training plan and undertake extension activities in the Project, and as the Project planned, the C/Ps became gradually confident to make other training plan and successfully accomplish, such as training for Iraq extension workers. (Remark) The 2-week training for Iraq extension workers was conducted with the collaboration with ANWR, mainly the Project C/Ps, even though the training was not the Project activity initially, however, the training was quite fruitful with successful results. (Extract from interview)
	2.3 Impact economical level			(Establishment of new methodology in training and extension in the field level) Such as field day, practical demonstration and extensions manual, all those training and extension activities introduced through the Project were new method in Syria for the trainers and extension workers as well as farmers. They welcomed such practical methodology and approach. This Project represented as a "pilot" or "model" project in Syria in the sense of good field practice regarding to efficient irrigation. (Extract from questionnaire) (Farmers' awareness on saving water and the benefit in the field) Following the advice from the Project C/Ps and extension workers, some farmers came to be aware of importance of efficient water use, and enjoying cost savings and resultant income increase. In detail, they were benefited from saving diesel oil consumption, labor cost, fertilizer use and increasing the yield in some cases in the Project areas. (It was observed these cases in the field study during the Evaluation.)

2.4 Impact cultural/social level	3 Other impacts	Project Document, Progress Report, Interview with beneficiaries, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To expect as to whether other impacts have been brought by the Project	<p>(Awareness of the importance of efficient water use through the Demo farms' visits)</p> <p>The Demonstration farmers of the Project have been welcome of many visitors not only the Project planned, but also the other courses' trainees and surrounding farmers. They visited Demo farms and they were very interested in getting information on water saving modern irrigation techniques from the Demo farmers and also the extensions workers. They also came to be aware of the importance of efficient water use after their visiting.</p> <p>(Utilization of the Project productions)</p> <p>The production by the Project, such as leaflet and manual has been utilized by other organization. For instance, initiated by ANRR, the leader which explained the necessity and advantage on saving water and the loan program to introduce modern irrigation was prepared and delivered to the nationwide.</p> <p>The above impacts contribute to achieve the way/direction of the Overall Goal.</p>
Sustainability	1 Policy / Institution	Govt. Policy Papers, Progress & Completion Report, Interview with MARR and C/P, Questionnaire	To ask as to whether it is expected that the effects of the Project results will continue after the Project completion.	At least, the Syrian side recognized well the importance of water saving and the new mechanism of training/extension services produced by the Project, it will continue the effect of the Project. The sustainability will depend on technical, policy, institutional and financial issues in Syria based on the following aspects and observation.
	1.2 Administrative System (focus on ANRR & DMIC's role and function)	Interview with MARR, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To ask as to whether administrative and management system of ANRR and DMIC will be likely to be well organized as well as the farmers' broad recognition in Syria.	Each C/P's organization has its own mandatory role to promote modern irrigation system. For instance, GCSAR is the governmental research organization in the agriculture field. Several technical problems on the conversion of modern irrigation were identified in the process of the Project. So, GCSAR is expected to tackle these problems from research aspect. All other C/P organizations have also specific roles to promote modern irrigation with efficient water use. Under such relevant role, it is more likely that the Project outcomes will be maintained. As much as strong support by the government, all the C/P's organizations will be able to sustain and provide necessary assistance to the farmers who are eager to install/manage modern irrigation properly. However, giving the importance of institutional sustainability and water saving issues, the following should be tackled: 1) how to coordinate continuously among different organizations and central/local level structure, define and confirm the administrative and organizational structure under the reform of MARR, 2) secure the training & extension staff and strengthen their capacity building on the staffs' organization, and 3) how to promote and support farmers who are interested to
	1.3 Continuity of the political support from Syrian government	Govt. Policy Papers, Interview with MARR, C/P, Questionnaire	To ask as to whether the Syrian Government is likely to continue policy to support for strengthening agricultural research, training & extension in order to improve farmers' water management capacity	It is certain the Syrian government will provide continuous supports to promote efficient irrigation techniques and extension in order to conserve scarce water resources and to achieve government goal according to the national policy. (Extract from questionnaire & interview)
	1.4 Maintenance of equipment	Project Documents (Equipment Records Sheet), Interview with MARR, C/P and J/E	To check as to whether ANRR & DMIC will be able to do maintenance the equipment provided by the Project.	The equipment provided by the Project will be maintained well and fully utilized even after the Project.
2. Technology / Know-how	2.1 Continuity for C/Ps and ex-trainees to execute current activities in its organization	Progress & Completion Report, Interview with trainees, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To check as to how C/Ps will be able to utilize the acquired skills and experiences through the Project. Also to check the C/Ps' continuity of the Project outcomes after the Project's end.	The C/Ps and ex-trainees are now capable to carry out duties such as training plan implementation, and also undertake effective extension activities, because their knowledge have been upgraded and they have become more confident in applying the Project's activities than before the Project started. Meanwhile, the Demo farmers have acquired their knowledge and skills. In summary, the C/Ps can carry on their duties related to the Project by themselves, however ex-trainees still need some technical consultation. (Extract from questionnaire & interview)
	2.2 Dissemination of Project effects to other sites in Syria	Progress & Completion Report, Interview with trainees, MARR, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To check as to whether the Project activities or mechanism acquired through the Project is likely to be disseminated to other sites in Syria after the Project's end.	The teaching materials and training guidelines developed by the Project are useful to support future training activities in the target areas and also disseminate to other areas by C/Ps and ex-trainees. Then, the Project could accomplish and reserve the practical training and extension techniques and methods which are easily applied into the farms who needs.
3. Finance	3.1 Financial condition of MARR	Progress & Completion Report, Interview with trainees, MARR, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire	To expect as to whether the ANRR/GCSAR financial/budget condition will be stable or secured.	It is sustainable to secure the budget to the Project activities such as water saving training. To secure the budget and financial sustainability, it is necessary to commit by government for continuous supports in efficient irrigation. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to maintain the training system and the Project outcomes, special care shall be given to the ex-trainees so that they can effectively display their skills and knowledge of modern irrigation
	3.2 Possibility of securing research/training/ extension budget from Central/Province/other donors	Progress & Completion Report, Interview with trainees, MARR, C/P and J/E, Questionnaire, Relevant support organizations	To ask as to whether the financial resources for DMIC & other provincial organization will be secured for the Project activities.	The position of current C/Ps shall be stable and secured without changing their roles and/or shifting their working places.
4. Others				

Abbreviation: ANRR=Administration of National Resource Research, APO=Annual Plan of Operation, C/P=Counterpart Staff, DMIC= Directorate of National Project of Modern Irrigation Conversion, J/E=Japanese Experts, MARR=Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, SC=Steering Committee

Procurement of the Equipment

Note:

R/P: Route of Procurement (J: From Japan, L: Local, E: With Expert)

Frequency of Use (A: Always B: Often C: Sometimes)

Condition (A: Good B: Fair C: Bad)

No.	Date of Delivery	Description			Qty	Unit Price Currency	S-total	Place of Storage	Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
		Item	Supplier	Specification							
1	2005/05/30	EC Meter	TEC-JAM Inc.	EH-173	J	JPY 25,000	JPY 75,000	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
2	2005/05/30	Water Level Meter	SUJMONKEISOKUKI Corp.	WL-30BLB	J	JPY 35,000	JPY 105,000	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
3	2005/05/31	Soil Moisture Measurement (TDR)	Judi Studies & Scientific Supplies	INKO TRIME-FM2, TRIME-P20	L	JPY 354,255	JPY 708,510	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
4	2005/06/28	PDF File Scanner	Yodobashi Camera Co.	FI-5110EOX3	J	JPY 47,429	JPY 47,429	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
5	2005/08/01	Soil Moisture Measurement (TDR)	Judi Studies & Scientific Supplies	INKO TRIME-RD, TRIME-EZ	L	JPY 333,261	JPY 333,261	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
6	2005/08/31	Projector	Computer Corner	Acer PD116P	L	JPY 127,200	JPY 381,600	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
7	2005/08/31	Screen	Computer Corner	Diplomat 213cm*213cm	L	JPY 44,520	JPY 133,560	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
8	2006/02/13	Video/DVD Recorder	NEHLAOUJ & CO.	NV-VP33GC-S	L	JPY 29,876	JPY 29,876	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
9	2006/02/23	Water Flow Meter (3 inch)	Agricultural Services	3 inch Diameter	L	JPY 24,343	JPY 146,058	Demonstration Sites	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
10	2006/02/23	Water Flow Meter (4 inch)	Agricultural Services	4 inch Diameter	L	JPY 30,982	JPY 185,892	Demonstration Sites	Always	Good	Purchased by DETEX Project
11	2005/06/01	4WD Vehicle	Shoneez Trading Co.	Mitsubishi PAJERO	J	JPY 3,234,000	JPY 9,702,000	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
12	2005/05/08	Copy Machine	ALRAED FON OFFICE EQUIPMENT	Konica 7115	L	JPY 174,827	JPY 174,827	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
13	2005/05/08	Fax Machine	Actware	Canon B820	L	JPY 19,917	JPY 19,917	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
14	2005/05/12	Digital Camera	Mall Tech	Kodak CD7530	L	JPY 46,473	JPY 46,473	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
15	2005/05/12	Digital Video	Mall Tech	Sony DCR-DVD101E	L	JPY 121,715	JPY 121,715	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
16	2005/05/08	Television	NEHLAOUJ & CO.	Syronites TV	L	JPY 33,195	JPY 33,195	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
17	2005/05/08	Computer (Desk Top)	Cerberus Systems	Acer Veriton 7600GT, Microsoft Windows XP Pro	L	JPY 217,980	JPY 653,940	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
18	2005/05/08	Laser Printer	Actware	Canon LPB3200	L	JPY 34,301	JPY 102,903	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
19	2005/05/08	Inkjet Printer	Cerberus Systems	HP1220	L	JPY 35,961	JPY 107,883	Project Offices	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office
20	2006/06/01	Modern Irrigation Equipment	Al Kheirat Est	-	L	JPY 9,390,150	JPY 9,390,150	Demonstration Farm	Always	Good	Purchased by JICA Syria Office

Counterpart Training in Japan & Counterpart Study Tour of the Third Country

No.	Name of Counterpart	Field	Employment Status	Counterpart Training & Study Tour			Remarks
				Conducted Japanese Fiscal Year	Title	Duration	
1	Mr. Nasr Koki	Irrigation System Designing	Irrigation Engineer of Water Resources Management Division, ANRR	2005	Operation and Management of Irrigation Canal System	From July 4th, 2005 To December 3rd, 2005	Counterpart Training in Japan
2	Mr. Firas Salloum	Project Coordinator / Irrigation	Irrigation Engineer of Water Resources Management Division, ANRR	2005	Modern Irrigation in Jordan Valley	From December 5th, 2005 To December 8th, 2005	Study Tour in Jordan
3	Mr. Bassam Al Husein	Training	Irrigation Engineer of Water Planning and Irrigation System Design Division, ANRR	2005	Modern Irrigation in Jordan Valley	From December 5th, 2005 To December 8th, 2005	Study Tour in Jordan
4	Mr. Abdallah Khabbaz	Agricultural Extension	Engineer of Technical Division, Extension Directorate, MAAR	2005	Modern Irrigation in Jordan Valley	From December 5th, 2005 To December 8th, 2005	Study Tour in Jordan
5	Mr. Bassam Al Husein	Training	Irrigation Engineer of Water Planning and Irrigation System Design Division, ANRR	2005	Irrigation Management and Agricultural Extension in Japan	From March 11th, 2006 To April 8th, 2006	Counterpart Training in Japan
6	Mr. Yasser Muhammad	Irrigation	Irrigation Engineer of Kharder Research Center in Hama	2005	Irrigation Management and Agricultural Extension in Japan	From March 11th, 2006 To April 8th, 2006	Counterpart Training in Japan
7	Mr. Firas Salloum	Project Coordinator / Irrigation	Irrigation Engineer of Water Resources Management Division, ANRR	2006	Sustainable Management of Irrigation and Drainage Project	From June 20th, 2006 To November 18th, 2006	Counterpart Training in Japan
8	Dr. Majd Jamal	Project Director	Director of GCSAR, MAAR	2006	Development of Efficient Irrigation Techniques and Extension	From March 25th, 2007 To March 31st, 2007	Counterpart Training in Japan
9	Dr. Awandis Arslan	Sub Project Director	Director of ANRR, GCSAR, MAAR	2006	Development of Efficient Irrigation Techniques and Extension	From March 25th, 2007 To March 31st, 2007	Counterpart Training in Japan
10	Dr. Mohamad Abdallah	Project Manager	Director of Extension Directorate, MAAR	2006	Development of Efficient Irrigation Techniques and Extension	From March 25th, 2007 To March 31st, 2007	Counterpart Training in Japan
11	Mr. Firas Salloum	Project Coordinator / Irrigation	Irrigation Engineer of Water Resources Management Division, ANRR	2007	Observation about Modern Irrigation in the Third Country	From October 15th, 2007 To October 22nd, 2007	Study Tour in Greece
12	Mr. Bassam Al Husein	Training	Irrigation Engineer of Water Planning and Irrigation System Design Division, ANRR	2007	Observation about Modern Irrigation in the Third Country	From October 15th, 2007 To October 22nd, 2007	Study Tour in Greece
13	Mr. Ali Kaisi	Advisor	Deputy Director of ANRR	2007	Observation about Modern Irrigation in the Third Country	From October 15th, 2007 To October 22nd, 2007	Study Tour in Greece
14	Mr. Husein Ali Kottuma	Research	Director of Jleem Research Center in Daraa	2007	Observation about Modern Irrigation in the Third Country	From October 15th, 2007 To October 22nd, 2007	Study Tour in Greece
15	Mr. Abdelnaser Alomar	Research	Director of Kharder Research Center in Hama	2007	Observation about Modern Irrigation in the Third Country	From October 15th, 2007 To October 22nd, 2007	Study Tour in Greece
16	Mr. Abdallah Khabbaz	Agricultural Extension	Engineer of Technical Division, Extension Directorate, MAAR	2007	Irrigation Management and Agricultural Extension in Japan	From October 1st, 2007 To October 28th, 2007	Counterpart Training in Japan
17	Mr. Marwan Shikh Ftouh	Extension	Chief of Extension Division, Natural Resource Directorate in Rural Damascus	2007	Irrigation Management and Agricultural Extension in Japan	From October 1st, 2007 To October 28th, 2007	Counterpart Training in Japan
18	Mr. Bassam Al Bunni	Extension	Director of Natural Resources Directorate, Hama	2007	Irrigation Management and Agricultural Extension in Japan	From October 1st, 2007 To October 28th, 2007	Counterpart Training in Japan

ANNEX 6 (e)

Local Cost from Japanese Side

Unit: JPY

No.	Item	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006	JFY 2007	Total	Remark
1	General Affairs	0	1,658,378	1,361,310	1,447,836	4,467,524	Translation, Interpretation, etc
2	Training Course	0	434,701	724,552	1,173,013	2,332,266	Training Material, Transportation Fee and so on
3	Extension Activity	0	47,405	0	2,394,719	2,442,124	Extension Material
4	Spare Modern Irrigation Parts for Demonstration Farm	0	0	0	603,456	603,456	
5	Counterpart Training of the Third Country	0	0	0	493,674	493,674	
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
Total		0	2,140,484	2,085,862	6,112,698	10,339,044	

ANNEX 6 (f)

Local Cost from Syrian Side

Unit: SYP

No.	Item	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006	JFY 2007	Total	Remark
1	Fuel for Project Cars	0.00	307,200.00	352,800.00	352,800.00	1,012,800.00	Three 4WD Vehicle (from 2005, Jun.) and One Car (until 2005, May)
2	Expense for Project Office	0.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	105,000.00	Paper, Stationary, Media and so on
3	Furniture for Project Office	0.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	85,000.00	Desk, Chair, Curtain, Trash Can and so on
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
Total		0.00	392,200.00	412,800.00	397,800.00	1,202,800.00	

List of Productions

1) Project Report

No.	Implementation Term	Report Name	Date of Submission	Remark
1	1st (JFY 2004)	Project Document	March, 2005	English
2		Annual Work Report 1	March, 2005	Japanese
3	2nd (JFY 2005)	Progress Report 1	August, 2005	English
4		Base Line Survey	December, 2005	English
5		Progress Report 2	March, 2006	English
6		Annual Work Report 2	March, 2006	Japanese
7	3rd (JFY 2006)	Progress Report 3	September, 2006	English
8		Progress Report 4	February, 2007	English
9		Annual Work Report 3	March, 2007	Japanese
10	4th (JFY 2007)	Progress Report 5	August, 2007	English
11		Final Report	February, 2008	Japanese and English
12		Annual Work Report 4	March, 2008	Japanese

2) Report of Suggestion

Several suggestions were described in project report from time to time.

3) Technical Manual

No.	Subject	Date of Submission	Remark
1	Design Standard of Efficient Irrigation System and On-Farm Irrigation Management in English	September, 2007	English and Arabic
2	Organizing Extension Activities	Under Preparation	English and Arabic

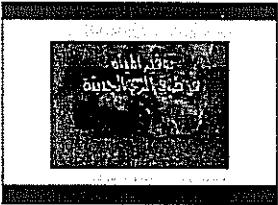
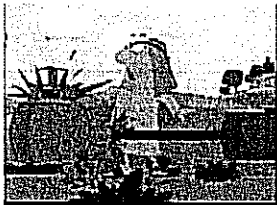
4) Training / Extension Materials

Training Materials

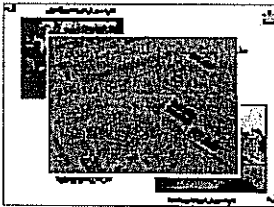

No.	Variety of Materials	Subject	Date of Submission	Remark
Training Materials for WE				
1	Power Point Presentation 1	Introduction of DEITEX Project Activities	February, 2006	English and Arabic
2	Training Guideline 1	Introduction of DEITEX Project Activities	May, 2007	English and Arabic
3	Power Point Presentation 2	Role of Water Extensionist	February, 2006	English and Arabic
4	Training Guideline 2	Role of Water Extensionist	May, 2007	English and Arabic
5	Power Point Presentation 3	Case Study of Survey on Farmers' Irrigation Amount	February, 2006	English and Arabic
6	Training Guideline 3	Case Study of Survey on Farmers' Irrigation Amount	May, 2007	English and Arabic
7	Power Point Presentation 4	Necessity of Farmers Survey	February, 2006	English and Arabic
8	Training Guideline 4	Necessity of Farmers Survey	May, 2007	English and Arabic
9	Power Point Presentation 5	Selecting Farmers	February, 2006	English and Arabic
10	Training Guideline 5	Selecting Farmers	May, 2007	English and Arabic
11	Power Point Presentation 6	Method of Farmers Survey	February, 2006	English and Arabic
12	Training Guideline 6	Method of Farmers Survey	May, 2007	English and Arabic
13	Power Point Presentation 7	Basic Information on the Irrigation System Designing	June, 2006	English and Arabic
14	Training Guideline 7	Basic Information on the Irrigation System Designing	May, 2007	English and Arabic
15	Power Point Presentation 8	Considerations for the Design and Installation of the Demonstration	June, 2006	English and Arabic
16	Training Guideline 8	Considerations for the Design and Installation of the Demonstration	May, 2007	English and Arabic
17	Power Point Presentation 9	Preparing Irrigation Schedule	June, 2006	English and Arabic
18	Training Guideline 9	Preparing Irrigation Schedule	May, 2007	English and Arabic
19	Power Point Presentation 10	Monitoring of the Demonstration Farm	June, 2006	English and Arabic
20	Training Guideline 10	Monitoring of the Demonstration Farm	May, 2007	English and Arabic
21	Power Point Presentation 11	Extension Activities in Syria	August, 2006	English and Arabic
22	Training Guideline 11	Extension Activities in Syria	May, 2007	English and Arabic
23	Power Point Presentation 12	Kind and Role of Extension Message	August, 2006	English and Arabic
24	Training Guideline 12	Kind and Role of Extension Message	May, 2007	English and Arabic
25	Power Point Presentation 13	How to Prepare Extension Brochure	August, 2006	English and Arabic
26	Training Guideline 13	How to Prepare Extension Brochure	May, 2007	English and Arabic
27	Power Point Presentation 14	Importance of Recorded Data	August, 2006	English and Arabic
28	Training Guideline 14	Importance of Recorded Data	May, 2007	English and Arabic
29	Power Point Presentation 15	How to Utilize Various Software	August, 2006	English and Arabic
30	Training Guideline 15	How to Utilize Various Software	May, 2007	English and Arabic
31	Power Point Presentation 16	How to Organize Various Competition	August, 2006	English and Arabic
32	Training Guideline 16	How to Organize Various Competition	May, 2007	English and Arabic
33	Power Point Presentation 17	Kind of Extension Activities	December, 2006	English and Arabic
34	Training Guideline 17	Kind of Extension Activities	May, 2007	English and Arabic
35	Power Point Presentation 18	Introduction to Field Day	December, 2006	English and Arabic
36	Training Guideline 18	Introduction to Field Day	May, 2007	English and Arabic
37	Power Point Presentation 19	Definition of Good Irrigation System	December, 2006	English and Arabic
38	Training Guideline 19	Definition of Good Irrigation System	May, 2007	English and Arabic
39	Promotion Video 1	DEITEX Project Activities	February, 2006	Arabic
40	Promotion Video 2	Design, Installation and Maintenance of Irrigation System	June, 2006	Arabic
41	Promotion Video 3	Preparing Extension Materials	August, 2006	Arabic
42	Promotion Video 4	Organizing Field Day	December, 2006	Arabic
43	List of Training Tools Set 1	General Stationeries	February, 2006	English and Arabic
44	List of Training Tools Set 2	Irrigation Equipments	June, 2006	English and Arabic
45	List of Training Tools Set 3	Drawing Materials	August, 2006	English and Arabic

List of Productions

List of Promotion Video under DEITEX (1)

Number of Promotion Video	No. 1	No. 2		
Title of Promotion Video	Promotion Video for the Introduction of DEITEX	Promotion Video for Design, Installation, O&M of Irrigation System		
Image of Promotion Video				
Summary of Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of agriculture and water resources - Present situation on water resources deficiency - Balance of water demand and supply - Importance of water saving agriculture - Present situation on research and extension activities - Objectives and activities of DEITEX 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present situation on underground water depletion - Importance of introducing modern irrigation system - Model of typical control unit - Model of typical field network - Actual installation work - Formulation of irrigation schedule - Comparison of good and bad maintenance - Image of ideal water extensionist 		
Prepared by	DEITEX	DEITEX		
Performed at	Training Course for Water Extensionists	Training Course for Water Extensionists		
Distributed To	Damascus	Local C/P	4	4
		Training Participants	20	20
	Daraa	Local C/P	4	4
		Training Participants	20	20
	Hama	Local C/P	4	4
		Training Participants	20	20
	Total Number		72	72

List of Productions

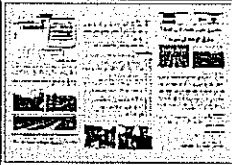
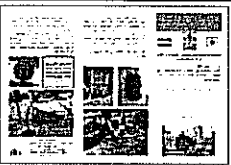
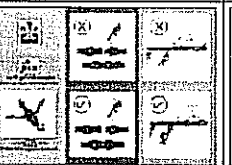
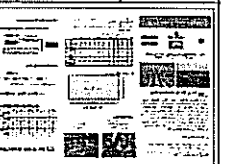
List of Promotion Video under DEITEX (2)		No. 3	No. 4	
Number of Promotion Video				
Title of Promotion Video	Promotion Video for Preparing Extension Materials	Promotion Video for Organizing Field Day		
Image of Promotion Video				
Summary of Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of water Extension System - Activities during the first training course - Activities during the second training course - Objectives of the third and the fourth training courses - Kinds and roles of extension messages - Extension Brochure - Extension Poster - Video Program - Mobile Theater - Image of Ideal Water Extensionist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advantages of modern irrigation system - How to use modern irrigation system properly' - Proper Design and Installation - Proper Design - Proper Installation - Proper Operation - Appropriate Amount of Irrigation Water - How to Apply Appropriate Amount - Proper Maintenance - Maintenance of Control Unit - Maintenance of Network 		
Prepared by	DEITEX	DEITEX		
Performed at	Training Course for Water Extensionists	Training Course for Water Extensionists		
Distributed To	Damasqus	Local C/P	4	4
		Training Participants	20	20
	Darana	Local C/P	4	4
		Training Participants	20	20
	Hama	Local C/P	4	4
		Training Participants	20	20
	Total Number		72	72

Training Materials for SMS				
46	Power Point Presentation 20	Site Investigation	June, 2007	English and Arabic
47	Training Guideline 20	Site Investigation	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
48	Power Point Presentation 21	Calculation of ET0	June, 2007	English and Arabic
49	Training Guideline 21	Calculation of ETI	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
50	Power Point Presentation 22	Topographic Survey by Using GPS	June, 2007	English and Arabic
51	Training Guideline 22	Topographic Survey by Using GPS	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
52	Power Point Presentation 23	Hydraulic Design	June, 2007	English and Arabic
53	Training Guideline 23	Hydraulic Design	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
54	Power Point Presentation 24	Determination of Pump Specification	June, 2007	English and Arabic
55	Training Guideline 24	Determination of Pump Specification	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
56	Power Point Presentation 25	Preparation of Irrigation Schedule	June, 2007	English and Arabic
57	Training Guideline 25	Preparation of Irrigation Schedule	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
58	Power Point Presentation 26	Group Irrigation in Syria	June, 2007	English and Arabic
59	Training Guideline 26	Group Irrigation in Syria	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
60	Power Point Presentation 27	Water Users' Association in Japan	June, 2007	English and Arabic
61	Training Guideline 27	Water Users' Association in Japan	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
62	List of Training Tools Set 4	Specific Irrigation Equipments	June, 2007	English and Arabic

List of Productions



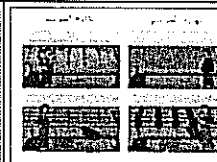
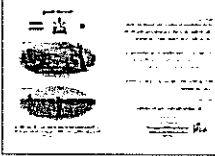
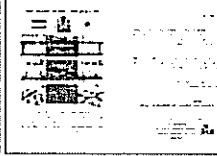
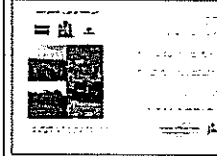
Extension Materials				
1	Brochure 1	Introduction of DEITEX Project	August, 2005	Arabic
2	Brochure 2	Timing and Method of Filter Cleaning	December, 2006	Arabic
3	Brochure 3	Proper Installation of Irrigation System	December, 2006	Arabic
4	Brochure 4	Calculation of Irrigation Interval and Irrigation Amount	April, 2007	Arabic
5	Brochure 5	Upper and Lower Stream	Under Preparation	Arabic
6	Brochure 6	Improper Irrigation System	July, 2007	Arabic
7	Brochure 7	Modern Irrigation for Water Conservation	July, 2007	Arabic
8	Brochure 8	Agricultural Loan for Modern Irrigation Conversion	June, 2006	Arabic
9	Poster 1	Typical Layout of Control Unit	December, 2006	Arabic
10	Poster 2	Importance of Cleaning Filter	December, 2006	Arabic
11	Poster 3	Importance of Fixing Rubber Fitting for Sprinkler	December, 2006	Arabic
12	Poster 4	Importance of Installing Flow Meter	December, 2006	Arabic
13	Poster 5	Importance of Fixing Emitter	December, 2006	Arabic
14	Poster 6	Saving Irrigation Water	April, 2007	Arabic
15	Poster 7	Saving Irrigation Water	April, 2007	Arabic
16	Poster 8	Present Situation of Ground Water	December, 2006	Arabic
17	Poster 9	Modern Irrigation for Water Conservation	September, 2007	Arabic
18	Technical Video 1	Installation and Maintenance of Modern Irrigation System	Under Preparation	Arabic
19	Technical Video 2	Field Diagnosis of Modern Irrigation System	Under Preparation	Arabic
20	Mobile Theater Script	Save Water for Future	Under Preparation	Arabic

List of Brochures Produced under DEITEX (1)

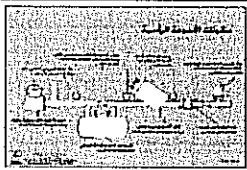
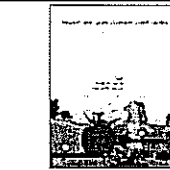
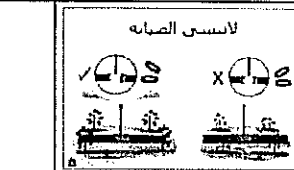

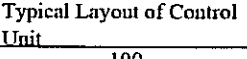
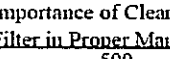
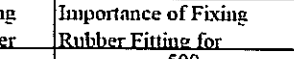
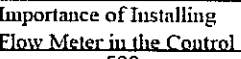
Number of Brochure		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	
Title of Brochure		DEITEX	Filter Cleaning	Installation	Crop Water Requirement	
Image of Brochure						
Contents of Brochure		Introduction of DEITEX Project	Timing and Method of Filter Cleaning	Proper Installation of Irrigation System	Calculation of Irrigation Interval and Irrigation	
Number printed		3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Distributed To	Damascus	Training Participants	40	20	20	
		Guest Farmers	10	10	10	
		Related units	150	150	150	
	Daraa	Training Participants	40	20	20	500
		Guest Farmers	10	10	10	
		Related units	150	150	150	
	Hama	Training Participants	40	20	20	530
		Guest Farmers	10	10	10	
		Related units	150	150	150	
	Others		300	10	150	500
	Number distributed		900	1000	990	1530

List of Productions

List of Brochures Produced under DEITEX (2)





Number of Brochure	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8		
Title of Brochure	Upper and Lower Stream	Improper Irrigation System	Water Conservation	Agricultural Loan		
Image of Brochure				No Image		
				No Image		
Contents of Brochure	Water Resource is Common Resource for All	Improper System does not assure anticipated yield	Modern Irrigation for Water Conservation	Agricultural Loan for Modern Irrigation		
Number printed	2,000	2,000	2,000	15,000		
Distributed To	Damascus	Training Participants			X	
		Guest Farmers				
		Related units				
	Daraa	Extension Activities	500	500		
		Training Participants				
		Guest Farmers				
	Hama	Related units				
		Extension Activities	500	500		
		Training Participants				
	Others	Guest Farmers				
		Related units				
		Extension Activities	500	500		
Number distributed	1,500	1,500	1,500	15,000 in All Syria		

List of Posters Produced under DEITEX (1)

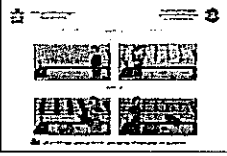
Number of Poster	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4		
Title of Poster	Control Unit	Filter Cleaning	Sprinkler	Flow Meter		
Image of Poster						
						
Contents of Poster	Typical Layout of Control Unit	Importance of Cleaning Filter in Proper Manner	Importance of Fixing Rubber Fitting for	Importance of Installing Flow Meter in the Control		
Number printed	100	500	500	500		
Distributed To	Damascus	Extension Dept	1	126	125	126
		Maslaha	3	3		3
		Unit	9	9		9
	Daraa	Modern Irrigation Dept	1	1		1
		Extension Dept	1	126	125	125
		Maslaha	3	3		
	Hama	Unit	9	9		
		Modern Irrigation Dept	1	1		
		Extension Dept	1	126	126	125
	Others	Maslaha	3	3	3	
		Unit	11	11	11	
		Modern Irrigation Dept	1	1	1	
Number Distributed	44	419	391	389		

List of Productions

List of Posters Produced under DEITEX (2)

Number of Poster	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8
Title of Poster	Spagetti Tube	Water Saving	Water Saving	Warning
Image of Poster				
Contents of Poster	Importance of Fixing Emitter at the End of	Importance of Saving Irrigation Water	Importance of Saving Irrigation Water	Present Situation of Underground Water
Number printed	500	50	50	30
Distributed To	Damascus			
	Extension Dept	125		
	Maslaha			
	Unit		9	
	Modern Irrigation Dept			
	Daraa	126		
	Extension Dept			
	Maslaha	3		
	Unit	9	9	
	Modern Irrigation Dept	1		
	Hama	125		
	Extension Dept			
Maslaha				
Unit		11		
Modern Irrigation Dept				
Others			50	30
Number Distributed	389	29	0	0

List of Posters Produced under DEITEX (3)

Number of Poster	No. 9		
Title of Poster	Water Conservation		
Image of Poster			
Contents of Poster	Modern Irrigation for Water Conservation		
Number printed	5,000		
Distributed To	Damascus	X	
	Extension Dept		
	Maslaha		
	Unit		
	Modern Irrigation Dept		
	Daraa		
	Extension Dept		
	Maslaha		
	Unit		
	Modern Irrigation Dept		
	Hama		
	Extension Dept		
Maslaha			
Unit			
Modern Irrigation Dept			
Others			
Number Distributed	5,000 in All Syria		

List of Productions

5) Contents of Extension Activities

No.	Variety of Contents	Subject	Date of Submission	Remark
1	Action Report 1	Model Field Day for Introduction of Drip Irrigation System for Cotton (1)	July, 2007	English and Arabic
2	Action Video 1	Model Field Day for Introduction of Drip Irrigation System for Cotton (1)	July, 2007	English and Arabic
3	Action Photographic Collection 1	Model Field Day for Introduction of Drip Irrigation System for Cotton (1)	July, 2007	English and Arabic
4	Action Report 2	Model Field Visit for Diagnosis of Modern Irrigation System (GR)	July, 2007	English and Arabic
5	Action Video 2	Model Field Visit for Diagnosis of Modern Irrigation System (GR)	July, 2007	English and Arabic
6	Action Photographic Collection 2	Model Field Visit for Diagnosis of Modern Irrigation System (GR)	July, 2007	English and Arabic
7	Action Report 3	Model Field Visit for Diagnosis of Modern Irrigation System for Fruit Crops	August, 2007	English and Arabic
8	Action Video 3	Model Field Visit for Diagnosis of Modern Irrigation System for Fruit Crops	August, 2007	English and Arabic
9	Action Photographic Collection 3	Model Field Visit for Diagnosis of Modern Irrigation System for Fruit Crops	August, 2007	English and Arabic
10	Action Report 4	Model Field Day for Proper Sprinkler Irrigation System for Sugar Beet	August, 2007	English and Arabic
11	Action Video 4	Model Field Day for Proper Sprinkler Irrigation System for Sugar Beet	August, 2007	English and Arabic
12	Action Photographic Collection 4	Model Field Day for Proper Sprinkler Irrigation System for Sugar Beet	August, 2007	English and Arabic
13	Action Report 5	Model Seminar for Installation and Maintenance of Drip Irrigation System	August, 2007	English and Arabic
14	Action Video 5	Model Seminar for Installation and Maintenance of Drip Irrigation System	August, 2007	English and Arabic
15	Action Photographic Collection 5	Model Seminar for Installation and Maintenance of Drip Irrigation System	August, 2007	English and Arabic
16	Action Report 6	Model Field Visit for Proper Diagnosis of Sprinkler Irrigation System	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
17	Action Video 6	Model Field Visit for Proper Diagnosis of Sprinkler Irrigation System	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
18	Action Photographic Collection 6	Model Field Visit for Proper Diagnosis of Sprinkler Irrigation System	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
19	Action Report 7	Model Seminar for Irrigation Planning	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
20	Action Video 7	Model Seminar for Irrigation Planning	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
21	Action Photographic Collection 7	Model Seminar for Irrigation Planning	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
22	Action Report 8	Model Workshop for Treatment for the Conversion from Surface to Drip Irrigation	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
23	Action Video 8	Model Workshop for Treatment for the Conversion from Surface to Drip Irrigation	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
24	Action Photographic Collection 8	Model Workshop for Treatment for the Conversion from Surface to Drip Irrigation	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
25	Action Report 9	Model Field Day for Proper Installation of Irrigation System	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
26	Action Video 9	Model Field Day for Proper Installation of Irrigation System	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
27	Action Photographic Collection 9	Model Field Day for Proper Installation of Irrigation System	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
28	Action Report 10	Model Field Day for Introduction of Drip Irrigation System for Cotton (2)	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
29	Action Video 10	Model Field Day for Introduction of Drip Irrigation System for Cotton (2)	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
30	Action Photographic Collection 10	Model Field Day for Introduction of Drip Irrigation System for Cotton (2)	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
31	Action Report 11	Model Mobile Theater for Advantage of Modern Irrigation	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
32	Action Video 11	Model Mobile Theater for Advantage of Modern Irrigation	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
33	Action Photographic Collection 11	Model Mobile Theater for Advantage of Modern Irrigation	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
34	Action Report 12	Model Workshop for Proper Irrigation Network	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
35	Action Video 12	Model Workshop for Proper Irrigation Network	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
36	Action Photographic Collection 12	Model Workshop for Proper Irrigation Network	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
37	Action Report 13	Model Workshop for Economic Feasibility	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
38	Action Video 13	Model Workshop for Economic Feasibility	Under Preparation	English and Arabic
39	Action Photographic Collection 13	Model Workshop for Economic Feasibility	Under Preparation	English and Arabic

Performance of Project Activities (at the Terminal Evaluation: November 2007)**Assessment of Project Activities 1 (Irrigation Techniques):**

Planned Activity	Executed Activity	Achievement	Remarks
1-1 Review past and present research activities of ANRR.	- The research activities of GCSAR in addition to the activities of ANRR were reviewed.	Progress percentage: 100%	Previous analysis done by the former JICA long-term expert in ANRR was much informable.
1-2 Conduct a baseline survey of the project areas in which the project sites are located.	- The baseline survey was carried out on schedule by a local consultant under supervision of the Project team. - The "target villages" which shall contain project sites, were selected based on the preliminary study. - The "target farmers" who must be farmland owners of the candidates of the project sites were selected from the village farmers lists.	Progress percentage: 100%	The baseline survey was focused more directly the attention on local organizations and farmers. Because the relationship between central government organizations and local government was not closed each other at the time, the necessary information about Project areas was collected from the line of the Project counterpart organizations.
1-3 Conduct a preliminary study on the selection of the project sites.	- The project sites were selected on the basis of the result of the baseline survey. - Field investigation and data analysis were carried out focusing on irrigation and farming, utilizing GIS data.	Progress percentage: 100%	Project sites were to be selected one each in concerned governorate. Even though the selected site numbers are not efficient, the Project attempt to represent local characteristics of each governorate as possible.
1-4 Prepare the detailed plan of operations of the project.	- The Project implementation plan was confirmed during 1st Field Work. - The "Plan of operations (PO)" was prepared in line with the implementation plan.	Progress percentage: 100%	The PO was prepared by discussions with Syrian counterparts.
1-5 Organize farmers' group(s) for introducing group water management, if necessary.	- Concerned farmers of Kafr Hour demonstration site have been guided to simple manner of group water management.	Progress percentage: 100%	To focus on farmer organizing, the Project emphasized the careful selection of the sited on demo farms. Considering the past situation in Syria that farmers are reluctant to take group activities in water use, recently new organization named DMIC has taken an alternative to promote grouping for modern irrigation introduction.
1-6 Establish the (pilot) demonstration farms in the project sites.	- Irrigation systems of the demonstration farms were designed by the Project team. - Procurement and installation of the irrigation facilities were made by the local contractor. -The irrigation systems have been maintained by the farmers under the guidance of the Project team.	Progress percentage: 100%	Demonstration farms are dependent on the existing wells and its power sources. Even though irrigation systems of the demonstration farms were modernized through this Project supports.

Planned Activity	Executed Activity	Achievement	Remarks
1-7 Investigate suitable modern water-saving irrigation method for the project areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An operation method of the demonstration farms in irrigation and farming was prepared and improved time by time. - A monitoring system for the demonstration farms was developed, and monitored data has been collected. - Several "monitoring farms" were set around the demonstration farms for the continuous investigation in irrigation and crop production. 	Progress percentage: 95%	Data on irrigation and farming in the demonstration farms and monitoring farms are collected and analyzed continuously. It is still under the process on how to convince farmers to recognize the proper modern water-saving irrigation method.
1-8 Prepare manuals and/or guidelines on the efficient irrigation techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical manual both versions in English and Arabic were prepared. 	Progress Percentage: 95%	It is hopeful that the manual is effectively utilized by the water extensionists trained within the Project.

Progress percentage: its figure shows the activities' progress according to the Plan of operation and its assignment as a whole.

Assessment of Project Activities 2 (Training):

Planned Activity	Executed Activity	Achievement	Remarks
2-1 Review past and present training activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training activities were reviewed on schedule as planned. 	Progress percentage: 100%	Previous investigation done by the former JICA long-term expert in ANRR was much informable.
2-2 Identify needs and confronted problems in terms of training activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs and problems were identified at the beginning stage of 1st Field Work. 	Progress Percentage: 100%	The Project attempted not only the needs and problem, but also linkage with the target of extension.
2-3 Improve the training curriculum and teaching materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical training curriculum and materials were prepared for the training of extension workers within the 2nd Field Work. - The prepared training tools were refined time by time. 	Progress Percentage: 95%	Two classes of trainers of "Water Extensioninst (WE)" and "Subject Matter Specialist (SMS)" were established in the Project. Training curriculum was proposed for the both training classes.
2-4 Carry out the training courses to the irrigation engineers (and extentionists).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four training courses to water extensionists were carried out in three governorates in 2006. - Three out of four training courses to the water extensionists were completed in 2007. - Training courses for WE and SMS were carried out in collaboration with Japanese Team and counterparts. 	Progress Percentage: 95%	56 and 19 trainees comprising engineers and extensionists were selected and trained in the WE courses last two years. Among trained WEs, 19 engineers were chosen as the trainees of SMS.

Progress percentage: its figure shows the activities' progress according to the Plan of operation and its assignment as a whole.

Assessment of Project Activities 3 (Extension):

Planned Activity	Executed Activity	Achievement	Remarks
3-1 Review past and present extension activities.	- Extension activities of MAAR were reviewed.	Progress Percentage: 100%	Previous investigation done by the former JICA long-term expert in Extension Directorate was much informable.
3-2 Identify needs and confronted problems in terms of extension activities.	- Needs and problems were initially identified at the beginning stage of 1st Field Work. - Efforts for identifying profound needs were also given during 2nd and 3rd Field Work.	Progress Percentage: 100%	Needs of extension expand in wide-ranging. The Project made efforts the cover of required needs as much as possible.
3-3 Improve the extension materials.	- Extension methods and materials for collective extension were improved on the basis of existing ones previously prepared by Extension Directorate. - Extension tools for individual (interactive) extension were prepared within the course of training of the Project.	Progress Percentage: 95%	Many extension materials were produced and modified during the Project period based on the requirement and the real attentions of the farmers.
3-4 (1) Provide extension services to the farmers in the project sites.	- The local-counterparts and extensionists trained by the Project have given extension service to the farmers of demonstration farms.	Progress Percentage: 100%	Suitable extension services were selected by local-counterparts and extensionists.
3-4 (2) Provide extension services to the farmers surrounding the project sites.	- Besides providing a collective extension service utilizing media and public sources, individual extension service is given to the farmers surrounding the project sites by the trainees of the Project.	Progress Percentage: 95%	Using by various tools, like poster, brochure, mobile theatre, etc, there was prepared and modified the necessary extension services by extensionists who were trained in the Project.

Progress percentage: its figure shows the activities' progress according to the Plan of operation and its assignment as a whole.

**Analysis on Questionnaire & Interviews
for the Project Terminal Evaluation**

Analyst: Akira Matsumoto (JICA Consultant)

QUESTIONNAIRE & INTERVIEWS TO SYRIAN COUNTERPART TEAM

	Assignment number as C/P	Distribution of Questionnaire* ²	Responded/Returned Numbers	Interviews	Respondent rate (%)* ¹
Central level C/Ps	14	9	8	5	8(89 %)
Local level C/Ps	13	11	11	10	11(100%)
Grand total	27	20	18	15	19(95%)

*1 These are the ratio of respondents who returned their answers of questionnaire and/or took interviews.

*2 The questionnaire was distributed to the all Syrian counterparts who have been in the position at the time of evaluation. It is not included, not distributed the questionnaire for the persons who were already absent from the position as the Project counterpart due to retired or transferred.

Also few counterparts were absent due to the long study leave or leave to Japan for the training or already retired at the time of evaluation; it is excluded to deliver the questionnaire. The deadline of returning of response was 16th November, 2007.

Methodology and Objectives of Questionnaire

The questionnaire aims to grasp the opinion and ideas through the self-evaluation of the Project stakeholders, and specify the Project performance with deep concerns.

To fulfil the above objectives, the terminal evaluation team members constructed the questionnaire. The questionnaire was made from choosing marks as well as “free answer” which has an open style in the Q&A sheet. It aims to catch the “qualitative” way of evaluation, not “quantitative” way with numerous data accumulations.

Questionnaire Process

The questionnaire was distributed to the Syrian counterparts of the Project. The questionnaire was two kinds, one questionnaire is delivered for the central level where has been assigned as headquarter, and another is for the local level where has been assigned at the Project sites.

And the questionnaire was fulfilled by the respondents, and been returned and collected during the terminal evaluation. The questionnaire was replied by few English, but most of them were Arabic and translated to English by local consultant. The replied questionnaire was confident and was analyzed according to the evaluation criteria.

Interview Process

The questionnaire was collected and analyzed by the terminal evaluation team members, and also at the same time, the interviews was arranged and carried out during the evaluation.

Due to the time constraints of evaluation study timetable, there were only some of the key counterparts and carried out with semi-structured question. The interview was conducted with individual and/or group together in order to supplement information and get more deeply concern of the counterpart perspectives and opinion toward the Project more closely.

Based the questionnaire and interview results, it is summarized as bellows.

Questionnaire & Interview for Terminal Evaluation Study

Respondent: DEITEX Central level (*Project Director, Project Manager, other chief and heads of sections*): 8 by questionnaire (and also five interviewees)

[The next signal indicates as; $\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}}$ = most answer, $\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}$ = many answer, $\sqrt{\quad}$ = some answer]
 “+” = positive or affordable answer, “-” = negative or demanding answer

1. The Project Implementation Process

1.1 Implementation of the Project Planning

Question 1: How was the project implemented?

- 7(87%) Significantly and smoothly implemented as schedule
- 1(13%) Mostly implemented as schedule
- 0(0%) Not implemented as schedule (it means slightly delay and change)

Answer:

- ✓ (+) The implementation took place through participation in organized planned manner. Without any obstacles and in scientific manner. ($\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}}$)
- ✓ (+) All activities were implemented on time. ($\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}$)
- ✓ (+) Very smoothly implemented as planned. ($\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}}$)
- ✓ (+) The Project was done well according to the plan as for the trainees or field days in addition to the field work and others.
- ✓ (+) Good harmony & collaboration with researchers, trainers and extensionist

1.2 Budget Allocation

Question 2: How was the budget allocation during the 10th National Five-Year Plan to water resources and irrigation water use?

Answer:

- ✓ (+) The water dilemma had special attention in the 10th Five years plan in which 52 Billion Syrian Pounds was allocated for the change into modern irrigation.
- ✓ (+) Regarding to the training budget, next year estimated 80 million SYP, it is increasing the budget.
- ✓ (+) New department DMIC was established at the MARR responsible for transformation into modern irrigation. In addition a budget is allocated to finance as long term loans for farmers interested to transfer into modern irrigation, it has a budget with 100 million SYP (approx, 2 million US \$) for lunching farmer loan program to modern irrigation.(some)
- ✓ (?) No specific statistical information at this stage.

1.3 Technical transfer from Experts

Question 3: Do you think that technical transfer from Japanese experts is satisfactory?

- 4(50%) Very Satisfactory
- 4(50%) Satisfactory
- 0(0%) Moderate
- 0(0%) Not satisfactory

Answer:

- ✓ (+) The experts efficiently transferred the information and knowledge. ($\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}}$)
- ✓ (+) Syrian C/Ps have learnt a lot about work organizing. ($\sqrt{\quad}$)
- ✓ (+) They are friendly and also good instructing the activities.
- ✓ (+) The massive advantage from the Japanese team was the transformation of work mechanism, thinking, seriousness, and orders through the good manner for educating counterparts.

2. Relevance of the Project

Question4: Did the Project meet the needs of Syria?

- 7(87%) Completely meets
- 1(13%) Does not meet in some aspects
- 0(0%) Does not meet

Answer:

- ✓ (+) Especially the training part was right method/approach and well organized. (√√)
- ✓ (+) The Project was designed according to the farmers' needs. (√)
- ✓ (+) The results came according to the country needs for modern irrigation and increasing awareness about rational use of water for agricultural irrigation.
- ✓ (-) The activities on training were completed meets, but for the sense of water saving, it is still needed further work (reason of "Does not meet in some aspects")

Question 5: Do you think that the Project approach was appropriate according to the target groups' needs?

8(100%) Yes 0(0%) No

Answer:

- ✓ (+) It was appropriate in a satisfactory manner. (√√)
- ✓ (+) The combination between training and extension was good, so the trained extensionist could communicate effectively with farmers. (√)
- ✓ (+) Regarding the aspect of training technicians and farmers in the surrounding area of the project, the extension activities established during seminars and field days. (√)
- ✓ (+) Certainly, the targeted group are in need of awareness and guidance in first step, more than the application of irrigation techniques which is considered as a result of awareness and extension activity.

Question 6: What are the policy and strategy of agricultural sector especially for irrigation water use? Do you think how about the relationship with the Project?

Answer:

- ✓ (+) "Water use efficiency" is government policy, so it is same as the Project objectives. (√√√)
- ✓ (+) To use adequate amount of water for various crop and satisfy the increasing demand on agricultural production, and furthermore to reach food security by using modern irrigation technology.
- ✓ (+) The new trend is to introduce crops characterized by less consumption of water. In addition to that, the transformation of all irrigated areas on wells to be irrigated by pressure irrigation nets. Therefore, we see strong ties with the Project targets.

<Supplemental information through the interview>

- ① The "Water" policy in Syria
- ② Rainfall volume is very varied at place to place, and also water erosion were problem at the mountainous area.
- ③ Main water resources are river basin where the main river run through Turkey and Iraq, and it occurs the empty to use the resources.
- ④ By the above situation in Syria, it is shortage of the water even it is utilized sewerage water, so it is very serious problem and indispensable to secure the water in the country.
- ⑤ Therefore, as its conclusion, it is an urgent requirement to secure the water, and use the water efficiently with right time and right way.
- ⑥ "Saving water" is not easy to achieve with macro/micro level. Because once the water saved for the sake of the Project efforts, other region and other individual is still wasting water, therefore it is not enough to secure the water in macro level. To attain the saving water, it is necessary to collaborate with related ministries and organization such as Ministry of Irrigation, Water resources & Agriculture as well as provincial/unit level.

Question 7: Do you think that the Project design and its planning were appropriate? Is it also appropriate of the Project modification such as changing of the Project purpose which DMIC involves as the partners in the Project? And please describe the reason below.

8(100%) Yes 0(0%) No

Answer:

- ✓ (+) It is suitable of the design and plans, such as baseline survey concluded the site situation and problem of the farmers. The training and extension activities are quite suitable and innovative in Syria due to the good combination of the two activities together. (√√)

- ✓ (+) At the start point, the Project design and planning had strong influence for performing the activities in a good way. And it is necessary to involve the department of transforming to modern irrigation as it is the responsible body for executing the government trends for improving irrigation efficiency. (✓)
- ✓ (+) The Project approach was quite new and integrated one which was not introduced yet in Syria, such as review & evaluation of training. (✓)
- ✓ (+) The modification was necessary to complete the coordination among all parties involved with water saving and for coordinating activities and unifying efforts. (✓)
- ✓ (+) It is relevant because the DMIC has the pilot role in modern irrigation.
- ✓ (+) The targets of agricultural researches and irrigation researches met with the executive authority for those researches which is the Department of transformation to modern irrigation.

3. Effectiveness of the Project

Question 8: Do you think the Project was achieved the initiative objectives?

6(75%) Highly Achieved

2(25%) Mostly Achieved

0(0%) Not well Achieved

Answer:

- ✓ (+) Most of the trainees reached the expected level, and also more than 19% of irrigation water was saved with same productivity.
- ✓ (+) Everything was fine and good achieved.
- ✓ (+) This Project was capable to achieve irrigation water savings on the level of extension fields through the irrigation programs provided to farmers, compared with the experimental fields.
- ✓ (+) The Project had highly achieved the stages targets, observations and vocational training. But the main goal of the Project would require a longer time to achieve.

Question 9: What kinds of issue were most influenced to the Project? Please choose the issues below.

8 (reply) : Relationships with related organizations

1 : Changing of weather and market condition

2 : Government policy and strategy

0 Others

* Someone replied with 2 or 3 (X) marks together.

Answer:

- ✓ (+) Good collaboration between Syrian and Japanese team. (✓✓✓)
- ✓ (+) The related organisation has been cooperating and gave all positive support for the Project. (✓✓). Every side presented necessary facilitation to secure the success of the work.
- ✓ (+) The Project was able to gap the space between research and extension through establishing a system in which all counterparts and related bodies had participated. (✓)
- ✓ (+) The government policy had enhanced on assuring the importance of this Projects targets. This fact was confirmed through the establishment of new department at MARR concerned with executing techniques of modern irrigation. (✓)
- ✓ (+) The state policy is very obvious in supporting this Projects which are in harmony of its policy and strategy.
- ✓ (-) The draught caused to dry the well in Daraa the matter that had influenced negatively on the technical aspects of the project in the site.
- ✓ (-) The climate had affected the Project negatively due to the draught which had influenced the water level, consequently the decline in water resources which had influenced the water level and caused to change the irrigation program according to what is available.

4. Efficiency of the Project

Question 10: Were there adequate in the quantity, level of cooperation, input timing and usage, etc in terms of the experts, equipment and training course in Japan which has provided by Japanese Government under the Project?

6(75%) Completely reasonable/ adequate

2(25%) Mostly reasonable/ adequate

0(0%) Mostly inadequate

Answer:

- ✓ (+) Quite reasonable and adequate.
- ✓ (+) No any insufficient or unnecessary inputs were observed
- ✓ No response (√√√)

5. Impacts of the Project

Question 11: What are the main positive impacts through the Project?

8(reply): Technical Impacts

7: Economical Impacts

6: Cultural / Social Impacts

3: Policy / Institutional Impacts

0: Others 0: None

* In total, 24 marked (average 3 each).

Answer:

- ✓ (+) Water saving, better technology transfer, better cooperation of the personnel involved with the experts, improving the skills of the C/Ps. (√√)
- ✓ (+) Some farmers could increase their incomes by saving water and diesel by reducing pumping cost. (√)
- ✓ (+) The control units in demo farms have a great technical impact to the farmers, it is rare to find such farmers who have a typical control unit.
- ✓ (+) Learning and gaining technical skills in the management of irrigation nets.
- ✓ (+) The Project had reflected also through its extension activity (meetings with farmers - Brochures & Posters) on increasing the farmer's awareness about reducing irrigation water wasting.
- ✓ (+) From social aspect: The change of many farmers stand point towards modern irrigation, many of them started to perform these methods particularly in Kafr Hour. The percentage of transformation towards modern irrigation had increased largely, the concept of saving water had improved.
- ✓ (+) Strengthening the relation between the government of Syria and Japan.
- ✓ (-) The training periods was a little short and need longer period.

Question 12: Are there any other negative and unexpected impacts? If you have, please describe the reasons frankly.

Answer:

- ✓ (-) No, apart from small problem which was out of control well dry up occurred in Daraa extension field.

6. Sustainability of the Project

Question 13: Judging from the skill and stability of the current counterpart staff, will the Syrian organization be able to continuously strengthen its institutional activities and take a leading role to distribute efficient water use, even after the Project?

7(87%) Yes

1(13%) To a certain extent

0(0%) No

Answer:

- ✓ (+) Self evaluation, it has been improving the skills through the experience with farmer contact directly, so we can continue to do the activities.
- ✓ (-) Coordinate and management is still not perfect, and it is needed someone guiding and advising us if possible to support.
- ✓ (-) It is preferable to support the efforts under the presence of Japanese experts whom they master the theoretical and practical experience.

Question 14: *Judging from the viewpoints of current and future financial conditions of counterpart organization, will the Syrian organization be able to continuously provide necessary financial sources, even after the Project?*

0(0%) Yes

8(100%) To a certain extent

0(0%) No

Answer:

- ✓ (-) Because of fund limitation.
- ✓ (?) Under the prevailing local economic circumstances that we are experiencing. But finance should go on to secure the government strategy.

Question 15: *Do you think that what are necessary steps and/or action to continue the outcome from the Project? Please describe your opinion.*

Answer:

<Short run: until the Project completion>

- ✓ Continue the activities as planned (√√)
 - ✓ Review deeply the Project activities & summarize briefly the lessons learnt through the Project
- <Long run; subject/matter even after the Project completion and/or future perspectives & recommendation>

- ✓ Expanding the number of pilot areas to include other regions/governorate (√√)
- ✓ Involving other types of irrigation systems such as modern surface
- ✓ New demo farms with larger areas
- ✓ Continue SMS training for increasing senior facilitator and trainer (+ require national task force team shall be organized and in action to set up the training in a long run basis)
- ✓ Continue the staff training support to DMIC due to the new organization and still limited capacity
- ✓ The Project should be extended to a longer period.
- ✓ Taking care of the farmers in demo farms and supporting
- ✓ Keep in touch with the relevant farmers (Continuous monitoring and follow-up necessary)
- ✓ Better to collaborate with other International Organisation such as ICARDA and ASCAD as the training/extension activities

Question 16: *Are there any problems hampering the sustainability? Please describe the reasons. Also if you have any matters you want to discuss in this opportunity, please express your opinion included.*

Answer:

- ✓ We hope that there is no problem, but we need absolute transparency for laying cooperation mechanism with the partners. We have to march together towards addressed target. (√√)
- ✓ Fertilizer application brings the problem with the pollution for soil and underground, so it is needed to cope with the problem assisted from donor country like Japan.
- ✓ It is a matter how to convince the farmers to understand the importance & advantage of saving water. It is still a long run to the farmers' consciousness to the matter, because most farmers realize the water is free and no charge. It is individual manner to save the water, so it is not control by the government, only it is the way to persuade them gradually and accept the concept and matter by farmers.
- ✓ Regarding to the matter of "Water user association (WUA)" and/or "Farmer organization", it is weak in Syria. It is necessary in some stage to secure water and utilize efficiently, but in reality it is not east task at the moment even though the underway of the process on "WUA" establishment somehow. In Syria, it is said that the irrigation facility and the management are still working without "regulation". By the way, we, Syria want to learn the good example and experience from other countries.

Questionnaire & Interview for Terminal Evaluation Study

Respondent: DEITEX Local level (*Project site: Rural Damascus, Hama & Daraa*): 11 by questionnaire (and also ten interviewees)

[The next signal indicates as; $\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}}$ = most answer, $\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}$ = many answer, $\sqrt{\quad}$ = some answer]
 “+” = positive or affordable answer, “-” = negative or demanding answer

1. The Project Implementation Process

1.1 Implementation of the Project Planning

Question 1: How was the project implemented?

10(91%) Significantly and smoothly implemented as schedule

1(9%) Mostly implemented as schedule

0(0%) Not implemented as schedule (it means slightly delay and change)

Answer:

- ✓ (+) The Project were executed according to the planned schedule in complete (training- field days - seminars). ($\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}}$)
- ✓ (+) It is remarkable that the evaluation session took place and discussion with the C/Ps at the end of each training course. ($\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}$)
- ✓ (+) Most of the works were executed according to the plan which is useful for improving irrigation efficiency and extension in the country. ($\sqrt{\quad}$)
- ✓ (+) The Project starts with quite good timing because the crucial time for Syria such as water scarcity, farmers' interest and willingness to introduce modern irrigation than before, and also the government incentive like loan launching. ($\sqrt{\quad}$)
- ✓ (+) Extension fields were chosen and the training scheme was introduced as planned to secure the success of the training plan. (theoretical and practical training)
- ✓ (+) The work marched in clear and systematic way. Difficulties and problems were solved smoothly in a successive manner.
- ✓ (+) All the extension staffs were selected to be trained as water extension specialists. Extension fields were also selected. The training schedule was designed in accordance with the plan.
- ✓ (-) Just one exception was the re-selection of the Demo farm due to some problems with the first selected farmer. (in case of Daraa)
- ✓ (-) Most phases of the Project were executed according to the plan. Except cases that have relation to the climate conditions like rainfall. (in case of Hama)

1.2 Relationship among staff

Question 2: Do you think that relationship among Japanese expert team, and also the Project related organization was harmonized and friendly?

9(78%) Very Satisfactory

2 (22%) Satisfactory

0(0%) Moderate

0 (0%) Not satisfactory

Answer:

- ✓ (+) The relation was professional based on mutual respect, and transferred in a later stage into a friendship. ($\sqrt{\sqrt{\quad}}$)
- ✓ (+) Every party respects the situation of each other. ($\sqrt{\quad}$)
- ✓ (+) The relation between the Japanese experts and the management of the Project was very friendly. This led to the satisfaction of technicians and farmers cooperating with the Project.
- ✓ (+) Obviously there is strong cooperation and coordination between the Project management and expert team. Experts & counterparts were nominated in research, extension and training departments.
- ✓ (+) The Japanese experts accepted the proposal to establish special courses on SMS training (TOT) within the requirements of developing the Project and developing the technical staff.

1.3 Technical transfer from Experts

- ✓ (+) Such field day was very effective to the farmers because such system never happen in Syria. (especially on good demonstration, open discussion & evaluation) (√√)
- ✓ (+) This Project is “pioneer” and be good achieved and advanced in this Country (in case of Hama)
- ✓ (-) We hope to move these targets and trials to other governorates.(√√)
- ✓ (-) It is required to expand the study of field capacity of some other areas, actual irrigation hours for each tree in the studied areas.
- ✓ (-) Even though the staff in two Departments trained, but further training for other departments will be needed.
- ✓ (-) The Project did not achieve all principal targets which were planned, as many farmers had traditional mentality and it is very difficult to mind change in a short run.
- ✓ (-) The demo farm was difficult to reach for surrounding farmers from far areas. (in case of Daraa)
- ✓ (-) The Project needs follow up on medium and long term to reach the technical and economical feasibility.

4. Efficiency of the Project

Question 7: *Were there adequate in the quantity, level of cooperation, input timing and usage, etc in terms of the experts, equipment and training course in Japan? Please mark the suitable choice with an (X).*

4(36%) Completely reasonable/ adequate

7(64%) Mostly reasonable/ adequate

0(0%) Mostly inadequate

Explanation: On the all above, please explain if your choice is either “mostly reasonable” or “mostly inadequate”.

Answer:

- ✓ (+) The Project was efficient from the point of cooperation time schedule, time use and transfer of knowledge from the experts. (√√)
- ✓ (+) The capability of the Project is reasonable and appropriate as from cooperation level, optimal use of time. With appropriate selection the right quantities from the side of the experts in adequate way. All those had caused to have a successful Project without losing time or necessary resources.
- ✓ (+) The execution of the project activities was systematic and appropriate.
- ✓ (-) The Project shall include advanced training courses, and other orientation courses for the remaining C/Ps and trained technicians, and furthermore the courses in neighbouring countries to exchange information.
- ✓ (-) Training was not long enough, and there is a little more provided some equipment for effective extension. (√)

5. Impacts of the Project

Question 8: *What was changed after the Project commencement in term of water use? Please mark the suitable choice with an (X) below (multiple choice are OK), and state any good example.*

11(reply): Technical Impacts

8: Cultural / Social Impacts

6 : Economical Impacts

0: Policy / Institutional Impacts

0: Others

0: None

* In total, 26 marked (differed the marking by each respondents, 2 or 3 each marks).

Answer:

- ✓ (+) The Project had multi impacts in the scope of water use.
- ✓ (+) Saving water reflects on saving power consumption and increasing the yield. (√√)
- ✓ (+) Technical: Improving technical level of extension staff and participating farmers

- ✓ (+) The entrance of modern techniques in extension and transfer of knowledge in addition to the social and cultural influence had increased the farmers' awareness about importance of rationalizing water through the work of the experts and counterparts.
- ✓ (+) Biggest benefit from the Project was technical transfer from Japanese experts.
- ✓ (+) The Project had strong influence on changing farmers' behavior and their consideration about extension field used in the Project, and they have the desire to coop with such trial.
- ✓ (+) Economic: Reducing production costs and wasted water, reducing labour costs and eliminating weeds.
- ✓ (+) The significant change of the water saving, its volume productions and the revenue, especially from cotton with drip irrigation (in case of Hama)
- ✓ (+) The Project had effective results in designing systematic manner, forming a policy to study and execute projects.
- ✓ (+) The linkage between different sections was tightened such as training and extension section even with same provincial office.
- ✓ (+) Through the friendly Japanese government support, development and acquaintance was made in the sense of human resources and its expertise. This had provided good image of Japan as state and people. (✓✓)
- ✓ (+) Environment impact through the water resources efficiency
- ✓ (+) Once attend the training, I am a duty to disseminate the knowledge and techniques to my colleagues and also to interested farmers (in case of Hama ex-trainees, DMIC staff)
- ✓ (-) In spite of many impacts on economic/environment through this Project, but it has not been influenced in social aspect so far, because the time is required to change their attitude and attention.
- ✓ (-) The impact is limited only C/Ps, trainees and demo farmers, not yet reached to the usual vast farmers in the country.
- ✓ (?) By a good demonstration in field day, most of rain fed or traditional irrigation farmers had a curiosity and start to apply the loan for modern irrigation, it will not secure whether the modern facility will be able to introduce. (in case of Hama)
- ✓ (?) Positive impact to demo farmers in techniques and cost-income change, but not yet apply into the surrounding farmers due to the difficulty of financial and social reasons.

Question 9: Are there any other negative and unexpected impacts? If you have, please describe the reasons frankly.

Answer:

- ✓ (+) No negative impacts (✓✓✓)
- ✓ (+) There are no negative impacts. On the contrary, the Project had positive economic, social and technical impacts
- ✓ (-) No except the dry off the well in Demo farm where prevented from obtaining the good results and then adopting these results for comparison with monitoring farm result.(in case of Daraa) (✓✓)

6. Sustainability of the Project

Question 10: How do you maintain and develop transferred technology and activities continuously, even after the Project?

Answer:

- ✓ 1. Maintaining training courses to the technicians, 2. Field days to the farmers, 3. Spreading water extension staff in all areas. (✓✓)
- ✓ The Project can continue using the gained expertise by the counterparts and cadre whom they have been trained and they are capable to train new staff. (✓)
- ✓ The techniques were developed and sustained under the integrated and comprehensive principal. Through executing different activities, social and economic situation have been improved

gradually with the farm family or individual income. This would guarantee the sustainability of the project after termination. (✓)

- ✓ Establishing another two demo fields with an area of 2 ha in different districts. (in the opinion from Daraa) (✓)
- ✓ The techniques can be developed through the prolongation of the Project to supply technical and financial support to cover all governorates.

Question 11: Do you think that what are necessary steps and/or action to continue the outcome from the Project? Please describe your opinion.

Answer:

- ✓ It is necessary to take some measures, particularly some media informative one such as publication with extension unit cooperation. (✓✓)
- ✓ Publishing the results that have been obtained shall be delivered to all agricultural sections in the governorate, and increasing the extension activity through media. (✓✓)
- ✓ Governmental measures would be necessary for the purpose of running the results of the Project on the ground. (✓✓)
- ✓ It is possible to develop techniques to supply technical support to all areas.
- ✓ It is required to modify and also supplement the training material and manual.
- ✓ Deliver more and more materials and brochures to extensionist and farmers over the Province

Question 12: Are there any problems hampering the sustainability? Please describe the reasons. Also if you have any matters you want to discuss in this opportunity, please express your opinion included.

Answer:

- ✓ No. The commitment of the project stakeholders on execution. (✓)
- ✓ There are no problems hampering the sustainability of the Project. (✓)
- ✓ Further publicity of the Project and its activities can be done through extension unit and TV.
- ✓ No problems hampering the sustainability of the Project. If some occurred, it will be solved smoothly and treated to reach the project achievements.
- ✓ I don't think that there is any problem that can disturb the Project, unless that the general management of GCCR has no desire to prolong this Project.

<Any other comment/recommendation>

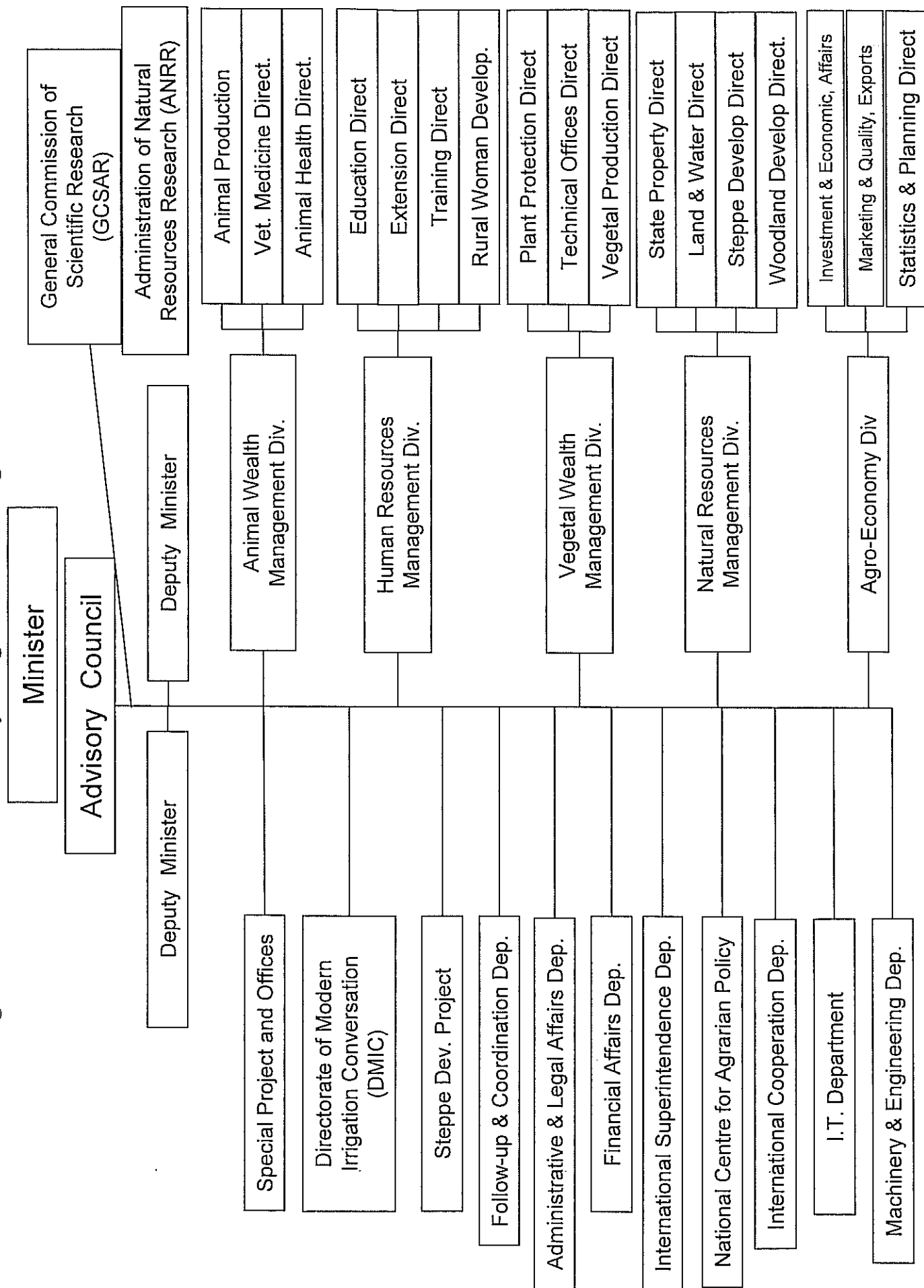
- ✓ Need more demo farm within the different categorized areas (such as soil, crop, climate and labor pattern because of the diversity with the nature & farming system) (✓✓✓)
- ✓ Willing to undertake other subject training besides on the water irrigation techniques. (✓✓)
- ✓ More training needed in numbers and new opportunity (✓)
- ✓ The Project is required to increase training courses for technicians and farmers separately.
- ✓ More training for trainers (TOT)
- ✓ Highly appreciate to continue of the Project and recommend more integrated approach including social perspectives (in case of Hama)
- ✓ Need of aftercare of this Project, it means to continue conducting training and also monitoring demo farm in order to expand the benefit more and more & inspect the performance of demo and other farmers
- ✓ To emphasize more rural women (gender perspective) such as training of agricultural marketing and specific crop farming for women (in case of Daraa)
- ✓ More training needed focuses on empowerment of the farmers, especially for women targeted including handcraft course and social/educational subjects
- ✓ Exchange the experiences and knowhow with other area and also other countries

Characteristics of Three (3) Project Areas

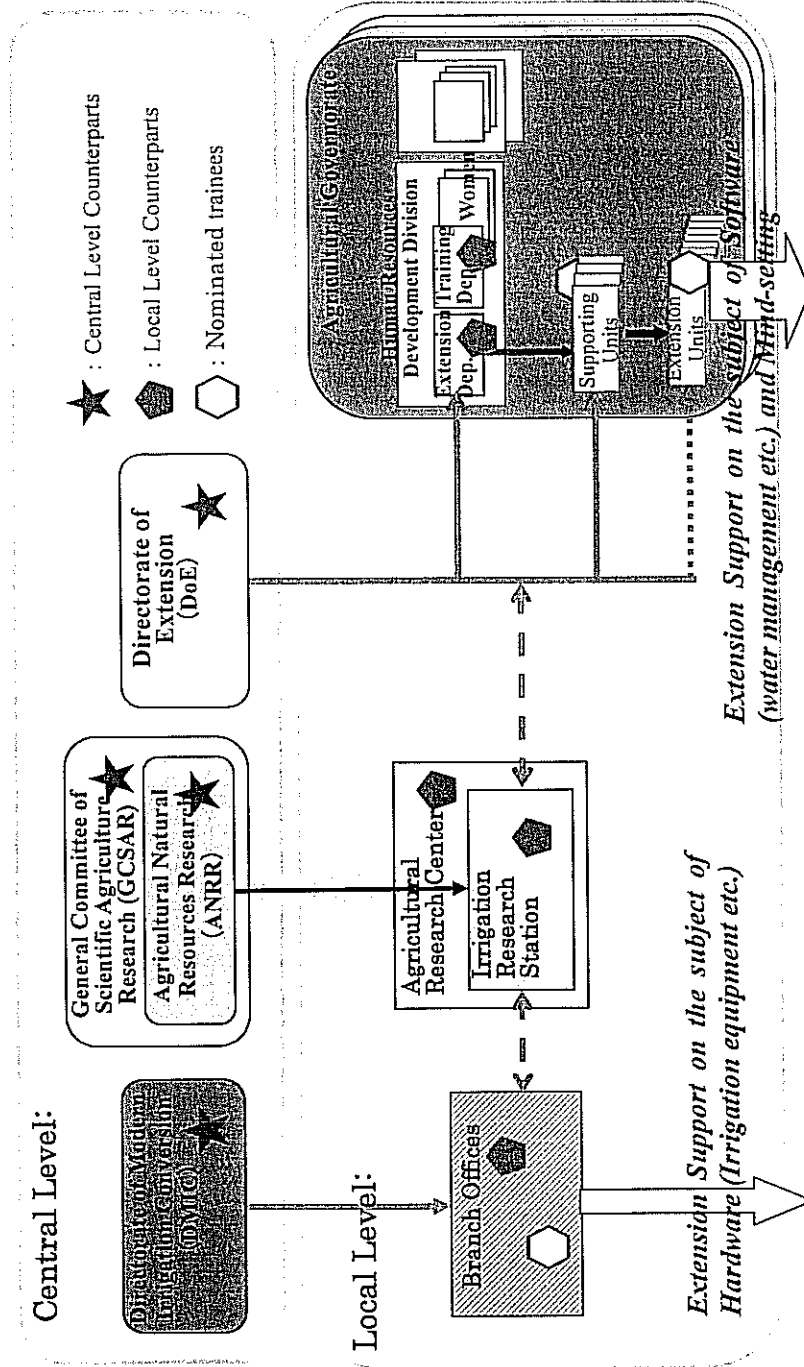
	Rural Damascus	Daraa	Hama
Major Crops Cultivated	Fruit Crops such as Olive, Apple and Apricot	Vegetable Crops such as Tomato, Watermelon and Eggplant	Field Crops such as Cotton, Potato and Sugar Beet
Land Holding Size	Small to Middle (0 – 10 ha)	Middle (2 – 10 ha)	Middle to Large (2 – 30 ha)
Major Irrigation System	Drip Irrigation System (Drip Emitter)	Drip Irrigation System (GR Pipe)	Sprinkler Irrigation System
Water Resources (Well Irrigated/Total Irrigated)	69.8%	38.9%	82.1%
Irrigation % (Total Irrigated/Total Cultivated)	52.3%	15.1%	21.3%
Irrigation Modernization (Modern Irrigated/Total Irrigated)	19.4%	48.9%	50.2%
Drip Area/Sprinkler Area	6.53	3.07	0.06

Organization Chart of Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

ANNEX10



Concerned Organizations and Assignment of Counterparts For DEITEX Project



質問票及びインタビュー調査にかかる分析結果

シリア国側 C/P への質問票&インタビュー

	C/P 総数	質問票配布数*2	回答/回収数	インタビュー	回答率(%)*1
中央レベル C/Ps	14	9	8	5	8 (89 %)
現場レベル C/Ps	13	11	11	10	11(100%)
総計	27	20	19	15	19 (95%)

*1 質問票ないしインタビューに応じた回答者の総回答率（質問票及びインタビュー双方で回答を得た者は重複するため、カウントは1回のみ）

*2 質問票は評価実施時に C/P であった者全員へ配布。既に退職あるいは移動でプロジェクトの C/P の地位にない者には配布せず。さらに、本邦研修前あるいは研修中で配布が困難な C/P にも配布せず。なお、本質問票の回答期限は 2007 年 11 月 16 日とした。

質問手法及びその目的

プロジェクトに深く関係する組織や人から、各意見やアイデアを伺うため、あるいはプロジェクトの達成状況をより詳しく知るため、本質問票は事前に終了時評価調査団によって作成されたものである。

質問票は、Q&A 設問回答方式で、マーク式あるいは自由回答の 2 種類からなる。

あくまで本質問票は、定量化を目的とするものではなく、定性的な観点から行われるものである。

質問実施までのプロセス

本質問票は、プロジェクトのシリア人 C/P に対して手渡され、1 部はダマスカスに配置された中央レベルの C/P に対して、もう 1 部はプロジェクトサイト（3 県）の現場レベルの C/P に対して配布された。

本質問票は、回答者によって全設問回答が記入され、終了時評価調査中に回収された。本質問票回答は一部英語での回答であったが、ほとんどがアラビア語での回答であったため、ローカルコンサルタントによって英語に翻訳された。質問票は評価 5 項目に沿って分析されたが、各質問票は部外秘扱いである。

インタビュープロセス

終了時評価調査団によって、質問票は回収され分析された。同時に並行してインタビューも日程調整されて、評価中に実施された。終了時評価調査の日程上の制約から、C/P 全員に対してインタビューは不可能でもあり、主要メンバーに対してのみ実施された。インタビューは、プロジェクトに関する追加的な情報や個々の意見をより深く聴取する目的で、個別面談あるいは集団面談の形で行われた。

質問票&インタビューの結果要約は以下のとおり。

終了時評価における質問票&インタビュー

質問票回答者：DEITEX 中央レベル C/Ps (*Project Director, Project Manager, other chief and heads of sections*) : 8 名 (+インタビュー回答者 5 名)

[記号√は次のことを示す; √√= 大多数の回答, √= 数多くの回答, √= 数名の回答]

“+”= ポジティブないしプラスの回答, “-”= ネガティブないし批判的な回答

1. プロジェクトの実施プロセス

1.1 プロジェクト計画の遂行

設問 1：プロジェクトは計画どおり遂行されたか？

7 (87%) 計画どおり、円滑にすべて遂行 1 (13%) 計画どおり、ほぼ遂行

0 (0%) 計画どおりには遂行できず (遅れや計画変更あり)

回答：

- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは計画どおり、関係者の協力の元、円滑に遂行された。障害や問題は特になし(√√√)
- ✓ (+) すべての活動は時間どおり遂行した(√√)
- ✓ (+) 非常に円滑で、計画どおりの遂行であった(√√√)
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは、研修を始め、現場でのフィールド・デイ等すべて計画どおりであった
- ✓ (+) 研究者、研修講師、それに普及員との協力、調和が取れていた

1.2 予算執行

設問 2：国家 10 カ年計画における水資源及び灌漑水利用に対する予算配分はどうであったか？

回答：

- ✓ (+) 国家 10 カ年計画にて水の問題は重要課題であり、近代化灌漑を進めるにあたって 520 億 SYP を投じている
- ✓ (+) 来年度、増額され、約 8,000 万 SYP 相当の研修予算が組まれている
- ✓ (+) 近代化灌漑を推進する担当新部局である DMIC が農業省内に設立された。さらに、近代化灌漑への転換を行う農家に対する長期融資の予算も約 1 億 SYP (約 200 万 US\$) 組まれた(√)
- ✓ (?) 現時点では、現状を示す統計資料は特にない

1.3 日本人専門家からの技術移転

設問 3：日本人専門家からの技術移転は十分に満足の行くものでしたか？

4 (50%) 大変満足 4 (50%) 満足 0 (0%) 普通 0 (0%) 満足していない

回答：

- ✓ (+) 専門家は効率的に情報や知識を移転した(√√√)
- ✓ (+) シリア C/P は、業務に関して多くのことを学んだ(√)
- ✓ (+) 専門家は親身的であり、かつ活動をうまく誘導してくれた

- ✓ (+) 日本人チームの C/P に対する優位性は、作業行動、思考力、まじめさ、それに秩序にあった

2. プロジェクトの妥当性

設問 4: プロジェクトはシリア国のニーズに合致していたか?

7 (87%) 完全に一致 1 (13%) ほぼ一致 (一部一致せず) 0 (0%) 一致していない

回答:

- ✓ (+) 特に研修は手法、アプローチの点、さらに運営の点で素晴らしかった (√√)
- ✓ (+) 農家のニーズに合致してプロジェクトはデザインされていた (√)
- ✓ (+) 近代化灌漑のニーズや、農業灌漑における水の有効利用に関する意識向上に合っていた
- ✓ (-) 研修活動は完全に合致していたものの、節水の意識までには至らず、更なる活動が必要

設問 5: ターゲットグループのニーズにとって、プロジェクトのアプローチは妥当であったか?

8 (100%) はい 0 (0%) いいえ

回答:

- ✓ (+) 大変満足のいく妥当なものであった (√√)
- ✓ (+) 研修と普及の組み合わせは非常に良く、その結果、研修を受講した普及員は農家と効果的に連絡を取り、指導できるようになった (√)
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトで対象とした地域周辺の普及員や農家は、セミナーやフィールド・デイといった普及活動を通して活性化し、結びつきが強まった (√)
- ✓ (+) ターゲットグループは当初、意識変容や指導の必要性があったが、普及活動をはじめ、プロジェクトでの様々な活動を通じて灌漑技術の適用を行えるようになった

設問 6: 農業分野とりわけ灌漑水利用に係る政策や戦略はどんなものでしたか? プロジェクトとの関係についてお答えください。

回答:

- ✓ (+) “水の有効利用”は政府の施策であり、プロジェクトの目的と一致している (√√√)
- ✓ (+) 多様な作物に対して適切な水を利用する事、農業生産を上げるために必要な需要の増加に応えること、さらに近代化灌漑技術を用いた食糧安全保障の達成が、政府の戦略である
- ✓ (+) 新しい傾向として、水をあまり消費しない作物の導入があり、更に井戸のある灌漑地に灌漑システムを導入することがあるが、これはプロジェクトと深く結びついている

設問 7: プロジェクトのデザインや計画は適切であったと思いますか? また例えば、DMIC がプロジェクトの C/P 機関として位置づけられたように、プロジェクト目標の変更を伴う計画修正は適切であったと思いますか?

8 (100%) はい 0 (0%) いいえ

回答:

- ✓ (+) サイトの状況や農家の問題を調査分析したベースライン調査を始めとして、プロジェクトのデザインや計画は適切であった。研修や普及活動も大変適切であり、両者を結びつけたことはシリア国にとって画期的なことであった (√√)

- ✓ (+) プロジェクト開始時に、そのデザインや計画は活動の確実な実施向かって適切に描かれていた。更に、近代化灌漑を導入するにあたっては、効率的な灌漑実施を推進する管轄関係機関を巻き込んでいる (√)
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトのアプローチ、例えば研修のレビューや評価は、シリア国にとって今までになかったものであり、包括的なものであった (√)
- ✓ (+) 計画修正は、節水に関する諸機関との連携や調整を行うにあたって不可欠なものであった (√)
- ✓ (+) DMIC は近代化灌漑にあたって推進役であることから適切である
- ✓ (+) 農業研究所や灌漑研究所のターゲットと、近代化灌漑を推進する部署である実施機関のターゲットは同じものである

3. プロジェクトの有効性

設問 8：プロジェクトは当初の目標を達成できたと思えますか？

6 (75%) 達成度は非常に高い 2 (25%) ほぼ達成 0 (0%) あまり達成していない

回答：

- ✓ (+) 研修生のほとんどは合格レベルに達しており、更に、プロジェクト活動の結果、作物生産性もほぼ変わらず、19%以上もの灌漑節水が達成できた
- ✓ (+) すべて順調で、非常に高い達成度
- ✓ (+) 本プロジェクトは農家への普及活動を通して、研究所での試験レベルではなく、圃場レベルでの節水灌漑の達成を可能にした
- ✓ (+) ターゲットや圃場観察、それに研修と、プロジェクトが主眼とするものはどれも高い達成度である。しかしながら、プロジェクトの主目標を達成するにはまだ時間が必要である

設問 9：プロジェクトにもっとも大きな影響を与えた要因は何でしたか？

8 (回答数)：関係機関との連携、協力関係

1：気候や市場条件の変化

2：政府の政策や戦略

0：その他 * 回答の内、何人かは2あるいは3の複数回答あり

回答：

- ✓ (+) シリア国側と日本国側チームとの良い関係 (√√)
- ✓ (+) 関係する諸機関の協力とプロジェクトへの強い支援体制 (√√)。業務を成功させるため必要な調整機能を各自が果たしたこと
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトによって研究と普及とのギャップを埋めることができ、すべての C/P や関係機関が協力し合った
- ✓ (+) 本プロジェクト目標の重要性を政府の政策が後押しした (√)
- ✓ (+) 政府の政策や戦略によってプロジェクトを支援できた
- ✓ (-) 旱魃によってダラ地域での井戸の枯水を引き起こし、技術面にもマイナスの影響を及ぼした
- ✓ (-) 天候の影響はプロジェクトにマイナスの影響を与えている。特に旱魃は水位の低下をもたらした、その結果、水資源の枯渇を招いている

4. プロジェクトの効率性

設問 10：プロジェクトによる専門家派遣、機材、研修等の投入にかかる量、レベル、投入のタイミングや活用度は効率的であったでしょうか？

6 (75%) すべて妥当/効率的 2 (25%) ほとんど妥当/効率的
0 (0%) あまり妥当/効率的とはいえない

回答：

- ✓ (+) すべて妥当、効率的であった
- ✓ (+) 特に不可分なく投入は適切なもの
- ✓ (?) 無回答 (√√√)

5. プロジェクトのインパクト

設問 11：プロジェクトから生み出されたインパクトは何でしたか？

8 (回答数)：技術的インパクト 7：経済的インパクト
6：文化/社会的インパクト 3：政策/制度的インパクト
0：その他 0：なし * 回答はあわせて、24 回答 (平均 3)

回答：

- ✓ (+) 節水、技術革新、専門家を含む人間関係の構築、C/P の技術向上 (√√)
- ✓ (+) 節水及びポンプ、特に燃料費の低下によって、農家によっては収入が向上した (√)
- ✓ (+) デモ圃場での水管理システムは、農家に大きな技術的影響を与えており、こうしたシステムを持った農家はシリア国では見当たらないもの
- ✓ (+) 灌漑網の管理技術を学習・習得
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは農家との会合や冊子、ポスター等様々な普及活動によって、農家の灌漑節水にかかる意識に大きな影響を及ぼした
- ✓ (+) (社会的観点からのインパクト) 多くの農家は近代灌漑への興味を持ち、多くの農家はその手法を実践し始めた (特にルーラル・ダマスカスにある Kafr Hour 地区)。近代灌漑への転換率は大きく伸び、節水のコンセプトは深まった
- ✓ (+) シリア国と日本国政府との関係強化
- ✓ (-) 研修期間は少し短か過ぎる、もっと長い期間が必要

設問 12：プロジェクトによるネガティブないし予期せぬインパクトは他にありましたか？

回答：

- ✓ (-) 特になし。ダラでデモ圃場の井戸が枯れたことは、プロジェクトで制御できないものであった

6. プロジェクトの自立発展性

設問 13：C/P の技能や持続性に鑑みて、プロジェクト終了後も、引き続いて各組織は効率的な水利用に関して活動が継続され、役割を果たすことが可能だと思いますか？

7 (87%) はい 1 (13%) ある程度可能 0 (0%) いいえ

回答：

- ✓ (+) 自己評価するとすれば、農家と直接触れ合う機会や経験を通じて、自分の技能は向上してきており、活動を継続できる自信はある
- ✓ (-) 調整や運営能力についてはまだ完全ではなく、できればさらに支援や指導が必要
- ✓ (-) 理論や実践力を持った日本人専門家の支援が望ましい

設問 14：プロジェクト終了後の C/P 機関の財務的持続性（運営に係る財源・経費の確保）の可能性について、引き続き財政面での確保は可能だと思いますか？

0 (0%) はい 8 (100%) ある程度可能 0 (0%) いいえ

回答：

- ✓ (-) 予算上の制約あり
- ✓ (?) 現行の経済環境を鑑みれば可能。しかし、予算は政府の戦略の継続が重要

設問 15：プロジェクトの成果を継続させるには、いかなる手段や行動が必要だと思いますか？

回答：

<プロジェクト終了時までの短期的視点>

- ✓ 計画されているプロジェクト活動の実施 (√√)
- ✓ プロジェクト活動のレビュー及び集積と教訓の要約

<プロジェクト終了後の中長期的視点あるいは展望、提案>

- ✓ 他地区や他県へのパイロット地区の数の増加 (√√)
- ✓ 地表水灌漑始め他の灌漑システムも念頭に入れること
- ✓ より広い地域での新しいデモ圃場（農家）の設置
- ✓ より上級の調整官や講師を増やすため、SMS（灌漑専門員）研修の継続（さらに、同研修を行うにあたっての中央レベルでのタスクチームの設置と長期視点に立った行動の実践）
- ✓ 新組織であり、まだ組織が未確立である DMIC への研修支援の継続
- ✓ プロジェクトは、もっと長い期間での実施ないし延長が望ましい
- ✓ デモ農家に対する支援
- ✓ 関係する農家との連絡の継続（引き続きモニタリングとフォローが必要）
- ✓ 研修や普及活動実施にあたって、他の国際機関（例えば ICARDA や ASCAD）との連携強化

設問 16：自立発展性を阻害する課題あるいは問題は何かありますか？ その他にも、何か述べたい事項あれば、自由にお答えください。

回答：

- ✓ 特に問題はないと思うが、関連する諸機関同士の関係強化と透明性の確保が重要。共通する目標に対する共同歩調を取ることが必須 (√√)
- ✓ 堆肥のもたらす土壌や地下水汚染に対して、日本国を始めとしたドナーの協力を仰ぎたい
- ✓ いかにして節水の重要性や利点を、農家に説得するかが課題である。多くの農家は水が無料であると認識しているため、農家の意識変革には時間がかかる。節水については、個々人の

考えによっており、政府のコントロールがきかないので、徐々に節水のコンセプトを理解してもらえよう説得するしか方法はない

- ✓ 「水利組合（WUA）」あるいは「農家組合」については、シリア国で遅れている課題である。水の確保や効率利用のために、この課題は必要な事項でもあり、水利組合設立の動きは何件もあるものの、現行その進展は容易でない。シリア国においては、灌漑施設やその管理はまだ法的な「規則」がなくてやっつけいけるからである。一方他国の実例や成功例からシリア国でも応用できる術を学ぶ必要がある

終了時評価における質問票&インタビュー

質問票回答者: DEITEX 現場レベル C/Ps (*Project site: Rural Damasucus, Hama & Daraa*) :

11 名 (+インタビュー回答者 10 名)

[記号√は次のことを示す; √√= 大多数の回答, √= 数多くの回答, √= 数名の回答]

“+”= ポジティブないしプラスの回答, “-”= ネガティブないし批判的な回答

1. プロジェクトの実施プロセス

1.1 プロジェクト計画の遂行

設問 1: プロジェクトは計画どおり遂行されたか?

10 (91%) 計画どおり、円滑にすべて遂行 1 (9%) 計画どおり、ほぼ遂行

0 (0%) 計画どおりには遂行できず (遅れや計画変更あり)

回答:

- ✓ (+) 研修やフィールド・デイ、セミナー等、どれも完璧に計画どおり実行された(√√)
- ✓ (+) 研修の終了時に評価や C/P との協議が行われたことは画期的なこと(√)
- ✓ (+) ほとんどの業務は計画どおり遂行しており、同国の灌漑の効率化促進や普及に役立っている(√)
- ✓ (+) 水の確保、農家の関心、以前に比べて近代化灌漑導入機運の高まり、融資の決定を始めとする政府のイニシアティブ等、シリア国にとって重要な時期でもあり、本プロジェクトは非常にいいタイミングで開始された(√)
- ✓ (+) 普及場所の選択、研修内容は計画どおり、適切に導入された (理論及び実践研修)
- ✓ (+) 業務はクリアで理路騒然であった。困難や課題は遅滞なく、スムーズに解決されていた
- ✓ (+) 灌漑の専門員となれるよう普及員から選抜が行われ、また普及地域も抽出された。研修日程は計画に沿って実施された
- ✓ (-) 1つだけ例外は、最初に抽出した農家に問題があり、デモ農家を再選考したことが唯一の例外 (ダラの事例)
- ✓ (-) プロジェクトのほとんどは計画どおり遂行したものの、降雨量等天候の変化による変更もあった (ハマの事例)

1.2 関係者の協力関係

設問 2: 日本人専門家チームとの関係、さらにはプロジェクトが関係する諸機関とは調和が取れ、良好な関係であったと思いますか?

9 (78%) 大変満足 2 (22%) 満足 0 (0%) 普通 0 (0%) 満足していない

回答:

- ✓ (+) お互いの尊敬、信頼の下、関係は良好であった(√√)
- ✓ (+) 関係者全員がお互い信頼を置いていた (√)
- ✓ (+) 日本人専門家とシリア国側との関係は良好で、かつ親密であったことで、プロジェクトに協力する普及員や農家の信頼にもつながった

- ✓ (+) プロジェクトに関係する機関の協力と調整は絶大であった。また、専門家と C/P とで、研究、普及、研修に関する各関係部局を選択し、協力関係を築いていった
- ✓ (+) 日本人専門家は、TOT を行う SMS 研修（灌漑専門員）の特別コースの要望を受け入れてくれ、プロジェクト期間中、研修開発や担当者の技能向上を行った

1.3 日本人専門家からの技術移転

設問 3：日本人専門家からの技術移転は十分に満足に行くものでしたか？

9 (78%) 大変満足 2 (22%) 満足 0 (0%) 普通 0 (0%) 満足していない

回答：

- ✓ (+) 技術移転はあらゆる方法を使って行われた(√√√)
- ✓ (+) 日本人専門家は、各自の得意分野に応じて、その経験や情報は適切に移転された
- ✓ (+) 日本人専門家の技術や知識は、期待していた以上に普及員やエンジニアに移転された

2. プロジェクトの妥当性

設問 4：プロジェクトのアプローチは農家のニーズに合致していましたか？

11 (100%) はい 0 (0%) いいえ

回答：

- ✓ (+) プロジェクトのアプローチは、農家の要望に沿ったもので、農家のニーズを適切に把握したものであり、適切(√√√)
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは農家のニーズに合致しており、水利用の合理化を促した(√√√)
- ✓ (+) 研修や普及活動は、農家のニーズに合致したもので、「一見は百聞にしかず」といったコンセプトや農家訪問、実践的演習は適切(√)
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトの計画や活動は、すべて農家のニーズに合致しており、現状の問題を解決すべく、またニーズに合った現実可能な適用方法を採用していた
- ✓ (-) 残念ながら、一部のデモサイトは農家の営農や地理状況から適切な選択とはなっていなかった(ダラの場合)

設問 5：例えばプロジェクト活動の研修や普及を始め、プロジェクトのデザインや計画は適切であったと思いますか？

8 (73%) はい 3 (27%) いいえ

回答：

- ✓ (+) プロジェクトのデザインや計画は適切(√√)
- ✓ (-) 研修期間は十分でなく、できればフィールド・デイやセミナーの開催日を多くし、すべての県を対象にして欲しい。更に、研修受講生の数の増加が望ましい(√)
- ✓ (-) プロジェクトはシリア国全県を網羅していなかった。普及地域は1カ所しかなく、土地条件や作物パターンを鑑みると、もっとパイロット地域や数を増やすべき(√)
- ✓ (-) デモ圃場は作物パターンに応じて1カ所ではなく、数カ所設置すべき。プロジェクトは灌漑網にかかる費用のみならず、費用すべてを負担すべき(ダラの場合)

3. プロジェクトの有効性

設問6：プロジェクトは当初の目標を達成できたと思えますか？

9 (82%) 達成度は非常に高い 2 (18%) ほぼ達成 0 (0%) あまり達成していない

回答：

- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは、対象となる地域で当初の目的を達成した(√√)
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは、その目的をほぼ達成した。何より本プロジェクトによって、普及員への研修で灌漑に関する情報や水資源の有効利用の方法を提供できた(√√)
- ✓ (+) フィールド・デイは、シリアで今までにないやり方であり、農家にとって効果的（特に実地講習、自由協議や研修評価(√√)
- ✓ (+) 本プロジェクトは同国にとって、まさに「パイオニア」的存在であり、高い達成と先進的な取り組みであった（ハマの事例)
- ✓ (-) 対象地域を広げ、他の県まで対象範囲としたい(√√)
- ✓ (-) 他の地域をも対象にして、作物別、灌漑状況に応じた実地研究や普及を行いたい
- ✓ (-) 今回、2県を対象に研修を実施したものの、更なる他県対象の研修が必要
- ✓ (-) プロジェクトは計画した目標すべてを網羅できたわけではなく、まだまだ多くの農家は伝統的慣習方法を保持しており、短期間でマインドを変えるのは容易ではない
- ✓ (-) デモ農家のみで、遠く離れた農家まで情報や知識を伝えるのは容易でない（ダラの場合)
- ✓ (-) 中長期的に見て、技術及び経済効果を確かなものにするため、プロジェクトのフォローが必要

4. プロジェクトの効率性

設問7：プロジェクトによる専門家派遣、機材、研修など投入にかかる量、レベル、投入のタイミングや活用度は効率的であったでしょうか？

4 (36%) すべて妥当/効率的 7 (64%) ほとんど妥当/効率的

0 (0%) あまり妥当/効率的とはいえない

回答：

- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは、年間計画、時間の使い方、更に専門家からの知識の移転という観点から見ると効率的であった(√√)
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトの実施は、協力内容を振り返ると、時間を最大限有効利用しており、妥当であり適切。専門家も量、質的に適切な選択。時間を無駄なく、必要な資源投入が行われ、プロジェクトの成功に欠かせない要素であった
- ✓ (+) プロジェクト活動の実施は機能的で適切であった
- ✓ (-) C/P や研修を終えた普及員のために、もっと上級の研修コースや別のメニューの研修をも用意すべきで、さらには情報交換のための近隣諸国での研修も行って欲しい
- ✓ (-) 研修期間は十分ではなく、できれば研修生に普及の実践のため、機材等をも少し供与すべき(√)

5. プロジェクトのインパクト

設問8：プロジェクト実施後、水利用に関してどんな変化がありましたか？

11 (回答数)：技術的インパクト 8：文化/社会的インパクト

6：経済的インパクト

0：政策/制度的インパクト

0：その他 0：なし

*あわせて総数、26回答(人により、2あるいは3回答)

回答：

- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは、水利用に関してさまざまな複数のインパクトをもたらした
- ✓ (+) 節水によって、燃料の消費の節約や生産効率の増大を招いた(√√)
- ✓ (+) 技術面では、普及員や参加した農家の技術力の向上をもたらした
- ✓ (+) 普及に関する近代技術や知識の移転の扉を開くとともに、専門家とC/Pの尽力によって、水の合理化の重要性に対する農家の意識を高めるといった社会的、文化的影響を及ぼした
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトからの最大効果は、日本人専門家からの技術移転
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは、対象となった普及地域における農家の行動や考えを変えるといった、強い影響を与え、農家が実際に試みたいと欲するまでになった
- ✓ (+) 経済面では、生産コストの減少はじめ、水の浪費節約、労力の減少、更に除草作業の手間を省くなどの効果があった
- ✓ (+) 節水に係る大幅な減少、特にドリップ灌漑方式での綿花の生産量や収入向上（ハマの場合）
- ✓ (+) プロジェクトは政策策定から研究、更に実施まで一連の効果的な結果をもたらした
- ✓ (+) 同じ県内とはいえ、研修や普及部署等異なる部署間の連携がより密接になった
- ✓ (+) 日本国政府の支援によって、人材育成や専門性の取得、強化につながった。シリア国民にとって、日本国に対するイメージがより一層良くなった(√√)
- ✓ (+) 水資源の効率化によって、環境にも良い効果をもたらした
- ✓ (+) 研修に参加したことで、その知識や技術を他の同僚や農家に伝える役割を担っている（ハマの元研修生、現在DMIC職員の例）
- ✓ (-) プロジェクトによる経済や環境インパクトがあったとはいえ、社会面ではまだその波及は現れておらず、特に農家の態度や意識を変革するまでには時間を要する
- ✓ (-) インパクトはC/P始め研修生やデモ農家に限られており、まだ国内の数多くの一般農家にまでは行き渡っていない
- ✓ (?) フィールド・デイでの実演効果で、天水あるいは伝統的灌漑農家のほとんどが、近代化灌漑への関心を持ち、融資を申請し始めたものの、まだ近代施設が導入されるかどうかは現時点では定かではない（ハマの事例）
- ✓ (?) デモ農家に対して、技術や費用対収入変化といったプラスの効果があるものの、周辺農家にまでは財政的、更には社会的理由から、まだその効果が行き渡っていない

設問9：プロジェクトによるネガティブないし予期せぬインパクトは他にありましたか？

回答：

- ✓ (+) 特にネガティブなインパクトはない(√√√)
- ✓ (+) 特にネガティブなインパクトはない反面、プロジェクトは経済、社会、更には技術的なインパクトをもたらした
- ✓ (-) デモ農家の井戸が枯れたことで、残念ながら良い結果が出ず、またモニター農家との比較ができなかった(ダラの事例) (√√)

6. プロジェクトの自立発展性

設問 10：プロジェクト終了後に、貴方はどうやって習得した技術の移転や引き続いて活動を行う予定ですか？

回答：

- ✓ 今後の活動は次の 3 つに集約。1. 普及員に対する研修コースの継続、2. 農家へのフィールド・デイ実施、3. すべての地域に灌漑担当官を配置する事(√√)
- ✓ C/P 始め、研修受講生の中核がプロジェクトで得た経験を用いることで、引き続き活動は可能であり、新たに他の職員への教育も可能(√)
- ✓ 集約され包括的なプロジェクトでの財産に基づき、技術開発は進み、進展してきたし、社会さらに経済状況も、現在の様々な異なるプロジェクト活動によって、農家あるいは個々の収入も徐々にではあるが向上してきた。よって、プロジェクト終了後も同様に、継続して行われるものと確信している(√)
- ✓ 異なる管区内に、2ha 相当のデモ圃場を更に 2 つ設置すること (ダラの回答) (√)
- ✓ プロジェクトの延長による技術や財政支援によって、成果は全国全県へと広まっていくであろう

設問 11：プロジェクトの成果を継続させるには、いかなる手段や行動が必要だと思いますか？

回答：

- ✓ 普及局の協力の下、メディア情報を用いた広報等の措置が必要(√√)
- ✓ プロジェクトによって得られた結果を、広報を通じて各県の農業担当局に伝え、またメディアによる普及活動の拡大が必要(√√)
- ✓ プロジェクトの成果をより現実のものとするためには政府の措置が必要(√√)
- ✓ シリア国全域に対する技術支援の手法の開発の必要性
- ✓ 研修教材やマニュアルの修正や追加の必要性
- ✓ 県内の普及員や農家に対して、より多くの教材や冊子の配布

設問 12：自立発展性を阻害する課題あるいは問題は何かありますか？ その他にも、何か述べたい事項あれば、自由にお答えください。

回答：

- ✓ 特になし。プロジェクト関係者の意思表示と実施のみ(√)
- ✓ プロジェクトの自立発展性を阻害する問題は特にない(√)
- ✓ 普及やテレビを用いた、プロジェクトあるいは活動の更なる広報
- ✓ 自立発展性を阻害する問題は特になく、何か問題が起こったとしても、円滑に解決できる
- ✓ プロジェクトの成果を継続させたいとの農業省 (GCSAR：総合科学農業研究総局) の意思がある限り、特段、プロジェクトを阻害する問題はないと思う

<その他コメントや提案>

- ✓ 管区の異なる地域 (例えば土壌、作物、天候あるいは農作業パターン等、異なる多様な自然や営農環境に対応) にデモ圃場をもっと設置すべき(√√√)
- ✓ 水灌漑技術以外にもっと他の研修科目を増やして欲しい(√√)
- ✓ 研修コース数や新規機会を増やす必要あり(√)
- ✓ 普及員や農家に対する個別の研修コースの増加
- ✓ 講師に対する更なる研修(TOT)

- ✓ プロジェクトの継続を強く望んでおり、社会的側面を含む、より包括的なアプローチを取っていただけることを期待（ハマの回答）
- ✓ プロジェクトのアフターケア、言い換えれば、プロジェクトの便益を一層広げ、デモ農家始め周辺農家の経営をチェックする上でも、研修の継続やデモ農家のモニターが必要
- ✓ 農業マーケットや女性と関係する作物栽培等、より農村女性（ジェンダー観点）に重きを置く必要(ダラの場合)
- ✓ 農家、特に女性を対象として、手工芸や社会/教育科目を含むエンパワーメントに係る研修の必要
- ✓ 他の地域、更には他国との経験やノウハウの交換

収集文献・資料一覧

- ・ 事前評価調査団（平成 16 年/2004 年 3 月）
- ・ 事業事前評価表
- ・ プロジェクト・ドキュメント（2005 年 3 月）
- ・ ベースライン調査報告書（2005 年 11 月）
- ・ プロジェクト業務計画書及び業務完了報告書（プログレスレポート：各年次）
- ・ 国内支援委員会議事録
- ・ 対処方針会議資料・勉強会資料
- ・ 関係機関組織図
- ・ プロジェクトが作成した資料（終了時評価調査時の配布資料やパワーポイントでの説明資料他）
- ・ プロジェクト期間中に作成された成果品（技術マニュアル（英文版）、社会経済調査結果、研修&普及マニュアル、研修・普及教材、研修・セミナー報告書、普及用ポスター、収集データ等）
- ・ 日本人専門家（コンサルタント）が作成した報告書及び活動データ
- ・ 第 4 回合同調整委員会配布資料（評価調査報告書、プロジェクト進捗始め、DEITEX プロジェクト関係パワーポイント資料：英文&アラビア語）
- ・ DMIC 作成資料（シリア近代化灌漑状況データ：2007 年第 3 四半期）
- ・ 近代化灌漑普及パンフレット（普及局作成英文）
- ・ セミナー配布資料（県灌漑普及員による農家への説明資料集：アラビア語）