

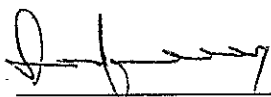
**MINUTES OF MEETING
OF
THE NATIONAL LEVEL JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE
FOR THE JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION
ON
THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION
THROUGH COMMUNITY APPROACH IN TRINCOMALEE
(TRINCAP)**

Since the Technical Cooperation Project for Agricultural and Rural Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through Community Approach in Trincomalee (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") has come to the middle of the cooperation term, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and the government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as "Sri Lanka") has organized the Joint Mid-Term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") to conduct mid-term evaluation.

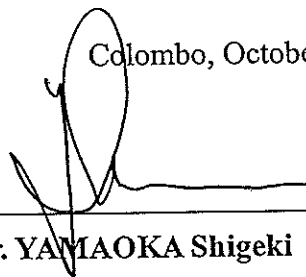
After the intensive study and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, the Team prepared the Joint Mid-Term Evaluation Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"). The report was presented to the District Level Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the District JCC") and accepted.

The Team next explained the Report and the result of the District JCC to the National Level Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the National JCC"), and after the series of discussions, the National JCC endorsed them.

Colombo, October 12, 2007



Mr. M. S. Jayasinghe
Senior Advisor to the Secretary
Ministry of Nation Building and
Estate Infrastructure Development



Mr. YAMAOKA Shigeki
Chief Advisor
TRINCAP



Mr. IWAYA Terumi
Leader
The Japanese Evaluation Team



Mr. R. Tharmakulasingam
Leader
The Sri Lankan Evaluation Team

MINUTES OF MEETING
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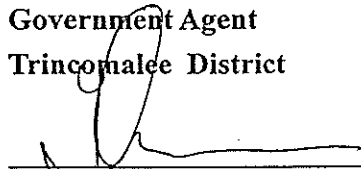
After the intensive study and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, the Team prepared the Joint Mid-Term Evaluation Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"), and presented it to the District Level Joint Coordination Committee.

The District Level Joint Coordination Committee discussed the major issues pointed out in the Report and agreed the matters attached hereto.

Trincomalee, October 10, 2007



Major General T. T. R. De Silva
Government Agent
Trincomalee District



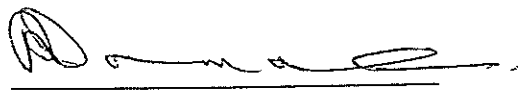
Mr. YAMAOKA Shigeki
Chief Advisor
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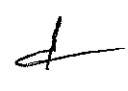
Mr. IWAYA Terumi
Leader
The Japanese Evaluation Team



Mr. M. D. A. G. Rodrigo
Chief Secretary
Eastern Provincial Council

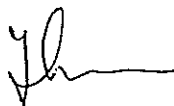
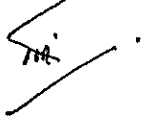


Mr. R. Tharmakulasingam
Leader
The Sri Lankan Evaluation Team



Attachment

1. The Joint Mid-Term Evaluation Team has presented the Report to the District Level Joint Coordination Committee.
2. The District Level Joint Coordination Committee accepted the Report and took notes of the recommendations.
3. Especially the recommendation on the revision of PDM was taken as one of the agenda of the District Level Joint Coordination Committee. Consequently the District Level Joint Coordination Committee revised the Project Design Matrix (PDM) for the rest of the Project period attached as ANNEX 9.



THE JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT

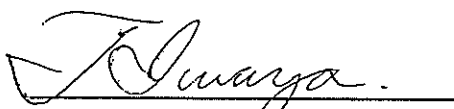
ON

THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH
COMMUNITY APPROACH IN TRINCOMALEE

(TRINCAP)

TRINCOMALEE, 10 October 2007

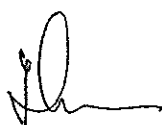
JAPAN – SRI LANKA
JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION TEAM



Mr. IWAYA Terumi

Leader


The Japanese Evaluation Team



Mr. R. Tharmakulasingam

Leader

The Sri Lankan Evaluation Team



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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| ASC | Agrarian Service Center |
| CAP | Community Action Plan |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CCF | Community Contract Facility |
| DS | Divisional Secretary |
| GN | Grama Niladari |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |
| VS | Veterinary Surgeon |



1. Introduction

1-1 Objectives of the Evaluation

The evaluation was performed with the following objectives:

- (1) To review the progress and achievement of the Project referring to the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO).
- (2) To evaluate the Project from the five Evaluation Criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability).
- (3) To make recommendations and lessons learned for the improvement of the Project (TRINCAP) or other projects.

1-2 Members of the Evaluation Team

(1) The Japanese Evaluation Team

(a) Mr. IWAYA Terumi (Leader)

Executive Technical Advisor to the Director General, Rural Development Department, JICA

(b) Mr. AKAMATSU Shiro (Participatory Development)

Senior Advisor, Institute of International Cooperation, JICA

(c) Ms. KOMUKAI Eri (Peace Building)

Senior Advisor on Peace Building, Social Development Department, JICA

(d) Mr. KURIHARA Kenji (Rural Development)

Associate Expert, Poverty Reduction Team, Rural Development Department, JICA

(e) Mr. YUASA Keiichiro (Project Management)

Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Sri Lanka Office

(f) Ms. OKITSU Akiko (Evaluation and Analysis)

Manager, Project Department, TAC International Inc.

(2) The Sri Lankan Evaluation Team

(a) Mr. R. Tharmakulasingam (Leader)

Additional Secretary, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development

(b) Mr. S. Shanmugasivananthan

Regional Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management

(c) Ms. Rohini Singarayer

Director, Centre of Information Resources Management (CIRM)

(d) Dr. S. Gnanachandran

Director Planning, Department of Agriculture, Eastern Province

(e) Mr. P. Sundaralingam

Director Planning of Trincomalee District

1-3 Schedule

The schedule of the Evaluation is attached as ANNEX-1.

2. Outline of the Project

2-1 Background of the Project

The ethnic conflicts in the Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka for the last 20 years have caused severe destruction of assets and services and a huge loss of human lives and linkage in the community. Although this area had enjoyed a higher level of agricultural development until the early 1980s, agricultural production and household incomes have experienced a serious decline due to this conflict. To recover the agricultural sector and improvement of livelihood, reactivation of the community, rehabilitation of infrastructure and improvement of agricultural technology are considered as the key roles in the regions. Considering these circumstances, the technical cooperation project is formulated in the Trincomalee District located in the middle of North and East to create a model of agricultural and rural development for rehabilitation and reconstruction, which can promote the improvement of the rural livelihood condition as well.

2-2 Summary of the Project

Project Title

Technical Cooperation Project for Agricultural and Rural Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through Community Approach in Trincomalee (TRINCAP)

Executing Agency

Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development

Implementing Agencies

- 1) District Secretary of Trincomalee
- 2) Eastern Provincial Council (EPC)
- 3) Department of Agrarian Development (DAD)

Project Duration

4 years from November 2005

Target Area

6 GNs in Trincomalee District

Target Group

Farmers and field level officers

Overall goal

The developed model will be extended in Trincomalee District through which the model contributes to activation of rural areas in the region

Project purpose

To establish a model of the agricultural and rural development project for community rehabilitation and reconstruction in Trincomalee District

Outputs

- 1) Community-based Organizations (CBO) are strengthened
- 2) Rural infrastructures are improved through the Community Managed Rehabilitation
- 3) Agricultural technologies, both for paddy and other field crops (OFC) are enhanced

Activities

- 1-1) Share the project concepts among the stakeholders
- 1-2) Review problems and constraints in existing CBOs
- 1-3) Strengthen CBOs including fostering leadership
- 1-4) Assist in developing Community Action Plan (CAP) includes plans for improvement of rural infrastructure, agricultural training etc.
- 1-5) Assist in management and implementation of CAP
- 1-6) Advise in monitoring and evaluation methodologies of the activities

- 2-1) Assist in development of CAP regarding rehabilitation of rural infrastructure
- 2-2) Advise in procurement of materials/equipment and execution of construction contracts
- 2-3) Technical advice in implementation of infrastructure constructions and rehabilitations
- 2-4) Advise in operation and maintenance of infrastructures

- 3-1) Assist in development of CAP regarding production and marketing of paddy and OFC (Other Field Crop)
- 3-2) Strengthen the functions of Agrarian Service Center (ASC)
- 3-3) Advise in paddy and OFC production and marketing
- 3-4) Advise in house garden cultivation and animal rearing



3. Methodology of the Evaluation

3-1 Evaluation Questions and Indicators

Evaluation questions of the TRINCAP mid-term evaluation were set as follows.

- (1) How is the Project processing the implementation (achievement of activities and inputs)? What have been the inhibiting factors and what is the degree of influence from those inhibiting factors? How has the project been mitigate or lower those inhibiting factors? What would be foreseen inhibiting factors and how the Project is going to mitigate or lower such foreseen inhibiting factors?
- (2) What are the effects and/or impacts of the Project activities? How much beneficiaries and project related stakeholders perceive the effects and/or impacts of the Project activities?
- (3) What should be done in order to achieve the Project purpose and the Project overall goal in the rest of project implementation period?

Indicators in the Project Design Matrix: PDM are used to measure outputs, activities and project purpose. The Project PDM is attached as ANNEX 3.

Evaluation method is accordance with JICA's project evaluation method which is consisted of measuring the achievement of the activities, outputs and project purpose, measuring project process, and measuring the Project from the view points of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. The evaluation items, questions, necessary information and data sources are summarized in an evaluation grid which is attached as ANNEX 5.

The evaluation survey was done by cooperated manner between Japanese evaluation team and also Sri Lankan evaluation team. Sri Lankan evaluation team is consisted of a person from the Ministry of Nation Building and the other four are from project related local government agencies at provincial and district levels. The joint evaluation team started the evaluation activities from September 29th, 2007 and carried out three-day field survey from 2nd to 4th October, 2007. The survey data are analyzed and a report was made jointly from 5th to 9th of October, 2007.

3-2 Data Collection Method and Analysis

As data collection method, four methods were used; 1. Review of materials, 2. Interview survey with questionnaire, 3. Self-administration questionnaire, and 4. Group discussions in the fields.

- (1) Questionnaire survey



The necessary information were collected by interview survey with questionnaire which applied to relevant local government officials, and self-administration survey which was applied to the local experts in the Project. The questionnaire is attached as ANNEX 6.

(2) Group interview survey

The perception of achievement of the Project was measured by group interview of community people. Observation and confirmation of project activities and some of outputs were done in the field survey.

3-3 Constraints of the Method

Due to the limitation of time, the constraints of the method is that the detail survey and analysis could not been carried out. Especially, regarding efficiency, it was not feasible to carry out further economic analysis such as cost-efficiency analysis or cost-benefit analysis. Therefore, it is analyzed without economical point of view.

4. Project Performance and Implementation Process

4-1 Input

As the Japanese side inputs, technical assistants are given by Japanese and national experts. Five long term Japanese experts and three short term Japanese experts were deployed since the Project started. More than 30 national staff is employed in each year, and 32 national staff is employed for the Project implementation in 2007 including six drivers, two security guards, and two secretaries.

Other Japanese side inputs are trainings, seminars and workshops, and field trips for capacity building. AS facility development, ASC Nilaveli DS division and VS office in Morawewa DS division were rehabilitated. Community facility rehabilitations are also contracted out to the CBOs as Japanese side inputs.

As the Sri Lankan side inputs, 68 local counterparts are listed from relevant local government agencies and are participating to project activities according to the needs. The Project office has been provided by the district budget. Also government taxes (VAT) are paid by the central government.

The further detail information is summarized in ANNEX 7.

4-2 Activities

In the field visit to the target villages, following items are observed.

- (1) In the area of community empowerment activities, community has been grouped and CAP

preparation was done by participatory approach in every village. Training on financial management and leadership were given to all CBOs involved in the Project.

- (2) In the area of community infrastructure development through community contract, most of construction works were finished according to the plan except some construction works due to security reasons and some other constraints. Community contributes their contributions to the infrastructure development in terms of labors, materials and some small cash. Regarding O&M of facilities, relevant people received trainings.
- (3) In the area of transferring technologies, self-seed productions, model OFC farm, demonstration on compost making and application, CPH utilization, transplanting method, introduction of farm machinery, and training on O&M farm machinery were conducted. Livestock cattle, goats, and poultry were issued where beneficiaries contributed the sheds. Training on animal housing, control of common diseases and feed management were given. Improved grass was introduced for pasture management.

The Project takes two step approaches for transferring the technologies. The first step is to transfer the technologies to the core farmers who were selected from the beneficiaries, and the second step is to transfer the technologies from the core farmers to the neighboring farmers. The Project is in the first step and is going to move on to the second step

- (4) Sewing and handicraft making was introduced after exposure visits followed by in-house trainings by demonstrators. Trainings were given on food processing and value added products. The revolving funds were established in WRDS to ensue the sustainability of the activities.

The detail accomplishment of activities is summarized in ANNEX 8 (1) Accomplishment Grid

4-3 Outputs

- (1) Output 1: Community-Based Organizations are strengthened
- All output indicators for output 1 are satisfactory increased in numbers except two villages lost the membership in CBO due to displacement of members and other external influences.
 - CBOs gained good understandings of CAPs and community contract by project trainings on planning, organizational and financial management.
 - CAPs brought community together and strengthen their cooperation in an ethnic group and also among different ethnic groups in some places.
- (2) Output 2: Rural infrastructures are improved through the Community Managed

Rehabilitation

- All output indicators for output 2 are showing satisfactory results
- All nine infrastructures are either completed or are under construction. Infrastructures built by community contracts brought community people together and especially high contributions are seen in irrigation works.
- Three O&M plans were prepared and others are under preparation. Community people show the positive attitude towards the O&M.

(3) Output 3: Agricultural technologies, both for paddy and other field crops (OFC) are enhanced.

- All output indicators for output 3 show the effects of activities.
- By using appropriate paddy technologies, yield increased 20% in the demonstration farms. It is, however, rather early to say if core farmers would continue to utilize the technology transferred under the Project since the time length of carrying out the activities are not very long.
- Poultry production, goat and cattle rearing are managed properly by the beneficiaries
- Animal husbandry extension officers started to utilize the training manual prepared under the Project, which are in three languages with high quality.

(4) Income generation activities(Although this is not mentioned in the original PDM, the activities were carried out accordingly to CAPs)

- The number of adopted income generation practice increased in sewing and handicraft ventures.
- Marketing activities have not been observed so far but the beneficiaries have intention to venture into group marketing activities.

4-4 Project Purpose

The Project purpose is “to establish a model of the agricultural and rural development project for community rehabilitation and reconstruction in Trincomalee District”. Due to the political instability in the area, the Project implementation dragged behind in the first half of two years of implementation period but the activities have been carried out vigorously after the situation stabilized in the area in 2007.

Therefore, the effect of outputs of the Project has not started to show in some indicators, whereas others show good performance of the Project.

Some activities carried out by the Project, started to show some increase in the income level among beneficiaries. Also according to the hearing survey, the Project approach and strategies are recognized for their effectiveness and the Project is also appreciated by the communities and the government officials from the central level ministries up to the local level government frontline officials.

These concerns in achieving project purpose such as the political instability, shortage of local government frontline officers and mixed donor projects (emergency relief and development project) might hinder the achievement of project purpose.

4-5 Overall Goal

It is too early to measure the achievement of the Overall Goal of the Project; however, following observations indicate the potential of achievement of the Overall Goal.

- (1) Income generation ventures and community contract approach are highly appreciated by beneficiaries and government officials; therefore, these have potential to be accepted as models in the region according to the different type of communities.
- (2) Possibility of increasing living standard of the people was felt by the most of stakeholders interviewed. More opportunities for economic activities emerged from the Project activities for rural development exists.
- (3) Project addresses different categories of beneficiaries (vulnerable and average) and brings them to the next step.
- (4) Some factors such as political instability, shortage of local government frontline officers and mixed donor projects (emergency relief and development project) might hinder the achievement of project purpose.

4-6 Implementation Process

Implementation process was evaluated from the aspects of involvement of beneficiaries, project management and monitoring, and also project efforts to enhance the efficiency of the Project.

Project efforts to enhance the efficiency

- (1) As a project effort, comparing with other projects, in community contracts, JICA experts rendered necessary technical advices on the spot continuously and regularly which motivated the community to contribute their contributions. Due to this, the quality of works was maintained and they were completed in time.
- (2) During the conflict situation in 2006, Japanese experts evacuated and local personnel

maintained project for some period. Monitoring of the Project was carried out remotely from Colombo or Annudharapura and Habarana. From this fiscal year, the systematic information gathering on security from various resources has been set up to confirm security situation in the field daily basis. Japanese experts attended security training in Colombo, and the criteria on evacuation was formulated by the Project.

- (3) The Project approaches for implementation are adjusted according to the ethnicity and the conditions of areas

Issues seen in the involvement of the community people

- (4) Average farmers are able to run the CBOs and attend meetings, while re-settled communities only females find time to attend meetings and run the CBOs. Also it was observed that more females attended project activities due to men engaged in other works. Frequent meetings disturb their daily earnings.
- (5) Though the CBO representative of whole categories are observed, however, in some villages, the CBOs representation of whole categories of village is limited. Therefore some of the needs of the vulnerable groups are not properly prioritized.

Issues seen in the implementation of some activities

- (6) Another implementation issue is, in agriculture, only small scale demonstrations are being established whereas normal cultivation extent is 2 to 3 acres. The number of demonstrations seems to be insufficient, although the quality of demonstration farm is high. Another problem is that the awareness on demonstrations is much less in communities and quantified results are not disseminated.
- (7) Regarding animal husbandry, though beneficiaries appreciate the activities, the number of beneficiaries is small. Mechanism of revolving funds has problems due to longer period of repayment. Quantity of introduced grass was not sufficient amount yet.
- (8) In some places, the priority on wells was confused between agro-wells and rehabilitation of domestic wells for home gardening during prioritization of CAP.

Other Issue

- (9) Regarding Velloor village, the Project activities have not been started yet in the village due to the uncertainty of people's re-settlement after Tsunami. The resettlement issue has been sorted out recently.
- (10) The Project has been trying to coordinate activities with other donors through three coordination meetings; district joint coordination committee meetings, inter-agency

meetings coordinated by OCHA, and FAO organized meetings at the district level which focusing more on emergency relief. The Project is facing difficulties to coordinate the activities among donor agencies due to lack of proper coordination mechanism.

5 Results of the Evaluation with Five Criteria

5-1 Relevance

The relevance of the Project is graded as high.

- (1) First of all, the Project caters the needs of the communities in the area where was affected by the continuous conflicts in the last more than 20 years and the Tsunami disaster in December 2004.
- (2) It is in line with government policy and priority, as well as JICA's country program for Sri Lanka. After commencement of peace process, the country and foreign donor community put high priority on the recovering, restoration and rehabilitation of N&E regions. Also in the recent development in Eastern province, the Project is in a more important position for revitalizing of the livelihood of the communities.
- (3) From the social and cultural point of view, the methodologies and approaches are in accordance with the social and cultural situations in communities and also considering ethnic balance among all three groups. Therefore, the acceptance and involvement of communities seems very high in every village; hence the efficiency and quality of works is high.
- (4) The Project took a community participatory approach which addressed the needs of the community and are appreciated by the community people. Community was made aware of the final decisions from the Project side which was highly appreciated.
- (5) Though there are many projects/programs supported by various donors exist, JICA's close and continuous interactions with community people motivated the people to render their contributions willingly.
- (6) Dependency syndrome has been created by relief programs, JICA's intervention has motivated the people to organize themselves, learn and react for their livelihood development.

5-2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness regarding the Project Purpose is graded as moderate

- (1) Yield increased and quality of cultivation was achieved by the appropriate technologies in demonstration plots introduced by the Project. Some promising technologies such as

parachute method, compost application, CPH application, goat rearing and poultry farming have been appreciated by the beneficiaries.

- (2) The scale of demonstration was comparatively small with the reference to average farm size and the government extension services are also limited and these have to be addressed.
- (3) The senior government staff perceived the Project as a good reference to community participation and contribution.

External Inhibiting Factors Concerned in Effectiveness

- (1) Security issues limit the time of involvement of the Project implementers and the accessibility of materials to the Project area.
- (2) Shortage of government frontline officers in quantity and quality limits the efficiency and effectiveness of the Project.
- (3) In case of Velloor GN division, the implementation time is short. However, due to the trust created by the Project effectiveness, JICA has to intervene in a limited way, which may show less effectiveness compared to the other GN divisions.

5-3 Efficiency

Overall efficiency is moderately high.

The efficiency regarding Output 1 is graded as High

- (1) CBOs gained good understandings of community contract and took over responsibilities.
- (2) CAP brought community together and strengthened their cooperation. Most CAPs were well accepted and the decisions were presented to the whole communities.

The Efficiency regarding Output 2 is graded as High

- (1) People gained better understandings through trainings and are able to implement what they planned and with the Project experiences, communities are able to organize themselves to undertake future planned construction works. Since people perceive the benefits of infrastructure high, they are keener to participate. Regarding O&M, positive attitudes are seen. People's contribution was medium in case of buildings but high for roads and irrigation works.
- (2) Accessibility has improved by constructions of farm roads and transport cost has been reduced drastically. Government service providers are visiting more to the area.
- (3) After irrigation channel construction, better water distribution and management occurred. Due to improved farm road and irrigation system, the cost of cultivation reduced drastically

5,000 Rps per acre in Thampalakamam.

The efficiency regarding Output 3 is graded as moderate

- (1) Due to awareness created by trainings, there is more motivation between villages and service providers
- (2) In certain areas, the yields in paddy have increased in selected demonstration farms but it is too early to assess the dissemination of improved technologies to other farmers.
- (3) The incomes from livestock show trends of increasing.

The efficiency regarding income generation activities is graded as moderate

- (1) Regarding income generation activities, skill development and capacity building has been enhanced their initiativeness towards marketing.
- (2) Idle time of home folk has been utilized fruitfully.
- (3) Regarding value added activities, some have started getting incomes.
- (4) Marketing of products and extended assistance are needed for the commencement and expansion of income generating activities which is yet to commence.

External inhibiting factors affecting efficiency

Some external inhibiting factors were recognized, which lowered the efficiency of the Project.

- (1) ASC Nilaveli was rehabilitated by the Project and is ready to be utilized, however it has been underutilized due to shortage of staff and security concerns.
- (2) Due to the improved accessibility, the demands from tenant for paddy fields have increased.
- (3) Due to shortage of government frontline officers, technology transfer from core farmers to other farmers would be delayed.
- (4) Emergency projects and development projects are mixed in the implementation areas which are creating confusions among the beneficiaries. This affects the voluntary contribution of the beneficiaries.

5-4 Impact

It is too early to evaluate the prospects of the achievement of the overall goal. However, the following impacts are already observed in the Project.

- (1) As one of positive impacts of the Project, infrastructure is being utilized for various purposes than planned purposes. Non-targeted community people also gained the benefits from the infrastructure. Laborers are now willing to come for labor works due to improved farm roads, in Saliapura where the land for community hall was donated by an individual.

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Furthermore, timely cultivation is also achieved.

- (2) The other positive impact is people have built self-confidence in commencing income generation activities and have realized their hidden potentials. In some areas, people are ready to organize themselves as a group for marketing. Through group interactions, initiative thinking has developed towards markets.
- (3) The Project provides opportunities for the different ethnic groups to interact with one another and the impact could be only seen later. As an example, harmony among different ethnic groups was strengthened through the building of farm road in Nochchikulam. People willingly donated the land for the construction of the road.
- (4) Regarding ethnic relationships, there is no negative impact seen.

5-5 Sustainability

The sustainability of the Project is moderate

- (1) Positive attitude among beneficiaries is seen regarding O&M of infrastructures.
- (2) Communities have now organized themselves to undertake implementation tasks for constructions and income generation activities through strengthening of CBOs.
- (3) Government frontline officers' technical capacity building is in progress.
- (4) Project concept and approaches have been shared among stakeholders in order to raise the awareness of the Project.

External inhibiting factors might affect sustainability

Following external inhibiting factors are foreseen.

- (1) Shortage of government officers in quantity and quality would affect the technology transfer.
- (2) Limitation of funds to adopt and to expand the model will hinder the sustainability.
- (3) Financial resources at CBO level, if not ensured may affect the activities.
- (4) Security concerns might limit the expansion of the model.

6. Conclusion of the evaluation

Applying five evaluation criteria, the evaluation team concluded evaluation of the Project, applying the five evaluation criteria.

The relevance of the Project is considered to be high, as it is i) catering the needs of the communities in conflict affected and Tsunami affected area, ii) consistent with government's and JICA's policies to

support recovering, restoration and rehabilitation of North and East regions, iii) taking account of social and cultural considerations such as ethnic balancing, iv) taking community participatory approach addressing the needs of the community with close and continuous interactions with community people, and v) bringing development approach to move from dependency syndromes.

The Effectiveness is moderately achieved, as it is observed that i) yield increased and quality of cultivation was achieved by the appropriate technologies in demonstration plots, ii) the scale of demonstration was comparatively small with the reference to average farm size and the government extension services are also limited, and iii) the senior government staff perceived the Project as a good reference to community participation and contribution. Volatile security situation, and shortage of government frontline officers have been the external inhibiting factors to achieve project purpose.

The overall efficiency is moderately high. The efficiency for output 1 and 2 is graded high, while the one for output 3 and 4 is moderate.

Though it is too early to evaluate the achievement of the overall goal, some positive impacts have been noted, such as i) infrastructure is being utilized for various purposes than planned, ii) people have built self-confidence in commencing income generation activities, iii) the Project provides opportunities for the different ethnic groups to interact with one another and no negative impact regarding ethnic relations is observed, and harmony among different ethnic groups was strengthened in certain village.

The sustainability of the Project is graded as moderate with observations that i) positive attitude among beneficiaries is seen regarding O&M of infrastructures, ii) communities have now organized themselves to undertake implementation tasks for constructions and income generation activities, iii) government frontline officers' technical capacity building is in progress, and iv) Project concept and approaches have been shared among stakeholders.

7. Recommendations and Lessons Learned

I. Recommendations for the Project

(1) Approach to the vulnerable farmers

- Cater for the situation of vulnerable farmers in order to increase the participation in preparation of CAP meetings and other discussions.
- Clarify the approach and methodology for vulnerable farmers.

(2) Demonstration farms

- The scale of demonstration farms should be increased according to the scale of farms.
- Within a village, monthly tours should be organized to see the performance of the demonstrations and best practices.
- As far as possible, demonstration should be laid where public movements are more.
- Compost, CPH supply should be promoted on large-scale in some areas.

(3) Study tour

- Beneficiaries should be taken on awareness tours for the appropriate technologies as well as to see successful stories and best practices for different categories.
- Assist transportations for study tours.

(4) Capacity building of the frontline officers

- Strengthen the interaction of government staff and JICA project staff from the technical planning stage up to sharing the results.
- Make joint visits of JICA project staff and government staff to the fields.
- Once in two months, technical workshop should be held among frontline officers, JICA project staff and senior government technical staff to review the process, procedures, methods, constraints and successes of the Project.

(5) Marketing

- Marketing information, collecting centers and sales outlets should be established in parallel to beneficiaries starting production.

(6) Information dissemination of the Project

- Successful stories should be documented and publicized.
- Demonstration results should be analyzed, documented and shared.

(7) Domestic wells

- Rehabilitation of abandoned existing domestic wells for vulnerable group for home gardening. Beneficiaries are prepared to clean their wells and look forward for the Project to do masonry work for their wells.

(8) Velloor village

- Considering the time frame and other project interventions, JICA will avoid duplications. The Project will concentrate on CAP preparation and some limited activities.
- Assessment and designing of the Project activities for Veloor village is recommended and it needs to be reflected to the revised PDM.

(9) Harmonization

- Keep appropriate consideration for three different ethnicities and where possible, promote harmonization among the groups.

II. Recommendation for JICA Sri Lanka Office

(10) Security management

- Necessary security management should be regularly monitored to deal with unpredictable situations.

III. Recommendations for the Central Level Government Agencies

(11) Recruitment and redistribution of government staff

- Recruitment by the central government should be specially done for the Trincomalee district e.g. Agriculture Officers, Agrarian Development Officers, Agriculture Research and Production Assistant, Veterinary Surgeon, Irrigation Engineers and Engineering Assistants.
- Redistribution of frontline officers should be effected.

(12) ASC Nilaveli

- Deployment of staff to the Nilaveli ASC by Department of Agrarian Development and coconut development board.

IV. Recommendations for the Local Level Government

(13) Capacity building of the frontline officers

- The government senior officials are expected to give necessary directions to frontline officers on i) strengthening the interaction of government staff and JICA project experts from the technical planning stage up to sharing the results, ii) making joint visits of JICA project experts and government staff to the fields, and iii) arranging once in two months, technical workshop among frontline officers, JICA project experts and

senior government technical staff to review the process, procedures, methods, constraints and successes of the Project.

(14) Donors coordination

- Donors and NGOs coordination needs to be improved in DS divisions. Proper coordination mechanism should be in place to avoid duplications and to standardize the approaches in the development works.

(15) Preparation of phasing out of the Project

- Preparation of strategies and phasing out plan to take over the responsibilities needs to be done by communities and government service providers.

V. Revision of the PDM for the Project

A revision of PDM for the project is recommended based on a consideration on following factors to make the PDM more consistent to the given environmental conditions and the capacity of both JICA and Sri Lankan administration. The considered factors are 1) security conditions in the past affected to the project implementation, 2) prospect on security conditions as well as social recovery situation of the N & E provinces mainly, 3) level of participation of Sri Lankan administration for the project, and 4) empirical proof of project performance for the past two (2) years.

As examined, the main parts of the revision are recommended as follows.

- Project Purpose: [A model] needs to be clarified as [approaches and methodologies].
- Output: Two (2) outputs need to be added in order to ensure the achievement of Project Purpose and to correspond to the on-going additional activities in the Project.
- Over all narrative description and indicators need to be reviewed and necessary collections need to be made.
- Velloor village: Assessment and designing of the Project activities for Velloor village needs to be reflected to the revised PDM and a separate set of indicators needs to be identified

Lesson Learned

- (1) Different approaches needed for different type of villages; commercial and average who are not affected, commercial and average who are affected and resettled, and vulnerable groups, in a development project in order to enhanced the efficiency and quality of the Project activities.
- (2) Close and regular supervisions by the Project staff in the fields motivated the community people and contributions were high. Interactions at the ground level are indispensable for people

centered community development project.

- (3) In the area where government services are limited by lack of human resources or budget, national experts, who are input from JICA, are able to alter them. This is not a normal technical transfer to counterpart, but effective especially for reconstruction projects after conflict or disaster.
- (4) Scaling of the demonstrations needs to be done proportionally to the size of farms in an area.
- (5) Awareness trips followed by trainings immediately gave good motivation among the participants to learn the skills.
- (6) Construction equipment provided by the Project improved the quality of the community contract.
- (7) Because the Project intervened in the early stage of reconstruction, the Project is appreciated by people as well as government officials. On the other hand, existence of the emergency relief projects brought practical difficulties in the implementation on the ground.



Schedule of the Joint Evaluation

| | Date | Activities |
|----|---------------|---|
| 1 | Sep. 27 (Thu) | - Interview to Mr. Mapa, Director, Department of External Resources, Ministry of Finance and Planning - Interview to Mr. Ahamed, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development |
| 2 | 28 (Fri) | - Meeting with Japanese Expert |
| 3 | 29 (Sat) | - Discussion in Joint Evaluation Team |
| 4 | 30 (Sun) | - Discussion with Japanese Expert |
| 5 | Oct. 1 (Mon) | - Interview to Key Counterparts of related agencies - Discussion in Joint Evaluation Team |
| 6 | 2 (Tue) | - Field Survey, Interview to Divisional Secretary and frontline officers (Nochchikulam, Thampalakamam) |
| 7 | 3 (Wed) | - Field Survey, Interview to Divisional Secretary and frontline officers (Nilaveli) |
| 8 | 4 (Thu) | - Field Survey (Paniketiya, Mullipothana) - Interview to Major General De Silva, Government Agent, Trincomalee District |
| 9 | 5 (Fri) | - Compile the document |
| 10 | 6 (Sat) | - Discussion in Joint Evaluation Team |
| 11 | 7 (Sun) | - Discussion in Joint Evaluation Team |
| 12 | 8 (Mon) | - Discussion in Joint Evaluation Team - Field Survey (Nilaveli, Paniketiya, Nochchikulam) - Interview to other development partner - Interview to Mr. Rodrigo, Chief Secretary of Eastern Provincial Council |
| 13 | 9 (Tue) | - Meeting with Major General De Silva - Discussion in Joint Evaluation Team |
| 14 | 10 (Wed) | - Discussion in Joint Evaluation Team - District level Joint Coordinating Committee |
| 15 | 11 (Thu) | - Meeting with Mr. Kumarasiri (Secretary) and Mr. Ahamed (Additional Secretary) of Ministry of Nation Building and Estate infrastructure Development. - Discussion in Joint Evaluation Team |
| 16 | 12 (Fri) | - Central level Joint Coordinating Committee |

List of the Persons Consulted

- Central Government

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Mr. M.I.S. Ahamed | Additional Secretary, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development |
| Mr. M.P.D.U.K. Mapa Pathirana | Director, Department of External Resources, Ministry of Finance and Planning |

- Local Government

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Mr. M.D.A.G. Rodrigo | Chief Secretary of Eastern Provincial Council |
| Major General T.T.R. De Silva | Government Agent of Trincomalee District |
| Ms. P. Naamagal | Assistant Commissioner, Department of Agrarian Development |
| Dr. F.G. Anton | Assistant Director, Department of Animal Production & Health, Trincomalee |
| Mr. A.S.M. Harees | Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trincomalee |
| Mr. I.D.P. Wijetillake | Divisional Secretary Morawewa |
| Mr. A. Singarayar | Divisional Secretary Thampalakamam |
| Mr. R. Thayalen | Assistant Divisional Secretary Kuchchaveli |

- JICA

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Mr. Nishino Yasuko | Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Sri Lanka Office |
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ANNEX-3 Original PDM

Project Name : Agricultural and Rural Development for Rehabilitation & Reconstruction through Community Approach in Trincomalee Duration: 4 years Ver. No.: 02

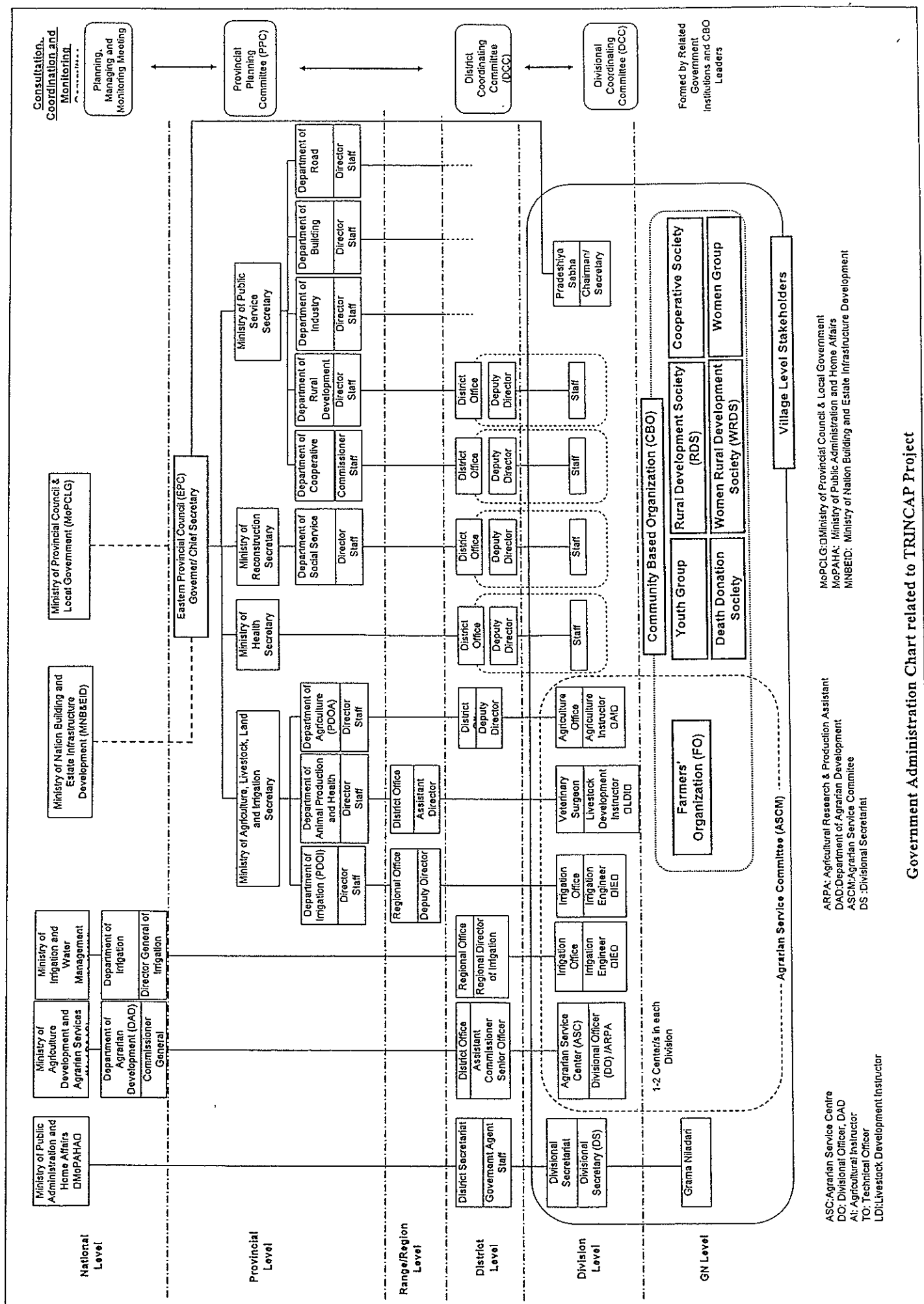
Target Area: 6 GNs in Trincomalee District Target Group: Farmers and field level officers Date: Sep. 2005

| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Overall Goal</p> <p>The developed model will be extended in Trincomalee District through which the model contributes to activation of rural areas in the region.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of DSs and GNs adopted the model Agricultural production (in volumes, crop varieties and values) Income indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews and questionnaire surveys to District, DS and GN divisions officials Agricultural census Statistical census | <p>Reconstruction programs of the Sri Lankan government are implemented on schedule</p> |
| <p>Project Purpose</p> <p>To establish a model of the agricultural and rural development project for community rehabilitation and reconstruction in Trincomalee District</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project evaluation report Project's progress report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project evaluation study conducted by third party Project's progress report compiled by the project team | |
| <p>Outputs</p> <p>(1) Community-based Organizations (CBO) are strengthened</p> <p>(2) Rural Infrastructures are improved through the Community Managed Rehabilitation</p> <p>(3) Agricultural technologies, both for paddy and other field crops (OFC) are enhanced.</p> | <p>(1)-1 Number of CBO members</p> <p>(1)-2 Varieties, quality and volumes of activities carried out by CBOs</p> <p>(1)-3 Attendance records of CBO meetings and collective activities</p> <p>(1)-4 Financial soundness of CBOs</p> <p>(1)-5 Utilization frequency and content of administrative services, i.e. ASC, by CBOs</p> <p>(2)-1 Numbers and types of infrastructures improved by the Project</p> <p>(2)-2 Utilization status of the infrastructures improved by the Project</p> <p>(2)-3 O&M status of the infrastructures improved by the Project</p> <p>(3)-1 Utilization frequency of ASCs</p> <p>(3)-2 Agricultural production in volume, varieties and values</p> <p>(3)-3 Number of farming households adopted the agricultural practices introduced and assisted by the Project</p> <p>(3)-4 Number of farming households participated in agricultural marketing and distributing activity introduced by the Project into their activities</p> <p>(3)-5 Number of AIs and ARPAs adopted the agricultural practices introduced by the Project into their activities</p> | <p>(1)-1 Management record of CBOs</p> <p>(1)-2 Activity record of CBOs</p> <p>(1)-3 Activity record of CBOs</p> <p>(1)-4 Accounting record of CBOs</p> <p>(2)-1 Project's progress reports</p> <p>(2)-2 Field reconnaissance, records of organizations charged with O&M responsibilities</p> <p>(2)-3 Records of organizations charged with management of infrastructures</p> <p>(3)-1 Agricultural census, Project's progress reports</p> <p>(3)-2 Interview survey, Project's progress reports</p> <p>(3)-3 Interview survey, Project's progress reports</p> | <p>Peace process does not become worsen than the present situation</p> <p>Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the social overhead infrastructures (e.g. artery roads, bridges etc.) in the vicinity are not delayed</p> |

ANNEX-3 Original PDM

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Activities</p> <p>1-1. Share the project concepts among stakeholders</p> <p>1-2. Review problems and constraints in existing CBOs</p> <p>1-3. Strengthen CBOs including fostering leadership</p> <p>1-4. Assist in developing CAP includes plans for improvement of rural infrastructure, agricultural training etc.</p> <p>1-5. Assist in management and implementation of CAP</p> <p>1-6. Advise in monitoring and evaluation methodologies of the activities</p> <p>2-1. Assist in development of CAP regarding rehabilitation or rural infrastructure</p> <p>2-2. Advise in procurement of materials/equipment and execution of construction contracts</p> <p>2-3. Technical advise in implementation of infrastructure constructions and rehabilitations</p> <p>2-4. Advise in O&M of infrastructures</p> <p>3-1. Assist in development of CAP regarding production and marketing of paddy and OFC</p> <p>3-2. Strengthen the functions of Agrarian Service Center (ASC)</p> <p>3-3. Advise in paddy and OFC production and marketing</p> <p>3-4. Advise in house garden cultivation and animal rearing</p> | <p>Inputs</p> <p><Japanese Side></p> <p>1) Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Management - Rural Management - Agriculture - Rural Development - Project Coordination <p>2) Training for beneficiaries and Sri Lankan Personnel</p> <p>3) Vehicles and equipment for project management</p> <p>4) Cost for project office management (personnel, equipment, and consumables)</p> <p>5) Cost for rehabilitation of infrastructures</p> <p>6) Cost for equipment for agricultural extension activities</p> <p>7) Cost for agricultural machinery to be utilized by direct beneficiaries through ASC</p> <p><Sri Lankan Side></p> <p>1) Counterparts</p> <p>2) Other supporting staff</p> <p>3) Land, buildings and facilities for project office</p> <p>4) Sharing of project office running expenses</p> <p>5) Tax exemption measures, etc.</p> | <p>Movement of persons and goods is not restricted more than the present situation</p> <p>Taxes are not imposed severer than the present situation</p> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>The ceasefire is continued</p> <p>Relevant organizations agree with the implementation of the Project</p> |
|--|---|---|

ASC: Agrarian Service Center / ARPA: Agricultural Research and Production Assistant / CAP: Community Action Plan / AI: Agricultural Instructor /
CBO: Community Based Organization / DO: Development Officer of DAD / OFC: Other Food Crops / O&M: Operation and Management



Achievement of the project (Activities and Inputs)

| Evaluation Items | Study Items | Necessary information and data | Information Source | Methodology |
|------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Achievement | Goal (Possibility) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinion of C/P and local government authorities at different levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/P, local government officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview survey |
| | Project Purpose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural product and household income among beneficiaries of the project increasing Project approaches and strategies recognized as a model among relevant local and national level government authorities and donors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing statistics, monitoring report Project report of opinions of relevant government officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review materials Interview survey Review materials |
| | Project outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBO are strengthened Rural infrastructures are improved through the community managed rehabilitation: CMR Agricultural technologies, both for paddy and other field crops are enhanced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> registered member of CBOs, number of CAP implemented, number of CBO meetings, availability of financial book and inventory sheet. number of infrastructure improved, number of rehabilitated infrastructure, number of O&M prepared Increase in the farmers who utilize the ASC service, number of core farmers who continue the technologies, production increase, number of extension officers who adopt the technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBO report Project reports Monitoring reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review materials |
| | Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kind of activities and achievement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review materials |
| | Inputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kind of inputs and actual quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review materials |

Performance and Implementation Process

| Evaluation Item | Survey Item | Required Data | Information Source | Data Collection |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Performance and Implementation Process | 1.Conformation of project activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation status of activities according to the plan of operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Project team C/P | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review material Interview survey |
| | 2. What are the project monitoring mechanisms? And how the monitoring activities are going on? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring mechanisms, tools External inhibiting factors Internal inhibiting factors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project report Project team, C/P | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review material Interview survey |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> What has the project been making efforts to enhance the efficiency of the project? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquiring of C/P and their empowerment Timing of project planning and review the means to solve the existing internal and external inhibiting factors Donor coordination efforts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project team C/P | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview survey |
| | 4. Involvement of beneficiaries in the project implementation process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in mind set and behavior of target population, including harmonizing ethnic conflicts Degree of contribution from the target population Degree of recognition and satisfaction of the project by the target population Degree of recognition and satisfaction of the project by the local government officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project report Target population(farmers) Local government officials who are related to the project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project report Group interview Questionnaire |
| | 5.Project implementation capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk management Adequacy of C/P Local cost sharing with C/P PR and information dissemination of the project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review materials |

Evaluation Grid (Relevancy)

| Evaluation Questions | | Required Data | Information Source | Data Collection |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Question | Sub-question | | | |
| 1. Was the necessity of the project high? | 1. Does the project purpose match with the needs of beneficiaries and also the needs of the nation? | Needs assessment data | Needs Assessment of North and East regions | Review material |
| | 2. Was the project prioritized highly according to the national policy and plan? | National development policy statement | Sri Lankan national development plan and policy | Review material |
| 3. Is the methodology of the project relevant socially and technically? | 1. Does the project goal match with the Sri Lankan national development policy? | Japanese aid policy statement and JICA's country development action plan statement | ODA Policy Statement JICA county wise development action plan | Review material |
| | 2. Is the project relevant to the Japanese aid policy and also JICA's country development action plan? | Perceived problem of stakeholders | Project report Opinion of JICA team and C/P Opinion of beneficiaries Opinion of local government authorities | Review material Questionnaire |
| | 3. Are project's community participatory approaches such as CAP, CMR and community monitoring adaptable and replicable to other areas? | Project data/information Perceived problems of stakeholders | Project report Opinion of JICA team and C/P Opinion of beneficiaries Opinion of local government authorities | Review material Questionnaire |
| | 4. Are project outputs favorable to every stakeholder and does it contribute to harmonizing the ethnic | Perceived problems and effect among stakeholders | Project report Opinion of JICA team and C/P Opinion of beneficiaries Beneficiaries and neighboring farmers Local government authorities | Review material Interview |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|
| | conflict? | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|

Evaluation Grid(Effectiveness)

| Evaluation Questions | | Required Data | Information Source | Data Collection |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Question | Sub-question | | | |
| 1. Is the project purpose clear and adequate? | 1. Are the project purpose statement, indicators, numerical achievement goal, and information source Adequate? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project indicators and information source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review materials |
| 2. Is the project purpose expected to be achieved by the end of the project period? | 1. Are agricultural product and household income among beneficiaries of the project increasing? 2. Are project approaches and strategies recognized as a model among relevant local and national level government authorities and donors? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends of agriculture production and household income by the agriculture Opinions of relevant local and national level government authorities and donors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project monitoring data Stakeholders (government authorities and donors) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review materials Interview survey |
| 3. Was the project purpose achieved as the result of project activities and their outputs? | 1. What kind of external inhibiting factors were existing and affecting the project? What degree those factors were affecting the project implementation? 2. How has the project been mitigating or lowering the external inhibiting factors? 3. What are the existing external and internal inhibiting factors which can influence the success of the project? How serious are they expected to be? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> External risks/inhibiting factors Opinion of Project team and C/Ps Opinion of Project team and C/Ps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Opinions of Project Team and C/Ps Project report and C/P Project report and C/P | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review materials Questionnaire Review materials Interview survey Review materials Interview survey |

Evaluation Grid(Efficiency)

| Evaluation Questions | | Required Data | Information Source | Data Collection |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Question | Sub-question | | | |
| 1.Seen from the achieved output, where the quality, quantity, and timing of the inputs appropriate? | 1.Have the outputs been reasonably good? | ▪ Achievement of outputs | ▪ Facts of achievement | ▪ Review materials |
| | 2.Has the execution of inputs(project experts, materials, and others) been implemented according to the plan? | ▪ Achievement of execution ▪ Perceived efficiency | ▪ Facts of achievement ▪ Opinions of the project team and C/P | ▪ Review materials ▪ Interview survey |
| | 3.Have the timing and quantity of inputs adequate? | ▪ Achievement of outputs ▪ Perceived efficiency | ▪ Facts of achievement ▪ Opinions of the project team and C/P | ▪ Review materials ▪ Interview survey |
| | 4.What were the inhibiting factors for implementation of project activities? | ▪ Perceived inhibiting factors | ▪ Project report ▪ Facts of achievement ▪ Opinions of the project team and C/P | ▪ Review materials ▪ Interview survey |
| | 5.How has the project been mitigating or lowering those external inhibiting factors? | ▪ Opinions of project team and C/Ps | ▪ Project report ▪ Facts of achievement ▪ Opinions of the project team and C/P | ▪ Review materials ▪ Interview survey |

Evaluation Grid (Impact)

| Evaluation Questions | | Required Data | Information Source | Data Collection |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------|
| Question | Sub-question | | | |
| 1. Is the project goal clear and adequate? | 1. Are the project goal statement, indicators, numerical achievement goal, and information source adequate? | ▪ Project purpose, indicators and information source | ▪ PDM | ▪ Review materials |
| | 2. Is the project goal expected to be achieved? | ▪ Perception of Sri Lankan stakeholders | ▪ C/P and other local agriculture authorities | ▪ Interview survey |
| 3. Unexpected impacts | 2. After the project period, what are the possibilities that the agriculture in the area to be activated by the project model? | ▪ Perception of Sri Lankan stakeholders | ▪ C/P and other local agriculture authorities | ▪ Interview survey |
| | 1. Have any negative impacts including harmonizing ethnic conflicts which has not been expected seen as the project impact? | ▪ Perception of Sri Lankan stakeholders | ▪ C/P and other local agriculture authorities | ▪ Interview survey |
| | 2. Have any positive impacts including harmonizing ethnic conflicts which has not been expected seen as the project impact? | ▪ Perception of Sri Lankan stakeholders | ▪ C/P and other local agriculture authorities | ▪ Interview survey |

Evaluation Grid (Sustainability and Adaptability)

| Evaluation Questions | | Required Data | Information Source | Data Collection |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Question | Sub-question | | | |
| 1. Does the project activities have potential to be continued in the project area? | 1. What can be seen as government commitment (human resource and budget, etc) to continue the project? | ▪ DS development plan? ▪ | ▪ DS officials | ▪ Interview survey |
| | 2. What can be seen as community commitment? | Opinion and perceived importance of sustainability among targets population | ▪ Community | ▪ Interview survey |
| 2. Does the project activities have potential to be continued in the outside of the project areas? | 1. After the project period, what has the project been working on the policy and institutional setting in the local agriculture authority in order to adapt the project model in other areas? | ▪ Perception of project team and C/P | ▪ Opinion of project team | ▪ Interview survey |
| | 2.. After the project period, what has the project been working on the organization and financing aspects in the local agriculture authority in order to adapt the project model in other areas? | ▪ Perception of project team | ▪ Opinion of project team | ▪ Interview survey |
| | 3. . After the project period, what has the project been considering on the technical side in the local agriculture authority in order to adapt the project model in other areas? | ▪ Perception of project team | ▪ Opinion of project team | ▪ Interview survey |

ANNEX 5

| | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | 4. . After the project period, what has the project been considering on the social cultural and environmental aspects in the local agriculture situation in order to adapt the project model in other areas? | ▪ Perception of project team | ▪ Opinion of project team | ▪ Interview survey |
| | 5. Can any other inhibiting factors be seen rather than factors examined above? | ▪ Perception of project team and C/P | ▪ Opinion of project team | ▪ Interview survey |

Evaluation Grid with Findings

Achievement of the project (Activities and Inputs)

| Evaluation Items | Study Items | Results |
|------------------|-----------------|---|
| Achievement | Overall Goal | <p>(1) Income generation ventures and community contract approach are highly appreciated by beneficiaries and government officials; therefore, these have potential to be accepted as models in the region according to the different type of communities.</p> <p>(2) Possibility of increasing living standard of the people was felt by the most of stakeholders interviewed. More opportunities for economic activities emerged from the Project activities for rural development exists.</p> <p>(3) Project addresses different categories of beneficiaries (vulnerable and average) and brings them to the next step.</p> <p>(4) Some factors such as political instability, shortage of local government frontline officers and mixed donor projects (emergency relief and development project) might hinder the achievement of project purpose.</p> |
| | Project Purpose | <p>Due to the political instability in the area, the Project implementation dragged behind in the first half of two years of implementation period but the activities have been carried out vigorously after the situation stabilized in the area in 2007.</p> <p>Therefore, the effect of outputs of the Project has not started to show in some indicators, whereas others show good performance of the Project.</p> <p>Some activities carried out by the Project, started to show some increase in the income level among beneficiaries. Also according to the hearing survey, the Project approach and strategies are recognized for their effectiveness and the Project is also appreciated by the communities and the government officials from the central level ministries up to the local level government frontline officials.</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | <p>Project outputs</p> <p>① CBO are strengthened</p> <p>② Rural infrastructures are improved through the community managed rehabilitation: CMR</p> <p>③ Agricultural technologies, both for paddy and other field crops are enhanced</p> <p>④ Income generation activities(Although this is not mentioned in the original PDM, the activities were carried out accordingly to CAPs)</p> | <p>These concerns in achieving project purpose such as the political instability, shortage of local government frontline officers and mixed donor projects (emergency relief and development project) might hinder the achievement of project purpose.</p> <p>①</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All output indicators for output 1 are satisfactory increased in numbers except two villages lost the membership in CBO due to displacement of members and other external influences. - CBOs gained good understandings of CAPs and community contract by project trainings on planning, organizational and financial management. - CAPs brought community together and strengthen their cooperation in an ethnic group and also among different ethnic groups in some places. <p>②</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All output indicators for output 2 are showing satisfactory results - All nine infrastructures are either completed or are under construction. Infrastructures built by community contracts brought community people together and especially high contributions are seen in irrigation works. - Three O&M plans were prepared and others are under preparation. Community people show the positive attitude towards the O&M. <p>③</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All output indicators for output 3 show the effects of activities. - By using appropriate paddy technologies, yield increased 20% in the demonstration farms. It is, however, rather early to say if core farmers would continue to utilize the technology transferred under the Project since the time length of carrying out the activities are not very long. - Poultry production, goat and cattle rearing are managed properly by the beneficiaries. - Animal husbandry extension officers started to utilize the training manual prepared under the Project, which are in three languages with high quality. <p>④</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of adopted income generation practice increased in sewing and handicraft ventures. - Marketing activities have not been observed so far but the beneficiaries have intention to venture into group marketing activities. |
|--|--|---|

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| | Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the area of community empowerment activities, community has been grouped and CAP preparation was done by participatory approach in every village. Training on financial management and leadership were given to all CBOs involved in the Project. - In the area of community infrastructure development through community contract, most of construction works were finished according to the plan except some construction works due to security reasons and some other constraints. Community contributes their contributions to the infrastructure development in terms of labors, materials and some small cash. Regarding O&M of facilities, relevant people received trainings. - In the area of transferring technologies, self-seed productions, model OFC farm, demonstration on compost making and application, CPH utilization, transplanting method, introduction of farm machinery, and training on O&M farm machinery were conducted. Livestock cattle, goats, and poultry were issued where beneficiaries contributed the sheds. Training on animal housing, control of common diseases and feed management were given. Improved grass was introduced for pasture management. The Project takes two step approaches for transferring the technologies. The first step is to transfer the technologies to the core farmers who were selected from the beneficiaries, and the second step is to transfer the technologies from the core farmers to the neighboring farmers. The Project is in the first step and is going to move on to the second step - Sewing and handicraft making was introduced after exposure visits followed by in-house trainings by demonstrators. Trainings were given on food processing and value added products. The revolving funds were established in WRDS to ensure the sustainability of the activities. |
| | Inputs | <p><Japanese side>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistants are given by Japanese and national experts. - Five long term Japanese experts and three short term Japanese experts were deployed since the Project started. - More than 30 national staff is employed in each year, and 32 national staff is employed for the Project implementation in 2007 including six drivers, two security guards, and two secretaries. - Other Japanese side inputs are trainings, seminars and workshops, and field trips for capacity building. - AS facility development, ASC Nilaveli DS division and VS office in Morawewa DS division were rehabilitated. Community facility rehabilitations are also contracted out to the CBOs as Japanese side |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | inputs. | |
| | <p>< Sri Lankan side></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- As the, 68 local counterparts are listed from relevant local government agencies and are participating to project activities according to the needs.- The Project office has been provided by the district budget.- Also government taxes (VAT) are paid by the central government. | |

Source: Ministry of Education, Government of Sri Lanka, 2010. The data were collected from the project office and the district office.

Performance and Implementation Process

| Evaluation Item | Survey Item | Results |
|--|--|---|
| Performance and Implementation Process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What has the project been making efforts to enhance the efficiency of the project? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a project effort, comparing with other projects, in community contracts, JICA experts rendered necessary technical advices on the spot continuously and regularly which motivated the community to contribute their contributions. Due to this, the quality of works was maintained and they were completed in time. - During the conflict situation in 2006, Japanese experts evacuated and local personnel maintained project for some period. Monitoring of the Project was carried out remotely from Colombo or Annudharapura and Habarana. From this fiscal year, the systematic information gathering on security from various resources has been set up to confirm security situation in the field daily basis. Japanese experts attended security training in Colombo, and the criteria on evacuation was formulated by the Project. - The Project approaches for implementation are adjusted according to the ethnicity and the conditions of areas |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of beneficiaries in the project implementation process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average farmers are able to run the CBOs and attend meetings, while re-settled communities only females find time to attend meetings and run the CBOs. Also it was observed that more females attended project activities due to men engaged in other works. Frequent meetings disturb their daily earnings. - Though the CBO representative of whole categories are observed, however, in some villages, the CBOs representation of whole categories of village is limited. Therefore some of the needs of the vulnerable groups are not properly prioritized. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project implementation capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Another implementation issue is, in agriculture, only small scale demonstrations are being established whereas normal cultivation extent is 2 to 3 acres. The number of demonstrations seems to be insufficient, although the quality of demonstration farm is high. Another problem is that the awareness on demonstrations is much less in communities and quantified results are not disseminated. - Regarding animal husbandry, though beneficiaries appreciate the activities, the number of beneficiaries is small. Mechanism of revolving funds has problems due to longer period of repayment. Quantity of introduced grass |

| | | |
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| | | <p>was not sufficient amount yet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In some places, the priority on wells was confused between agro-wells and rehabilitation of domestic wells for home gardening during prioritization of CAP. |
| | - Others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding Velloor village, the Project activities have not been started yet in the village due to the uncertainty of people's re-settlement after Tsunami. The resettlement issue has been sorted out recently. - The Project has been trying to coordinate activities with other donors through three coordination meetings; district joint coordination committee meetings, inter-agency meetings coordinated by OCHA, and FAO organized meetings at the district level which focusing more on emergency relief. The Project is facing difficulties to coordinate the activities among donor agencies due to lack of proper coordination mechanism. |

Evaluation Grid with Findings

| Relevancy | Evaluation Questions | Results |
|-----------|--|---|
| | 1. Was the necessity of the project high? | - The Project caters the needs of the communities in the area where was affected by the continuous conflicts in the last more than 20 years and the Tsunami disaster in December 2004. |
| | 2. Was the project prioritized highly according to the national policy and plan? | - It is in line with government policy and priority, as well as JICA's country program for Sri Lanka. After commencement of peace process, the country and foreign donor community put high priority on the recovering, restoration and rehabilitation of N&E regions. Also in the recent development in Eastern province, the Project is in a more important position for revitalizing of the livelihood of the communities. |
| | 3. Is the methodology of the project relevant socially and technically? | <p>- From the social and cultural point of view, the methodologies and approaches are in accordance with the social and cultural situations in communities and also considering ethnic balance among all three groups. Therefore, the acceptance and involvement of communities seems very high in every village; hence the efficiency and quality of works is high.</p> <p>- The Project took a community participatory approach which addressed the needs of the community and are appreciated by the community people. Community was made aware of the final decisions from the Project side which was highly appreciated.</p> <p>- Though there are many projects/programs supported by various donors exist, JICA's close and continuous interactions with community people motivated the people to render their contributions willingly.</p> <p>- Dependency syndrome has been created by relief programs, JICA's intervention has motivated the people to organize themselves, learn and react for their livelihood development.</p> |

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| Effectiveness | 1. Is the project purpose clear and adequate? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project purpose statement is clear and adequate, though some indicators are not concrete. |
| | 2. Is the project purpose expected to be achieved by the end of the project period? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yield increased and quality of cultivation was achieved by the appropriate technologies in demonstration plots introduced by the Project. Some promising technologies such as parachute method, compost application, CPH application, goat rearing and poultry farming have been appreciated by the beneficiaries. - The scale of demonstration was comparatively small with the reference to average farm size and the government extension services are also limited and these have to be addressed. - The senior government staff perceived the Project as a good reference to community participation and contribution. |
| | 3. Was the project purpose achieved as the result of project activities and their outputs? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security issues limit the time of involvement of the Project implementers and the accessibility of materials to the Project area. - Shortage of government frontline officers in quantity and quality limits the efficiency and effectiveness of the Project. - In case of Veloor GN division, the implementation time is short. However, due to the trust created by the Project effectiveness, JICA has to intervene in a limited way, which may show less effectiveness compared to the other GN divisions. |
| Efficiency | Seen from the achieved output, are the quality, quantity, and timing of the inputs appropriate? | |
| | 1. Have the outputs achievements been reasonably good? 2. Has the execution of | Output 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBOs gained good understandings of community contract and took over responsibilities. - CAP brought community together and strengthened their cooperation. Most CAPs were well accepted and the decisions were presented to the whole communities. |

| | | | |
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| | <p>inputs(project experts, materials, and others) been implemented according to the plan?</p> <p>3.Have the timing and quantity of inputs adequate?</p> <p>4.What were the inhibiting factors for implementation of project activities?</p> <p>5.How has the project been mitigating or lowering those external inhibiting factors?</p> | Output 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People gained better understandings through trainings and are able to implement what they planned and with the Project experiences, communities are able to organize themselves to undertake future planned construction works. Since people perceive the benefits of infrastructure high, they are keener to participate. Regarding O&M, positive attitudes are seen. People's contribution was medium in case of buildings but high for roads and irrigation works. - Accessibility has improved by constructions of farm roads and transport cost has been reduced drastically. Government service providers are visiting more to the area. - After irrigation channel construction, better water distribution and management occurred. Due to improved farm road and irrigation system, the cost of cultivation reduced drastically 5,000 Rps per acre in Thampalakamam. |
| | | Output 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to awareness created by trainings, there is more motivation between villages and service providers - In certain areas, the yields in paddy have increased in selected demonstration farms but it is too early to assess the dissemination of improved technologies to other farmers. - The incomes from livestock show trends of increasing. |
| | | Output 4 (Income generation activities) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding income generation activities, skill development and capacity building has been enhanced their initiativeness towards marketing. - Idle time of home folk has been utilized fruitfully. - Regarding value added activities, some have started getting incomes. - Marketing of products and extended assistance are needed for the commencement and expansion of income generating activities which is yet to commence. |

| | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | External inhibiting factors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASC Nilaveli was rehabilitated by the Project and is ready to be utilized, however it has been underutilized due to shortage of staff and security concerns. - Due to the improved accessibility, the demands from tenant for paddy fields have increased. - Due to shortage of government frontline officers, technology transfer from core farmers to other farmers would be delayed. - Emergency projects and development projects are mixed in the implementation areas which are creating confusions among the beneficiaries. This affects the voluntary contribution of the beneficiaries. |
| Impact | 1. Is the project goal clear and adequate? | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project goal is clear, but it is too early to evaluate the prospects of the achievement of the overall goal. |
| | 2. Is the project goal expected to be achieved? | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As one of the positive impacts of the Project, infrastructure is being utilized for various purposes than planned purposes. Non-targeted community people also gained the benefits from the infrastructure. Laborers are now willing to come for labor works due to improved farm roads, in Saliapura where the land for community hall was donated by an individual. Furthermore, timely cultivation is also achieved. - The other positive impact is people have built self-confidence in commencing income generation activities and have realized their hidden potentials. In some areas, people are ready to organize themselves as a group for marketing. Through group interactions, initiative thinking has developed towards markets. - The Project provides opportunities for the different ethnic groups to interact with one another and the impact could be only seen later. As an example, harmony among different ethnic groups was strengthened through the building of farm road in Nochchikulam. People willingly donated the land for the |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Sustainability | | construction of the road. | |
| | 3. Unexpected impacts | Regarding ethnic relationships, there is no negative impact seen. | |
| | 1. Does the project activities have potential to be continued in the project area? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive attitude among beneficiaries is seen regarding O&M of infrastructures. - Communities have now organized themselves to undertake implementation tasks for constructions and income generation activities through strengthening of CBOs. - Government frontline officers' technical capacity building is in progress. - Project concept and approaches have been shared among stakeholders in order to raise the awareness of the Project. | |
| | 2. Does the project activities have potential to be continued outside of the project areas? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of government officers in quantity and quality would affect the technology transfer. - Limitation of funds to adopt and to expand the model will hinder the sustainability. - Financial resources at CBO level, if not ensured may affect the activities. - Security concerns might limit the expansion of the model. | |

**Technical Cooperation Project for Agricultural and Rural
Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through
Community Approach in Trincomalee (TRINCAP)**

**Questions for Mid-Term Evaluation
For Central Level Relevant Government Officers**

Name : _____

Designation/Name of Agency: _____

Your role in the project: _____

Length of Service and Number of Years working in the position

Today's Date _____

I. General

1. What is your opinion about the TRINCAP project? Please points your perceived positive and negative impacts of the projects

2. In terms of relevancy of the project, how do you evaluate the social and technical relevancies?

3. Comparing with approaches of other development partners' similar projects, how do you evaluate the JICA TRINCAP project approach?

4. In the north and east regions, the shortage of manpower in the local government authorities are serious problem for any project implementations and TRINCAP is not an exception. After project period, the sustainability and expansion of the development model developed by the TRINCAP project would depend on the capacity of the local government, so that this is one of our main concerns at the moment. Please tell us your perspective of the manpower issue in the NE regions.

5. Donor coordination is another concern for us as well. Could you describe the main constraints in terms of donor coordination? What is your perspective regarding how to coordinate donors efficiently?

**Technical Cooperation Project for Agricultural and Rural
Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through
Community Approach in Trincomalee (TRINCAP)**

**Guiding Questions for Mid-Term Evaluation
For Beneficiaries**

Name of Village: _____

Number of participants: _____

Type of farmers: _____

Today's Date _____

I. Project Process

In this section, questions are regarding how he/she perceives the degree of community participation in the project.

1. Since the project implementation started in your village, do you see any attitudinal changes in participating community activities among beneficiaries of the project? If yes, please give us examples.

2. What kind of contributions is given by beneficiaries for the implementation of the project?
 - Do you think that the contributions from the beneficiaries for the implementation of the project would give a sense of ownership to the community?

 - How do you evaluate the degree of contributions?
☐ HIGH ☐ MEDIUM ☐ LOW

3. Do you see any conflicts or dissatisfaction among non-beneficiaries of the project? If there are problems, could you describe the problems?

II. Relevancy

In this section, questions are regarding social and technical relevancy of the project.

4. Do you think that the project approach and methodology is sensitive enough to the reality and social-cultural background of the area?
5. Do you think that the selection of target groups was adequately carried out? If no, what are the problems?

III. Effectiveness

In this section, questions are mainly how he/she perceive the effect of the project

6. Do you see any changes in your income since the project start?
7. Do you see any changes in the amount of agricultural production since the project start?
8. In the next 2 years, do you think that there would be any changes in the living standard of the community

- If you do not think that there would be any positive changes, what would be the problems?

9. Do you think that agriculture and other technologies acquired from the project will expand to neighboring farmers?

- If No, what would be the problems?

IV. Efficiency

In this section, questions are regarding outputs quantity and quality against inputs

10. Do you think that the CAP has formulated by different categories of representatives?

- Are you satisfied with CAP?
- If no, why?

11. Are you satisfied with infrastructure built by community contract?

- Do you think that the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure built by community contract is adequate? If not, what is the problem of O&M?
- What are you benefiting from the infrastructure
- What else do you need to improve the infrastructure

12. Do you think the acquired technologies from the project useful and adaptable?

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> CPH Application | Yes[] | No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compost Application | Yes[] | No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transplanting | Yes[] | No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compost Making | Yes[] | No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Machinery O & M | Yes[] | No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self Seed Production | Yes[] | No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement of Shed | Yes[] | No[] | _____ |

- ☐ Improvement of feeding material
Yes[] No[] _____

- ☐ Disease control(training) Yes[] No[] _____

- **Yields**
- **Cost of production**

- Any difficulties in continuing
 - Availability of CPH
13. Regarding Income generation activities, are you
- Using? Utilizing the training
 - Group marketing?
14. Do you recognize any inhibiting factors to achieve above mentioned project outputs(CAP, infrastructure, agriculture and other technologies) in the community?

If yes, how have the inhibiting factors been lowered? By who?

15. Do you recognize there are any delays in implementation of CAP?

If yes, what are the reasons?

V. Impact

In this section, questions are regarding the possibility to achieve the project overall goal.

16. Do you think that these pilot activities by the project in this village will expand to neighboring villages? If No, what are the reasons?

17. Do you see any unexpected positive changes rather than the increased agriculture production and income in the community? If yes, what are they?

18. Do you see any unexpected negative changes occurring in the community?

● **If yes, what are they?**

(If he/she perceives any ethnic issues caused by the project)

VI. Sustainability

In this section, questions are regarding sustainability of project activities inside the village

19. Do you think that the technologies acquired from the project will sustain in the village without any assistance from outside

If No, what are the problems?

20. Do you think that the financial and organizational capacity of CBO will sustain in the village without any assistance from outside

If No, what are the problems?

21. Any Other Comments

**Technical Cooperation Project for Agricultural and Rural
Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through
Community Approach in Trincomalee (TRINCAP)**

**Questions for Mid-Term Evaluation
For DS and relevant government officials(AI, DO, LDI, RDO, VS, IE)**

Name : _____

Designation/Name of Agency: _____

Your role in the project: _____

Length of Service and Number of Years working in the position

Today's Date _____

I. Project Process

In this section, questions are regarding how he/she perceive the degree of community participation in the project.

1. Since the project implementation started in villages, do you see any attitudinal changes in participating community activities among beneficiaries of the project? If yes, please give us examples.

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

Any Comments

2. What kind of contributions is given by beneficiaries for the implementation of the project?

Do you think that the contributions from the beneficiaries for the implementation of the project would give a sense of ownership to the community?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

Any Comments

How do you evaluate the degree of contributions?

☐ HIGH ☐ MEDIUM ☐ LOW

3. Do you see any conflicts or dissatisfaction among non-beneficiaries of the project?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Could you describe the problems?

4. How many other agriculture and rural development projects are being implemented by other funding agencies in the villages in the DS division? If any please describe them.

5. Do you recognize any differences between this project and other donor's project in the villages?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

What are the major differences?

What do you see as advantages and disadvantages of the project?

II. Relevancy

In this section, questions are regarding social and technical relevancy of the project.

6. Do you think that the project approach and methodology is sensitive enough to the reality and social-cultural background of the area?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If No, what are the problems?

7. Do you think that the selection of target groups was adequately carried out?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If NO, what are the problems?

III. Effectiveness

In this section, questions are mainly how he/she perceive the effect of the project

8. Do you see any changes in income of target groups since the project start?

☐ MORE ☐ LESS ☐ NO CHANGE

9. Do you see any changes in the amount of agricultural production among target groups since the project start?

☐ MORE ☐ LESS ☐ NO CHANGE

10. In the next 2 years, do you think that there would be any changes in the living standard of the villages?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If NO or NOT SURE, what would be the problems which you can see?

11. Do you think that agriculture and other technologies acquired from the project will expand to neighboring farmers in a village?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If NO or NOT SURE, what would be the problems?

IV. Efficiency

In this section, questions are regarding outputs quantity and quality against inputs

12. Do you think that the CAP has formulated by different categories of representatives?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Are you satisfied with CAP?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If no, why

13. Are you satisfied with infrastructure built by community contract?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

14. Is the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure built by community contract adequate?

[] YES [] NO [] DO NOT KNOW

If not, what is the problem of O&M?

15. Do you think the acquired technologies from the project useful and adaptable?

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> CPH Application | Yes[] No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compost Application | Yes[] No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transplanting | Yes[] No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compost Making | Yes[] No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Machinery O & M | Yes[] No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self Seed Production | Yes[] No[] | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement of Shed | Yes[] No[] | _____ |

☐ Improvement of feeding material

Yes[] No[] _____

☐ Disease control(training) Yes[] No[] _____

16. Do you recognize any inhibiting factors to achieve above mentioned project outputs(CAP, infrastructure, agriculture and other technologies) in communities?

[] YES [] NO [] NOT SURE

If yes, what are the inhibiting factors?

How have the inhibiting factors been lowered? By who?

17. Do you recognize there are any delays in implantation of CAP?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If yes, what are the reasons?

V. Impact

In this section, questions are regarding the possibility to achieve the project overall goal.

18. Do you think that these pilot activities by the project in these pilot villages will expand to neighboring villages

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If No, what are the reasons?

19. Do you see any unexpected positive changes rather than the increased agriculture production and income in communities?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If yes, what are they?

20. Do you see any unexpected negative changes occurring in communities?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If yes, what are they?

(If he/she perceives any ethnic issues caused by the project)

VI. Sustainability

In this section, questions are regarding sustainability of project activities inside the village

21. Do you think that the technologies acquired from the project will sustain in the pilot villages without any assistance from outside

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If NO or NOT SURE, what are the problems?

22. Do you think that the financial and organizational capacity of CBO will sustain in the village without any assistance from outside

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If NO or NOT SURE, what are the problems?

23. Any other comments

**Technical Cooperation Project for Agricultural and Rural
Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through
Community Approach in Trincomalee (TRINCAP)**

**Questions for Mid-Term Evaluation
For GA and EPC, Chief Secretary, District & Province level officials**

Name : _____

Designation/Name of Agency: _____

Your role in the project: _____

Length of Service and Number of Years working in the position

Today's Date _____

I. Project Process

1. Have you been informed the progress of the project? How often and how do you receive the information?
2. What are the things you recognize as good exercise in the project, if any?
3. What are the things you recognize as bad exercise in the project, if any?

II. Project Impact

4. What do you expect positive impact on the agriculture development in the target area after 2 years of project period?
5. After completion of model, if the project shows good impact in the target areas, in your opinion, what needs to be done in order to the project approaches and strategies to expand in the region as TRICCAP model?

6. If you have any other comments, please write it down.

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation

**Technical Cooperation Project for Agricultural and Rural
Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through
Community Approach in Trincomalee (TRINCAP)**

**Questions for Mid-Term Evaluation
For GN**

Name : _____

Designation/Name of Agency: _____

Your role in the project: _____

Length of Service and Number of Years working in the position

Today's Date _____

I. Project Process

II.

In this section, questions are regarding how he/she perceive the degree of community participation in the project.

1. Since the project implementation started in your village, do you see any attitudinal changes in participating community activities among beneficiaries of the project? If yes, please give us examples.

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

Any examples

2. What kind of contributions is given by beneficiaries for the implementation of the project?

Do you think that the contributions from the beneficiaries for the implementation of the project would give a sense of ownership to the community?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

Any comments

How do you evaluate the degree of contributions from the community?

☐ HIGH ☐ MEDIUM ☐ LOW

3. Do you see any conflicts or dissatisfaction among non-beneficiaries of the project?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Could you describe the problems?

4. How many other agriculture and rural development projects are being implemented by other funding agencies in the village? If any please describe them.

5. Do you recognize any differences between this project and other donor's project in the village?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

What are the major differences?

What do you see as advantages and disadvantages of the project?

III. Relevancy

In this section, questions are regarding social and technical relevancy of the project.

6. Do you think that the project approach and methodology is sensitive enough to the reality and social-cultural background of the area?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If No, what are the problems?

7. Do you think that the selection of target groups was adequately carried out?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If no, what are the problems?

IV. Effectiveness

In this section, questions are mainly how he/she perceive the effect of the project

8. Do you see any changes in income of target groups since the project start?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

9. Do you see any changes in the amount of agricultural production among target groups since the project start?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

10. In the next 2 years, do you think that there would be any changes in the

living standard of the community

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If No or NOT SURE, what could be the problems?

11. Do you think that agriculture and other technologies acquired from the project will expand to neighboring farmers

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If No or NOT SURE, what would be the problems?

V. Efficiency

In this section, questions are regarding outputs quantity and quality against inputs

12. Do you think that the CAP has formulated by different categories of representatives?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

- Are you satisfied with CAP?

☐ YES ☐ NO

- If know why?

13. Do you think that the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure built by community contract is adequate?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If not, what is the problem of O&M?

14. Do you think the acquired technologies from the project useful and adaptable? (Applicable for frontline officers)

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

15. Do you recognize any inhibiting factors to achieve above mentioned project outputs(CAP, community infrastructure, agriculture and other technologies) in the community?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If yes, what are the inhibiting factors?

How have the inhibiting factors been lowered? By who?

16. Do you recognize there are any delays in implantation of CAP?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If yes, what are the reasons?

VI. Impact

In this section, questions are regarding the possibility to achieve the project overall goal.

17. Do you think that these pilot activities by the project in this village will expand to neighboring villages

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If NO or NOT SURE, what are the reasons?

18. Do you see any unexpected positive changes rather than the increased agriculture production and income in the community?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If yes, what are they?

19. Do you see any unexpected negative changes occurring in the community?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If yes, what are they?

(If he/she perceives any ethnic issues caused by the project)

VII. Sustainability

In this section, questions are regarding sustainability of project activities inside the village

20. Do you think that the technologies acquired from the project will sustain in the village without any assistance from outside

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If NO or NOT SURE, what are the problems?

21. Do you think that the financial and organizational capacity of CBO will sustain in the village without any assistance from outside

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

If NO or NOT SURE, what are the problems?

22. Any Other Comments

**Technical Cooperation Project for Agricultural and Rural
Development for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through
Community Approach in Trincomalee (TRINCAP)**

**Questions for Mid-Term Evaluation
For Project Local Experts**

Name : _____

Position: _____

Your role in the project: _____

Length of Service in the position

Today's Date _____

☐ This is a questionnaire for JICA technical staff in the TRINCAP mid-term evaluation. Please take some time today or tomorrow and give this back to Ms. Yamagishi by the end of Friday. Please write any comments if you feel necessary.

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation!

I. Project Process (Internal Managerial Issues)

In this section, let me ask you about how you perceive the internal managerial issues in the project.

1. We do understand that the project implementation has been suffering from existing inhibiting factors for the project implementation. Please list external and internal inhibiting factors which you come across in the past.

External Factors (including C/P issues, security, community issues, etc)

Internal Factors (including office management, budget, planning, risk management, etc)

2. Could you tell us what did you do to mitigate or lower these inhibiting factors?

External

Internal

3. Do you think that the project has been mitigating/lowering well the external and internal inhibiting factors of the implementation?
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If your answer is NO, what do you think what should be done to improve the capacity of the project to mitigate/lower the internal and external inhibiting factors in the implementation of the project.

4. In the implementation of the project, have you recognized any matters/things as external and internal promoting factors?
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

External

Internal

5. Do you recognize in general that the project has been implemented as it was planned?

☐ YES ☐ ALMOST ☐ NO
☐ DON'T KNOW

Comments:

6. Let me ask you how you participate in the planning process of the project. Do you think that you are participating well in the process of planning of activities?

☐ YES ☐ ALMOST ☐ NOT QUITE
☐ NOT AT ALL

Comments:

7. Do you think that timing of the project planning is adequate?

☐ YES ☐ ALMOST ☐ NOT QUITE
☐ NOT AT ALL

Comments:

8. Do you recognize any future external inhibiting factors for the project implementation?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If yes, what kind of inhibiting factors do you see?

9. Please tell us how you monitor the project.

10. Do you recognize any people's changes in attitude and behavior?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Comments:

11. Do you think that the degree of community involvement and contribution is satisfactory?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE

Comments:

12. Do you recognize any negative changes in community?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Comments:

13. How do you evaluate risk management of the office?

☐ HIGH ☐ MEDIUM ☐ LOW

Comments:

14. Are you getting timely and adequate instruction from the project managers?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Comments:

15. Do you have local government counterparts to transfer technology?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Comments:

16. What are the inputs from the Sri Lankan side to the project in terms of facilities and financial inputs?

17. Do you think that the project is disseminating well project implementation process to all stakeholders?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

II. Relevancy

In this section, let me ask you about how you perceive the relevancy of the project in this section.

18. Do you think that the project approach and methodology is sensitive enough to the reality and social-cultural background of the area?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If no, what are the problem areas?

19. Do you think that the project targets villages and beneficiaries were selected by adequate and justified criteria?

Villages

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Beneficiaries for Agriculture

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Beneficiaries for Animal husbandry

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Beneficiaries for Income generating activities

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Comments:

20. Do you think that some community development tools such as Community Action Plan, CMR and community score card are adequate and applicable tool for the region?

● CAP: ☐ YES, ☐ NO, ☐ DO NOT KNOW

● CMR: ☐ YES, ☐ NO, ☐ DO NOT KNOW

● Community monitoring:

☐ YES, ☐ NO, ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Comments:

21. Do you think that technologies being transferred by the project to the beneficiaries adequate?

● Agriculture technologies:

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Any problems?

● Animal husbandry technologies:

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Any problems?

● Income generating activities:

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Any problems?

III. Efficiency

22. How do you rate the achievement of outputs (CAP making and implementation, CMR, transferring technologies, community monitoring, etc) against the planned achievement
- ☐ ADEQUATE ☐ NOT ADEQUATE ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If your answer it not adequate, what are the limiting factors?

23. Do you think that the timing of disbursement and amount of budget are adequate in the past project implementation period?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If No, what were the problems?

IV. Effectiveness

24. Do you recognize the effects of activities such as increased productions, CBO's enhanced capacity, and others?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

Comments:

25. What are making difficult to achieve project purpose which is to establish a model for area agriculture and community development, if there are any?

26. Do you think that there are any other components necessary to achieve project purpose?

V. Impact and Sustainability

Let me ask you about the expected impact of the project and also the sustainability of the project.

27. Do you recognize that there would be possibilities to expand the 'development model' which has been developed by the project to the other part of Trincomalee district?

[] YES [] NO [] DO NOT KNOW

If no, why do you think so?

28. Do you think that the 'development model' which developed by the project would revitalize the agriculture of the district?

[] YES [] NO [] DO NOT KNOW

If no, why do you think so?

29. Do you recognize that there would be any negative impacts by the project after project period ends?

[] YES [] NO [] DO NOT KNOW

If yes, what kind of negative impacts do you expects?

30. Do you recognize that there would be any positive impacts by the project after project period ends?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DO NOT KNOW

If yes, what kind of positive impacts do you expect?

31. If you have any other comments regarding project implementation process and project impact, please mention below.

Otsukare samadeshita! Thank you very much!

[illegible]

No. of Restricted Days for Working in Trincomalee

[illegible]

(1)-2 Experts (Sri Lankan)

| No | Name of Counterpart | | Designation | Term of Assignment | | FY2005 | FY2006 | FY2007 |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | From | To | | | |
| 1 | Mr. | K.Kirupakaran | Office Manager | 10-Feb-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Mr. | M.Subhakaran | Accountant | 01-Mar-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Mr. | P.Umaamakeswaran | Computer Operator | 16-Nov-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Ms | A.Yoganayagi | Office Assistant | 23-Oct-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Ms | B.Lathamaheswary | Secretary | 01-Apr-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Ms. | S.Johny | Office Assistant | 14-Feb-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | Ms. | B.Chandra Mary | Security Guard | 09-Apr-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | Mr. | S.SathyaSeelan | Security Guard | 01-May-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 | Ms. | Ghurshitha | Secretary | 13-Feb-06 | 12-Mar-07 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 10 | Mr. | V.Sunthararuban | Computer Operator | 20-Feb-06 | 30-Jun-07 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 11 | Ms. | T.Thushitha | Office Assistant | 02-Aug-06 | 30-Nov-06 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 12 | Mr. | R.Kissokanth | Driver | 06-Mar-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 | Mr. | M.S.M.Rafeek | Driver | 06-Mar-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 | Mr. | P.Rameswarasingam | Driver | 01-Nov-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 | Mr. | R.Muhunthan | Driver | 06-May-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16 | Mr. | P.Senthil Nathan | Driver | 25-Apr-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17 | Mr. | J.C.Sadarawan | Driver | 06-Mar-06 | 30-Oct-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 18 | Mr. | T.C.Emmanuel | Deputy Chief Advisor | 22-Feb-06 | 31-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 19 | Mr. | J.M.Tikiri Banda | Institutional Expert | 09-Feb-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20 | Mr. | E.P.Thushan | Facilitator | 02-Dec-05 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21 | Mr. | P.Prakash | Facilitator | 06-Feb-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22 | Mr. | C.Chandrakumar | Institutional Assistant | 01-Jul-06 | 13-Jul-07 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23 | Mr. | S.Maheshwaran | Facilitator | 16-Jul-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24 | Ms. | J.Rifka Banu | Office Assistant | 03-Mar-06 | 27-Jul-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 25 | Mr. | S.A.Jabbar | Rural Infrastructure Design/Construction Engineer | 01-Mar-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26 | Mr. | V.Sithamparanathan | Draftman | 20-Feb-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27 | Mr. | A.R.Irfan | Infrastructure Assistant | 20-Nov-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28 | Mr. | T.Hariharan | Technical Officer | 01-Jul-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29 | Mr. | S.Prasath | Field Supervisor | 10-Aug-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30 | Mr. | S.Jegatheeswaran | Field Supervisor | 07-Aug-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31 | Mr. | I.H.Dharmasekara | Agriculture and Marketing Expert | 09-Feb-06 | 31-Mar-08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32 | Mr. | M.Thilipan | Agriculture Assistant | 18-Dec-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 33 | Ms. | M.Cumaraswamy | Veterinary Surgeon | 01-Mar-07 | 21-Aug-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34 | Mr. | P.Kannathasan | Livestock Officer | 01-Dec-06 | 31-Mar-08 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35 | Mr. | S.Thayaparan | Livestock Officer | 23-Jul-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 36 | Mr. | E.L.Annes | Agriculture Field Assistant | 14-May-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 37 | Mr. | T.M.P.U.Kumarsingha | Agriculture Field Assistant | 14-May-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 38 | Mr. | P.Vathanan | Agriculture Field Assistant | 18-Jun-07 | 31-Mar-08 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 39 | Mr. | Rinoos | Agriculture Assistant | 01-Jun-06 | 30-Nov-06 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

(2) Assignment of Counterpart

| No | Name of Counterpart | Designation | Term of Assignment | | FY2005 | FY2006 | FY2007 |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | From | To | | | |
| 1 | Mr. M.S. Jayasinghe | Secretary of Ministry of Nation Building and Development | 01-Nov-05 | 01-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2 | Mr. J.R. Dissanayake | Secretary of Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure development | 01-Dec-06 | 31-Mar-07 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 | Mr. W.K.K. Kumarasiri | Secretary of Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure development | 01-Apr-07 | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Mr. M.I.S. Ahmed | Additional Secretary, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure development | 01-Jun-06 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Mr. B.M.S. Samarasekera | Director General of Irrigation Department | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Mr. D.D. Waniganayaka | Department of Irrigation Headquarter | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | Mr. M.P.D.U.K. Mapa Pathirana | Commissioner General, Ministry of Agriculture Services and Development of Farmer Communities | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | Mr. Rangaraja | Ministry of Finance and Planning | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 | Mr. H. Abeyeweera | Chief Secretary of North East Provincial Council | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Mar-07 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 10 | Mr. M.D.A.G. Rodrigo | Chief Secretary of Eastern Provincial Council | 01-Apr-07 | 16-Jul-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 | Mr. S.M. Croos | Chief Secretary of Eastern Provincial Council | 31-Jul-07 | 31-Mar-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 | Mr. S.M. Croos | Deputy Chief Secretary of North East Province | 01-Nov-05 | 01-Jan-07 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 13 | Ms. Ramachandiran | Deputy Chief Secretary of Eastern Province | 16-Jan-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 | Mr. A.R.M. Mahrouf | Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Livestock, Irrigation and Fishery, Eastern | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 | Dr. Sivaparingam | Provincial Director of Animal Production and Health, Northern and Eastern | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Jul-07 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16 | Dr. T.K. Thavarasan | Provincial Director of Animal Production and Health, Eastern | 01-Aug-07 | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17 | Mr. Gnanachandran | Provincial Director of Agriculture, Northern and Eastern | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Mar-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 18 | Mr. Supramaniam | Provincial Director of Agriculture, Eastern | 01-Apr-06 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19 | Mr. K.G. Leelananda | Government Agent of Trincomalee District | 01-Nov-05 | 30-Jun-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 20 | Mr. Major General T. T. R. De Silva | Government Agent of Trincomalee District | 23-Oct-06 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21 | Mr. A. Nadarajah | Additional Government Agent of Trincomalee District | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22 | Mr. P. Sundaralingam | Deputy Director Planning of Trincomalee District | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23 | Mr. V. Ravichandran | Assistant Commissioner, Department of Agriculture Development | 01-Nov-05 | 30-Jun-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 24 | Ms. P. Naamagal | Assistant Commissioner, Department of Agriculture Development | 01-Jul-06 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25 | Mr. Singarayar | Assistant Commissioner, Department of Agriculture Development | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26 | Mr. S. Shanmugasivananthan | Regional Director of Irrigation | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27 | Mr. Ponbarasingam | Chief Engineer, RDI | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28 | Dr. F. G. Anton | Assistant Director, Department of Animal Production & Health, Trincomalee | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29 | Mr. A.S.M. Harees | Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trincomalee | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30 | Mr. Uganathan | Agriculture Officer | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 31 | Mr. Shantikumar | Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trincomalee | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32 | Mr. I. D. P. Wijetillake | DS Morawewa | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 33 | Mr. A. Singarayar | DS Thampalakamam | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34 | Mr. N. Selvanayagan | DS Kuchchaveli | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35 | Ms. Nadesha De Silva | RDO Morawewa | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 36 | Mr. M.A.M. Nazaar | RDO Thampalakamam | 01-May-07 | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 37 | Mr. S. Satheesan | RDO Nilaveli | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 38 | Mr. A.H.M. Asker | AI Morawewa | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 39 | Mr. S. Suthaharan | AI Thampalakamam | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 40 | Ms. Nadeeka | AI Mullipottanai | 01-May-06 | 31-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 41 | Mr. Thushiyanthan | AI Mullipottanai | 01-Jan-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 42 | Mr. Nagarajah | AI Nilaveli | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 43 | Mr. K. Manokanthan | DO Pankulam (concurrent with DO Thampalakamam) | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 44 | Mr. T. Perinpanayagam | DO Thampalakamam | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 45 | Mr. K. Manokanthan | DO Thampalakamam (concurrent with DO Pankulam) | 01-Jan-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 46 | Mr. Iqbal | DO Mullipothana | 01-Nov-05 | 09-Apr-07 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 46 | Mr. | K.M.Siraj | DO Mullipothana | 10-Apr-07 | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 47 | Mr. | Farees | DO Nilaveli | 01-Nov-05 | 01-Aug-07 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 48 | Ms. | N. Nirmala | DO Nilaveli | 02-Aug-07 | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 49 | Dr. | Nalaka Meemaduwa | VS Morawewa | 02-Oct-06 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 | Dr. | M. Kumaraswamy | VS Thampalakamam | 01-Nov-05 | 27-Nov-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 51 | Dr. | R. Arunthavaraja | VS Thampalakamam | 28-Nov-06 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 52 | Dr. | Puvanenthiran | VS Nilaveli | 04-Mar-06 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 53 | Mr. | Ajith | LDI Morawewa | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 54 | Mr. | A.L. Abdul Lathief | LDI Thampalakamam | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 55 | Mr. | Suresh | LDI Thampalakamam | 01-Jun-06 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 56 | Ms. | Paranjothy | LDI Nilaveli | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 57 | Mr. | Karunairaj | LDI Nilaveli | 01-Feb-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 58 | Mr. | K. Subramaniam | Irrigation Engineer, Gomarankadawela | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 59 | Mr. | M. Siraj | Engineering Assistant, Kantale | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 60 | Mr. | K.S. Disanayake | Grama Niladari Paniketiya | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 61 | Ms. | Anoma Damayandi | Grama Niladari Paniketiya | 01-Jan-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 62 | Mr. | W.H. Nihal Wijenanda | Grama Niladari Nochchikulam | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 63 | Mr. | Jayantha Manawata | Grama Niladari Nochchikulam | 01-Jan-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 64 | Mr. | S. Arunagiri | Grama Niladari Thampalakamam | 01-Nov-05 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 65 | Mr. | A.C.A. Fareed | Grama Niladari Mullipothana | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 66 | Mr. | Sunil Weeravikrama | Grama Niladari Mullipothana | 01-Jan-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 67 | Mr. | S. Nithalingam | Grama Niladari, Nilaveli | 01-Nov-05 | 31-Dec-06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 68 | Mr. | Y. Chandrakumaran | Grama Niladari, Nilaveli | 01-Jan-07 | 31-Aug-07 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(3) Training

ANNEX - 7

(1) Counterpart Training in Japan

| No | Name of Counterpart | | Field in charge | Name of training Course | Term of Training | | FY2005 | FY2006 | FY2007 |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | From | To | | | |
| 1 | Mr. S.M. Croos | T. T. K. De Silva (Major General) | Deputy Chief Secretary of North East Provincial Council Government Agent / District Secretary, Trincomalee District | Participatory Agricultural and Rural Development | 05-Nov-06 | 14-Nov-06 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2 | Mr. T. T. K. De Silva (Major General) | | | Participatory Agricultural and Rural Development | 05-Nov-06 | 14-Nov-06 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 | Mr. A.S.M. Harees | P. Sundaralingam | Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trincomalee District Planning, District Planning Secretariat, Trincomalee District | Participatory Agricultural and Rural Development | 05-Nov-06 | 14-Nov-06 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 4 | Mr. P. Sundaralingam | | | Participatory Agricultural and Rural Development | 08-Sep-07 | 22-Sep-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Mr. A.L.A. Latheef | S. Shanmugasivananthan | Animal Production and Health, Trincomalee Regional Director of Irrigation, Office of Regional Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee | Participatory Agricultural and Rural Development | 08-Sep-07 | 22-Sep-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Mr. S. Shanmugasivananthan | | | Participatory Agricultural and Rural Development | 08-Sep-07 | 22-Sep-07 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(2) Seminars, Workshops or Trainings conducted in Sri Lanka

| 2) Seminars, Workshops or Trainings conducted in Sri Lanka | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| No | Name of Training | Village | No. of Participants | | FY2005 | FY2006 | FY2007 |
| | | | Farmers | Gov. Staff | | | |
| CBO Strengthening Training | | | | | | | |
| 1 | CAP Workshop | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/Noch | 613 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2 | CAP Monitoring and Evaluation Training | Tham/Mul/Noch | 55 | 1 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 | CAP Review Workshop | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 456 | 7 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | CBO Management Training | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 150 | 5 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 5 | CBO Financial Management Training | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 188 | 16 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 6 | Construction and Contract Planning Training | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 280 | 23 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | Construction and Final Management Training | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 145 | 11 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | CBO Financial Management Training | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 241 | 18 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9 | Leadership Training | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 108 | 6 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 | Water Management Training | Tham/Mul/Nil | 84 | 6 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 11 | Operation and Maintenance Training | Tham/Mul/Noch | 182 | 9 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Agriculture and Livestock Training | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Promotion of Agriculture Technology and Farm House Management | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 72 | 58 (DOA, DRI, AI) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 13 | Advanced Technology of Paddy Cultivation | Tham/Mul/Pani/Noch | 118 | 30 (AI) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 14 | Self Seed Paddy Production | Tham/Mul/Pani | 55 | 20 (AI) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 | Carbonized Paddy Husk Preparation | Tham/Mul/Nil | 72 | 2 (AI, Samurdi) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 16 | Pest and Diseases Control in Paddy Cultivation | Tham/Mul/Pani | 131 | 10 (DOA) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 17 | Post Harvest Technology | Pani | - | - | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18 | Field Visit Day of Farmers with Government Frontline Staff (Agriculture Demonstration Farm) | Tham/Mul/Pani/Noch | 95 | 80 (DOA) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19 | OFC Farming and Fruit Crop Cultivation | Mul/Nil/Pani | 30 | 50 (AI) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 20 | Pest and Disease Control in OFC | Tham/Mul | - | - | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 21 | Soil Fertility Management | Tham/Pani | 98 | 3 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22 | Introduction of Agricultural Machinery | Mul/Pani/Noch | 19 | 10 (DO) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 23 | Two wheel Tractor Training in FMTC Anuradhapura | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 25 | 30 (AI) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 24 | Milk Production and Improvement of Milk Quality | Tham/Mul | 29 | 20 (VS) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 25 | Cattle Management | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani/ Noch | 139 | 90 (VS, LD) | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26 | Goat Management | Tham/Nil/Pani/Noch | 241 | 14 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27 | Poultry Management | Tham/Mul/Nil/Pani | 131 | 7 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28 | Field Visit Day with Farmers (Livestock Demonstration Farm) | Nil | 15 | 0 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Income Generation Training | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Preparation of Value Added Product based on vegetables & fruits | Mul/Nil /Pani/Noch | 26 | 0 | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 30 | Yogurt, Curd and Ice Packet Production | Tham/Nil | 86 | 6 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31 | Cement Related Products | Mul/Nil | 7 | 0 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32 | Handy Craft Training (Pan Craft) | Mul/Pani/Noch | 5-30 x 51 days | 9 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 33 | Handy Craft Training (Palmyra Craft) | Tham/Mul | 11 (Thu-Sat), 13 (Mon-Wed) | 0 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34 | Sewing Training <input type="checkbox"/> | Pani/Noch/Nil | 3-39 (every day) | 0 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35 | Sewing Training <input type="checkbox"/> | Pani/Mul | 12-x 18 days | 0 | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(4) Equipment donated by JICA

| Series No. | Names of equipment | No. of Equipment | custody place | | | | Frequency of Use(*) | remark |
|------------|--|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Trincomalee | Divisional sub office | CBO | Colombo | | |
| 1 | 4WD Land Cruiser No. | 1 | 1 | | | | a | |
| 2 | Toyota Hilux 4WD Double Cab | 3 | 3 | | | | a | |
| 3 | Motor Bike(Hero honda) | 4 | | 4 | | | a | |
| 4 | Motor Bike(TVS) | 4 | | 4 | | | a | |
| 5 | Pick up cover | 3 | 3 | | | | a | |
| 6 | 20KVA Generator | 1 | 1 | | | | b | |
| 7 | 5KVA Generator | 1 | 1 | | | | d | Spare |
| 8 | Portable Generator | 1 | 1 | | | | b | |
| 9 | Multimedia Projector | 1 | 1 | | | | b | |
| 10 | Photocopy Machine | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | a | |
| 11 | Desktop Computer with software office XP | 6 | 6 | | | | a | |
| 12 | Desktop Computer | 2 | 2 | | | | a | |
| 12 | HP A4 Laser Printer(Black & White) | 2 | 2 | | | | a | |
| 13 | HP A4 Laser Printer(Color) | 2 | 2 | | | | a | |
| 14 | HP scanjet | 1 | 1 | | | | a | |
| 15 | Cannon inkjet printer(A3) | 1 | 1 | | | | a | |
| 16 | Mobile inkjet printer(A4) | 2 | 2 | | | | a | |
| 17 | Software(Autocad) | 2 | 2 | | | | a | |
| 18 | Software(illustrator) | 1 | 1 | | | | b | |
| 19 | Switch for network | 1 | 1 | | | | a | |
| 20 | External Hard Disk | 3 | 3 | | | | a | |
| 21 | Projektor Screen | 1 | 1 | | | | b | |
| 22 | Fax Machine | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | a | |
| 23 | Mobile Phone | 5 | 5 | | | | a | |
| 24 | Internal Telephone System | 1set | 1set | | | | a | |
| 25 | Digital Camera | 3 | 3 | | | | a | |
| 26 | Conference table with 10 Chairs | 1set | 1set | | | | a | |
| 27 | Video Camera | 1 | 1 | | | | d | Record field works |
| 28 | DVD Writer | 1 | 1 | | | | b | |
| 29 | Air Conditioner | 4 | 4 | | | | a | |
| 30 | Refrigerator | 1 | 1 | | | | a | |
| 31 | Map shelf | 1 | 1 | | | | a | |
| 32 | Safety box | 1 | 1 | | | | a | |
| 33 | Binding Machine | 1 | 1 | | | | b | |
| 34 | Water Dispenser | 1 | 1 | | | | a | |
| 35 | HP Laptop Computer | 3 | 3 | | | | a | |
| 36 | 4wheel tractor | 2 | | | 2 | | c | |
| 37 | 2wheel tractor | 4 | | | 4 | | c | |
| 38 | Power sprayer | 2 | 2 | | | | c | |
| 39 | Knapsack sprayer | 4 | 4 | | | | c | |
| 40 | Combine harvester | 1 | | | 1 | | c | |
| 41 | Combine harvester | 1 | | | 1 | | c | |
| 42 | Water pump | 14 | 4 | | 10 | | b | |
| 43 | Grass Cutter | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | c | training |
| 44 | Comet | 1 | 1 | | | | c | Harvest training |
| 45 | Hook Gage | 1 | 1 | | | | c | Cultivation training |
| 46 | Electric Calculator | 1 | | | 1 | | b | |
| 47 | Cow | 6 | | | 6 | | a | |
| 48 | Tamping Rammer | 4 | 1 | | 3 | | b | |
| 49 | Slump Corn | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | d | Construction training |
| 50 | Survey equipment(Total station) | 1set | 1set | | | | b | |

* Classification of the frequency of use of the equipment

| rank | frequency |
|------|--|
| a | used frequently(daily) |
| b | used well (1-3 times in a week) |
| c | used in specific season(s) only |
| d | not so much used(3-11 times in a year) |
| e | not used by specific reason |

(5) Local Cost Implementation

Japan

| Budget Item | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1) Training, Office and National Exp | 6,619 | 22,374 | 30,514 |
| 2) Construction of Infrastructure | 0 | 15,776 | 22,862 |
| 3) Meeting Expenditure | 0 | 3 | 25 |
| 4) Procurement of Machinery and Equip | 3,910 | 3,072 | 4,064 |
| 5) Transportation of Equipment | 0 | 78 | 251 |
| 6) Sub contract to local consultant | 0 | 881 | 1,805 |
| JICA Sri Lanka office (Machinery and | 4,597 | 9,313 | |
| Total | 15,126 | 51,497 | 59,521 |

Central Government

| Budget Item | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| VAT for JICA Vehicle (4 cars) | | 21,857 | |
| VAT for Construction of Veterinary | | | 795 |
| VAT for Production of Video | | | 233 |
| Total | 0 | 21,857 | 1,028 |

District Government

| Budget Item | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|
| Office Rental Charge | 60 | 240 | 240 |
| Total | | | |

Unit: 1,000 Rs.

| Total Amount |
|--------------|
| 59,507 |
| 38,638 |
| 28 |
| 11,046 |
| 329 |
| 2,686 |
| 13,910 |
| 126,144 |

Unit: 1,000 Rs.

| Total Amount |
|--------------|
| 21,857 |
| 795 |
| 233 |
| 22,885 |

Unit: 1,000 Rs.

| Total Amount |
|--------------|
| 540 |
| 540 |

(1) Accomplishment Grid

| Narrative Summary | | | Indicators in PDM | Result | Challenges that lie ahead | Important Assumptions |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Overall Goal 1 The developed model will be extended to the surrounding areas of Trincomalee District through which the model contributes to the activation of rural areas in the region. | | | 1 Number of DSA and GNs adopted the model (Other 6 GN Divisions in Trincomalee district start CAP formulation) 2 Agricultural production (in volumes, crop varieties and values) Income indicators (After 5 years of project period, farmer household income increases by 10% in 60% of farmers in target 5 villages) | Not coming out yet Not coming out yet | Lack of government staff Security disturbance | Reconstruction programs of the Sri Lankan government are implemented on schedule |
| Project Purpose 1 To establish a model of the agricultural and rural development project for community rehabilitation and reconstruction in Trincomalee District | | | 1 (Five technologies are transferred from a core farmer to five other farmers in each target village) | (1) Transplanting paddy was introduced by the landowners of our paddy demo-farm in Thampalakamam. He has produced about 190 bushels (18000/94) this year from that application plots. Other 5 farmers have employed transplanting method in their own farms after learning in the demonstration farm. (2) Two (2) farmers introduced to use coconut coir dust for increment of onion yield after seeing our onion demo-farm in Nilaveli. Coconut coir dust is a very good material for the high onion production because of improvement of physical condition with keeping moisture and utilization of some chemical contents from the coconut dust. (3) Compost making is adopted by over 30 farmers after demonstration with core farmers' advice. The farmers in Nilaveli, Pothukiyawa and Mullipattanam make compost continuously. They are encouraged to produce more up to the cottage industry level. It will be a chance to create a job and provide a very useful material for soil fertility management for the upland crop cultivation. As a business level the farmers can start to make and sell to other farmers with tons level soon or later. (4) Breeder of poultry program is now already one of their income activities in the local market, though there are some more investment, cooperation and marketing issue to deal with. Forty (40) farmers were already involved in the broiler production. First group in Nilaveli has already started selling and getting income with this activity. We are expecting a group for cooperative activities from buying chicks, feeder and medicines and selling altogether after group formation. (5) Goat farmers are increasing the numbers day by day in mostly Muslim societies in the target areas. But many are to be improved to grow them in good condition and for selling in good price. Some farmers have faced difficulties to keep the goats in well condition. (6) Some grass varieties, such as CO3 were introduced into mainly demo farmers as a grass cutting. They have grown fast and other farmers are also coming to plant in their homestead. (7) Effective Microorganism (EM) has been utilized in mainly compost making and poultry feeder. It works quite dramatically, for example decomposition done quickly and produce a healthy chicks, and as a result high price broilers sold in the market. | Lack of government staff Security disturbance | |
| 2 (60% of core farmer's income increase by 10%) | | | (1) 9 poultry demonstration farmers in Nilaveli increased their income with the initial input from the Project in April 2007. The nine farmers totally earn around 476,000 Sri Lankan Rupees by selling 1,300 chickens up to September 2007. The 4 farmers out of 9 started increase the number of the poultry with their own money. In the 3rd cycle of the breeder, the farmers started to adjust the number of poultry to the market demand. (2) Ms. Kunumalatha cultivated maize in 1/4 acres as a demonstration and she earned Rs. 15,200 from 1,900 cobs by selling to a trader in one season in September 2007. (3) With proper management of 4 wheeled tractor and thresher provided by the Project to Noochikulam and Thampalakamam, totally 31 farmers reduced the harvesting cost Rs. 400 - 500 per acres. 5 farmers in Mullipattanam and Noochikulam reduced the cost of Rs. 2,000 to 2,500 per acres by proper management of provided combine harvester. (4) 3 members of WPDSS in Noochikulam started selling the handicraft to surrounding villagers after implementation of CAP program. | | | |
| 3 (60% of JCC members at four levels recognize the project approach as a model for community activation in Trincomalee District) | | | | Not clearly coming out yet but the Project approach and concept is gradually recognized as an integrated village development model in Sri Lanka. | | |

(1) Accomplishment Grid

| Narrative Summary | | Indicators to PDM | Result | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1 Community-based Organization (CBO) are strengthened. | 1 | Number of CBO members (Registered member increase by 5% in 60 % of participated CBOs to the Project) | 25 CBOs are involved in the Project activities and the Project provided CBO management training program, leadership training program, financial management training program and contract and conservation management training program to those CBOs. Through those training programs and implementation of CAP, increase in the membership in 20 CBOs is confirmed since March 2006. However the in 2 CBOs namely Nischibulum RDS and Nilaveli RDS the decline of the member are observed since March 2006 due to the displacement of the village to out of Trincomalee. | Lack of government staff Security disturbance Confusion in the CBO due to different approach in intervention to control |
| | 2 | Varities and volumes of activities carried out by CBOs (More than 50 CAPs are implemented) | 49 CAPs out of 59 were commenced | |
| | 3 | Attendance records of CBO meetings and collective activities (CBO meeting increases by 10% in the participated CBOs to the Project and prepared the MoM) | With regard of frequency of the meeting, only 4 CBOs namely, Sippulhal RDS, Nilaveli East FO, Nilaveli RDS and Nilaveli WRDS are increased by 10 to 110% after commencement of the Project activities. | |
| | 4 | Financial soundness of CBOs (Financial book and/or inventory sheet are prepared in 80 % of participated CBOs to the Project) | Although only 5 CBOs out of 25 maintained financial book and inventory sheet properly in March 2006, 12 CBOs can maintain the financial book properly now. | |
| 2 Rural Infrastructures are improved through the Community Managed Rehabilitation | 1 | Numbers and types of infrastructures improved by the Project (All of planned infrastructures improved by the Project) | D4 canal rehabilitation (Mullipennal) Mullipennal hall (Nischibulum) Karrickadu Main Road (Thampalakamam) Nilaveli ASC Drainage System Rehabilitation (Nilaveli) | |
| | 2 | Utilization status of the infrastructures improved by the Project (All of rehabilitated infrastructure by the Project are utilized) | D4 canal: Utilized improved road and canal system Mullipennal hall: Utilized as a pre school clinic and meeting place Karrickadu Main Road: Utilized for access to the field Nilaveli ASC: Utilized as a some activities Drainage Canal: Not utilized yet | Due to the other donor's activity, difficult to get enough labor force. |
| | 3 | O&M Status of the infrastructures improved by the Project (O&M plan is prepared for all of rehabilitated infrastructure) | D4 canal: O&M plan was prepared but not applied yet Mullipennal hall: O&M plan was prepared Karrickadu Main Road: O&M plan was prepared and applied Nilaveli ASC: O&M plan was not prepared yet Drainage Canal: O&M plan was not prepared yet Utilization frequency of ASC Nilaveli are increased. | Less mobilization of government staff to Nilaveli ASC Former leader of LBS-4 was arrested and member's mind is disturbed. |
| 3 Agricultural technologies, both for paddy and other field crops (OFC) are enhanced. | 1 | Increase in the farmers who utilize the ASC services by 10% | | Lack of government extension services Security disturbance Could not buy the recommended agricultural input on time |
| | 2 | Number of farming households adopted the agricultural practices introduced and assisted by the Project (80% of core farmer continue to utilize the technology transferred under the Project for more than 2 cultivation season) | Compost making Techniques in paddy (14), Compost making Techniques in OFC (33), Transplanting paddy seedlings (SRI method) (1), Transplanting paddy seedlings (Parachute method) (1), Transplanting paddy seedlings (Traditional few seedling) (6), Carbonized paddy husk Application for paddy (11), Carbonized paddy husk Application for OFC (2), Effective Microbes (EM) Application for compost making (11), Effective Microbes (EM) Application for animal production (27), Coconut curd dust Application for onion product (3), Shed making for livestock production (109), New variety (CO3) of grass introduced (6) and Mineral & supplement for cattle management (11) Paddy technologies to increase 20% of yield was verified in the demonstration farms. | |
| | 3 | Agricultural production in volume, varieties and values (Increase 20% of production in Paddy and 10% in Onion in 60% of core farmers) | | |
| | 4 | 60% of field extension officer adopt the agricultural practices introduced by the Project into their activities (Number of AIs and A&FPs adopted the agricultural practices introduced by the Project into their activities) | Project prepared following training manual for Government Staff for 3 languages: (1) CBO Management, (2) Leadership, (3) Financial Management, (4) Contract and Conservation Management, (5) Operation and Maintenance of Infrastructure, (6) Goat Management, (7) Goat Diseases, (8) Poultry Diseases, (9) Cattle Diseases, (10) Poultry Management, (11) Cattle Management and (12) Clean Milk Production. | |
| | 5 | Number of farming households participated in agricultural marketing and distributing activity introduced by the Project into their activities (30% of core farmers participated in marketing activities of income generation practices other than agriculture and livestock introduced by the Project into their activities) | No output is observed so far. | |

(1) Accomplishment Grid

| Output | Activities | Progress | Important Assumptions |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 Community-based Organization (CBO) are strengthened. | | | |
| | 1.1 Share the project concepts among stakeholders | Awareness meeting were conducted in 5 villages and the project concept was accepted | |
| | 1.2 Review problems and constraints in existing CBOs | Community profile for each village was prepared and baseline survey and marketing survey were conducted | |
| | 1.3 Strengthen CBOs including fostering leadership | The following CBO capacity development training program were conducted (1) CBO management training program (150 participated total) (2) Financial management training program (188 in 1st, 241 in 2nd participated total) (3) Contract and construction management training program (280 participated) (4) Construction and financial management training program (145 participated) (5) Leadership training program (108 participated) | Can not take the trainee on time Lack of resource person |
| | 1.4 Assist in developing CAP includes plans for improvement of rural infrastructure, agricultural training etc | 59 CAPs were prepared in 5 villages | |
| | 1.5 Assist in management and implementation of CAP | 45 CAPs out of 59 were commenced | |
| 2 Rural Infrastructures are improved through the Community Managed Rehabilitation | 1.6 Advise in monitoring and evaluation methodologies of the activities | CAP monitoring and evaluation training program were conducted in Thampalakam, Mullipottanai and Noochikulam village CAPs are monitored by government staff, CBO member and TRINCAP team | |
| | 2.1 Assist in development of CAP regarding rehabilitation or rural infrastructure | 14 CAPs were prepared | Less participation of governments staff |
| | 2.2 Advise in procurement of materials/equipment and execution of construction contracts | Giving the necessary advice in the infrastructure rehabilitation activities. 1. The following 14 contracts were completed. (1)TRINCAP/2006/Thamp01: Karkkadda Malai Road Rehabilitation (Rs. 1,306,099) (2)TRINCAP/2006/Thamp02: Karkkadda Malai Road Rehabilitation _Additional (Rs. 640,000) (3)TRINCAP/2006/Mullip01: D4 Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 (Rs. 1,074,070) (4)TRINCAP/2006/Mullip02: D4 Canal Rehabilitation Phase 2 (Rs. 1,722,170) (5)TRINCAP/2006/Nochi01: Construction of Multipurpose Hall (Rs. 852,011) (6)TRINCAP/2006/Nochi02: Construction of Agriculture Road and Causeway (Rs. 1,316,210) (7)TRINCAP/2006/Nochi03: Construction of Agriculture Road and Causeway (Rs. 350,000) (8)TRINCAP/2006/Nochi04: Construction of Multipurpose Hall (Rs. 217,000) (9)TRINCAP/2006/Nochi05: Rehabilitation of Drainage System (Rs. 1,783,000) (10)TRINCAP/2007/Thamp01: Rehabilitation of Drainage System _Balance work (Rs. 309,499) (11)TRINCAP/2007/Thamp02: Rehabilitation of Drainage System _Balance work (Rs. 645,000) (12)TRINCAP/2007/Nochi01: Construction of Agriculture Road and Causeway _Balance work (Rs. 407,673) (13)TRINCAP/2007/Thamp01: Karkkadda Malai Road Rehabilitation _Phase-2 (Rs. 1,735,014) The following 7 contracts are going on. (1)TRINCAP/2007/Mullip01: Construction of Saliyura Community Hall (Rs. 1,696,440) (2)TRINCAP/2007/Thamp01: Construction of agro well (Rs. 439,968) (3)TRINCAP/2007/Thamp04: Construction of agro well (Rs. 324,680) (4)TRINCAP/2007/Thamp05: Construction of Minsweya Community Hall (Rs. 1,595,086) (5)TRINCAP/2007/Thamp06: Construction of agro well (Rs. 991,500) (6)TRINCAP/2007/Nochi02: Construction of agro well (Rs. 241,600) (7)TRINCAP/2007/Nochi03: Construction of Agro Road (Rs. 1,562,247) Same as above | Less participation of the staff due to other donor's work. |
| | 2.3 Technical advice in implementation of infrastructure constructions and rehabilitations | Same as above | |
| | 2.4 Advise in O&M of infrastructures | Conducted O&M training program in Noochikulam, Mullipottanai and Thampalakam and prepared the O&M plans. | |
| 3 | | | |
| | | | |

(1) Accomplishment Grid

| 3 Agricultural technologies, both for paddy and other field crops (OFC) are enhanced. | | | | Preconditions |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| 0 | 3.1 Assist in development of CAP regarding production and marketing of paddy and OFC | 32 number of CAPs regarding production and marketing of paddy and OFC were prepared in 5 villages | | <input type="checkbox"/> The ceasefire agreement is continued and security is kept with the implementation of the Project. <input type="checkbox"/> Relevant organizations agree with the implementation of the project area well settle in permanent houses by the December, 2006 |
| | 3.2 Strengthen the functions of Agrarian Service Center (ASC) and VS office | 1. Nilaveli ASC was reconstructed during May 2006 to Jan 2007. 2. The following training program and study tours were conducted for the government staff: (1) Agriculture extension and farm house management (21 participated) (2) Study tour on the advanced agriculture technologies (Mahaveli System C, Basalagoda & Gnanoruwa) (15 participated) (3) Study tour on the advanced livestock technologies (NLD, CPMS, Koutame Swiss Cheese & Ambewala farm) (10 participated) (4) Irrigation management and rehabilitation (Mahaveli System C area) (25 including FO member participated) (5) Field day training program in demo farm for paddy technologies in Maha 2006 (17 participated) (6) Field day training program in demo farm for paddy technologies in Maha 2006 (17 participated) (7) CAP monitoring and evaluation (19 participated) | Less participation of government staff Less mobilization of government staff to Nilaveli ASC Lack of government staff | |
| | 3.3 Advise in paddy and OFC production and marketing | 3. The following machinery and equipment were procured for ASCs and other government organization (1) 4 wheel tractor with attachment : 2 nos. (2) 2 wheel tractor with attachment : 4 nos. (3) Combine harvester : 2 nos. (4) Sprayers : 6 nos. (5) Water pumps : 14 nos. (6) Compactors : 4 nos. 4. The Mahawewa VS office is under construction 1. The following training program were conducted (1) Extension and farm house management training program (2) Basic paddy cultivation training program (3) Basic OFC and fruit crop cultivation training program (4) Clean milk production training program (5) Farm machinery training program (6) Basic cattle management training program (7) Production of seed paddy training program (8) Production of carbonized paddy husk training program (9) Value added food training program (10) Goat management training program (11) Poultry management training program (12) Paddy pest and disease control training program 2. Field demonstration (1) Established and operated paddy technologies demonstration farm in 4 villages (2) Assist in OFC technologies through demo farmers in 2 villages | Delay in the OFC demonstration activities due to delay in the water resources development Lack of government staff Security disturbance | 0 |
| | 3.4 Advise in house garden cultivation and animal rearing | 1. Giving the training program and necessary input for 29 farmers in Nochelulakum villages for home gardening 2. Giving the cattle, goat and poultry rearing technologies through demo farmers in 5 villages Number of demo farmers (1) Nilaveli : (C) 6, (O) 6, (P) 15 (2) Madipottai : (C) 5, (O) 5, (P) 10 (3) Thampakkam : (C) 5, (O) 5, (P) 8 (4) Nochelulakum : (C) 6, (O) 8, (P) 0 | No government staff Lack of other donor's activities | |

(2) Plan of Operation (planned and actual)

| Activities | 2005 | | | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | |
|--|--------|----|--|------|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|
| | Q3 | Q4 | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 1 Community-based Organizations are strengthened. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Project awareness and share concept with CBOs | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 Review problems and constraints in existing CBOs | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3 Strengthen CBOs (including fostering leadership) | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 Assist in developing Community Action Plan (CAP) | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5 Assist in management and implementation of CAP | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.6 Advise in monitoring and evaluation methodologies of the activities | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Rural infrastructures are improved through CMR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Assist in development of infrastructure rehabilitation plan | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 Advise in procurement of materials/equipments and execution of construction | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 Technical advise in implementation of infrastructure constructions and rehabilitations | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4 Advise in operation and maintenance of infrastructure | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Agricultural technologies, both for paddy and other fields crops (OFC) are enhanced. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Assist in development of action plans for paddy and OFC production and marketing | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 Strengthen the functions of ASC | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3 Advise in paddy and OFC production and marketing | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.4 Advise in house garden cultivation and animal rearing | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Preparatory / Trial
 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Depend on situation
 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Regular

ANNEX 9 Draft of PDM Revision (as of 10th October 2007)

Project Name : Agricultural and Rural Development for Rehabilitation & Reconstruction through Community Approach in Trincomalee Duration: 4 years Ver. No.: 02:

Target Area: 6 GNs in Trincomalee District Target Group: Farmers and field level officers

Date: Oct. 2007

| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators* | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
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| <p>Overall Goal</p> <p>The developed model** will be extended in Trincomalee District through which it will contribute to the activation of rural areas in the region.</p> <p>Project Purpose</p> <p>To establish a model** for the agricultural and rural development project for community rehabilitation and reconstruction in Trincomalee District</p> | <p>(After 5 years of completion of the project)</p> <p>(1) Other 6 GN Divisions in Trincomalee district start CAP formulation.</p> <p>(2) Farmer's household income increases by 10% in 60% of farmers in target 6 present GNs.</p> <p>(1) Five technologies are transferred from core farmers to five-fold in each target GN.</p> <p>(2) 10% increase for 60% of core farmer's income.</p> <p>(3) 60% of JCC members at four levels recognize the project approaches and methodologies for community activation in Trincomalee District.</p> <p>(4) Materials for established approaches and methodologies are formulated.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews and questionnaire surveys to District, DS and GN divisions officials Agricultural census Statistical census Progress Report (Project monitoring survey conducted by Project Team) Interview Survey | <p>The number of government staff do not decline</p> <p>The ceasefire agreement is continued and security is kept in the district</p> <p>The people living in the target GNs are not displaced to out of the GNs due to the disturbance of security</p> <p>Financial support from outside is secured</p> |
| <p>Outputs</p> <p>(1) Community-based Organizations (CBO) are strengthened</p> <p>(2) Rural Infrastructures are improved through the Community Managed Rehabilitation</p> <p>(3) Technologies for Agriculture and livestock are enhanced.</p> <p>(4) Technologies for income generation other than agriculture and livestock are enhanced</p> <p>(5) Frontline government services on agriculture and rural development are strengthened.</p> | <p>(1)-1 Registered member increase by 5% in 60 % of participated CBOs to the Project.</p> <p>(1)-2 More than 50 CAPs are implemented.</p> <p>(1)-3 MM will be prepared in 60% of CBO meetings.</p> <p>(1)-4 Financial book and/or inventory sheet are maintained in 80 % of participated CBOs to the Project</p> <p>(2)-1 All of planned infrastructures improved by the Project</p> <p>(2)-2 All of rehabilitated infrastructure by the Project are utilized</p> <p>(2)-3 O&M plan is prepared for all of rehabilitated infrastructure</p> <p>(3)-1 60% of core farmers increase 20% of production in Paddy or 10% in Onion.</p> <p>(3)-2 60% of core farmers continue to utilize the technology transferred under the Project for more than 2 cultivation seasons.</p> <p>(3)-3 60% of core farmers access to marketing information</p> <p>(4)-1 60% of core farmers continue the income generation practices other than agriculture and livestock introduced and assisted by the Project after training.</p> <p>(4)-2 10% of core farmers participated in marketing activities of income generation practices other than agriculture and livestock introduced by the Project into their activities</p> <p>(5)-1 Increase in the farmers who utilize the ASC and VS services by 10%.</p> <p>(5)-2 60% of field extension officers utilize the agricultural and</p> | <p>(1)-1 Management record of CBOs</p> <p>(1)-2 Activity record of CBOs</p> <p>(1)-3 Activity record of CBOs</p> <p>(1)-4 Accounting record of CBOs</p> <p>(2)-1 Project's progress reports</p> <p>(2)-2 Field reconnaissance, records of organizations charged with O&M responsibilities</p> <p>(2)-3 Records of organizations charged with management of infrastructures</p> <p>(3)-1 Interview survey, Project's progress reports</p> <p>(3)-2 Interview survey, Project's progress reports</p> <p>(4)-1 Interview survey, Project's progress reports</p> <p>(4)-2 Interview survey, Project's progress reports</p> <p>(5)-1 Project's progress reports</p> <p>(5)-2 Interview survey, Project's progress reports</p> | <p>No severer decline in agriculture production price</p> <p>Taxes are not imposed severer than the present situation</p> <p>Any policy changes do not affect the project and approaches methodologies such as CAP and CBO.</p> |

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| livestock practices introduced by the Project into their activities (5)-3: Regular meetings initiated by frontline officers conducted | | |
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| <p>Activities</p> <p>1-1. Share the project concepts among stakeholders</p> <p>1-2. Review problems and constraints in existing CBOs</p> <p>1-3. Strengthen CBOs including fostering leadership</p> <p>1-4. Assist in developing CAP includes plans for improvement of rural infrastructure, agricultural training etc.</p> <p>1-5. Assist in management and implementation of CAP</p> <p>1-6. Advise in monitoring and evaluation methodologies of the activities</p> <p>2-1. Assist in development of CAP regarding rehabilitation or rural infrastructure</p> <p>2-2. Advise in procurement of materials/equipment and execution of construction contracts</p> <p>2-3. Technical advise in implementation of infrastructure constructions and rehabilitations</p> <p>2-4. Advise in O&M of infrastructures</p> <p>3-1. Assist in development of CAP regarding production and marketing of agriculture and livestock</p> <p>3-2. Advise in agriculture and livestock production and marketing</p> <p>4-1. Assist in development of action plans for small-scale production and marketing other than agriculture</p> <p>4-2. Advise in sewing, food processing, hand craft and so on production</p> <p>4-3. Advise in sewing, food processing, hand craft and so on marketing</p> <p>5-1. Construct buildings and provide equipment for Agrarian Service Center (ASC) and VS office</p> <p>5-2. Provide technical and managerial trainings and study tours to the frontline officers</p> <p>5-3. Conduct seminars/awareness program for various stakeholders</p> | <p>Inputs</p> <p><Japanese Side></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Experts - Project Management - Rural Infrastructure - Agriculture - Rural Development - Project Coordination <p>2) Training for beneficiaries and Sri Lankan C/Ps</p> <p>3) Vehicles and equipment for project management</p> <p>4) Cost for project office management (personnel, equipment, and consumables)</p> <p>5) Cost for rehabilitation of infrastructures</p> <p>6) Cost for equipment for agriculture and livestock extension activities</p> <p><Sri Lankan Side></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Counterparts 2) Other supporting staff 3) Land, buildings and facilities for project office 4) Sharing of project office running expenses 5) Tax exemption measures, etc. | <p>The ceasefire agreement is continued.</p> <p>Sri Lankan Government regulation of CCF is not changed drastically.</p> <p>The project area is secured and government staff and experts can continue the technologies extension work.</p> <p>The people living in the target GNs are not displaced to out of the GNs due to the disturbance of security.</p> <p>The movement of persons and goods are not restricted</p> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>The ceasefire agreement is continued and security is kept</p> <p>Relevant organizations agree with the implementation of the Project.</p> |

ASC: Agrarian Service Center / CAP: Community Action Plan / VS: Veterinary Surgeon / GN: Grama Niladari /DS: Divisional Secretary

CBO: Community Based Organization /O&M: Operation and Management / CCF: Community Contract Facility

* a set of the indicators for Veloor GN is to be formulated

** a model is defined as approaches and methodologies

