

APPENDIX 4

PROCEEDINGS OF WS

LIST OF PROCEEDINGS

Kick-off Workshop Proceedings (June 2007)	4-1
Mid-Term Workshop Proceedings (December 2007).....	4-12
Evaluation Workshop Village Level Proceedings (January 2008)	4-41
Final Evaluation Workshop Proceedings (February 2008).....	4-79
Proceedings of 1st Kick-off Workshop for the Pilot Project Implementation (Stage -2) (June 2008)	4-106
Proceedings of 2nd Kick-off Workshop for the Pilot Project Implementation (Stage -2) (June 2008)	4-124
Proceedings of Village Workshop for the Pilot Project Implementation (Stage -2) (January 2009)	4-147
Proceedings of Final Workshop for the Pilot Project Implementation (Stage -2) (February 2009)	4-178

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL
AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR
POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME
IN
THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF
THE UNION OF MYANMAR**

Kick-off Workshop Proceedings

JUNE 2007

**SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN
Golden Plain Agricultural Products Co-op Ltd**

CONTENTS

DISCUSSION	1
PARTICIPANT LIST	7

Point of Discussion at Kick-off Meeting in Mandalay 6 June, 2007

Ar La Ka Pa Village (Myinmu Township), Sagaing Division

Major points discussed by Dr. Kyaw San Lwin, Divisional Officer, L.B.V.D, Sagaing Division

- We need experts and staff for AI breeding
- We need Nitrogen Pot (Price is 7-8 (100,000Kyats))
- It is difficult for us to buy Nitrogen
- It is difficult for us to provide expert and Technicians from L.B.V.D. (Because of lack of staff at present)

Mr. Iriya

- He answered that we have already discussed pilot project components with villagers in each village. In this project, we implement respective components under JICA cooperation and you do not need to buy Nitrogen by yourself. We arrange necessity that the study team judges from discussion with villagers through the contractor.

Ma Gyi Sauk Village (Ayadaw Township) Sagaing Division

Points made by U Kyaw Sann, District Manager, Monywa Township, MAS

- We believe that hedge row Cultivation can be succeed
- We need machinery for establishment of hedge row
- If farmers cultivated crops in all (3) seasons (Summer, monsoon and winter), they could get benefits from crops, so they need irrigation water for crop production.
- There are artisan wells provided by the government, which owned by the farmers.
- We need diesel fuel for using water pumps irrigation, therefore it is suggested to provide solar energy or other alternatives in order to save fuel for using water pumps.
- It will be more beneficial for crop production to receive good quality seeds of chick-pea and vegetable.

Dr. Hosono

- He answered that in the project, hedge row will be established by man power.

Discussion made by U Ko Ko (Director) Cooperative Department

- In pilot Project activities, it has plans to construct Road shop and Road Station construction.
- He asked who is going to request approval of the local authority.
- He asked to clarify whether the project needs Director level counterpart or other rank.

Mr. Okabe

- He answered that regarding the road shop and road station construction, we discussed pilot project components with villagers and they requested this issue. Counterpart from Cooperative Department will be discussed later. We need to talk about organization structure of pilot project to manage later.

Khaungkawe Village (Tada U Township) Mandalay Division

Discussion by Dr. Khin Maung Than (District Officer) LBVD, Mandalay

- Sixty percent of total cost is for animal feed in livestock farming such as cow, sheep, goat and pig.
- It is mostly short of animal feed in Tada U and Ngazun in summer.
- Pasture development is needed for successful livestock farming.
- Water is also scarce for animal. It needs to provide water for animals.
- Free grazing is normally practice in the livestock farming. It is not used to feed concentrate. When goats are exported from Myanmar to Malaysia, the average body weight of goat is about 20 lbs.

- After arriving of goats at Malaysia, it is fed concentrate and the weight of those is up to 80 lbs.
- He suggested that people needs the knowledge of concentrate feed.
- In A.I breeding, some cattle and diary cow can be breed. There is no sufficient AI service and technicians for livestock farming in the department of LBVD.
- I would like to suggest to import good breeds and AI strains from abroad.
- If breeders get liquid Nitrogen easily, AI service will be more successful.

Magyi Village (Ngazun Township) Mandalay Division

All participants agreed the activities to be implemented by the project without any questions and opinions.

Mingan Village (Chauk Township) Magway Division

U Htay Myint (M.A.S) Township Manager, Chauk Township

- The villagers also presented to grow sorghum in the last workshop.

Legaing Village (Pwintbyu Township) Magway Division

All participants agreed to implement Pilot Project.

Dr. Htay Win (District Officer) Pwintbyu Township LBVD

- There is a few staff in LBVD. Dr. Thant Zaw Htwe is only staff in Ngazun.
- Therefore giving necessary trainings to the villagers is better for pilot project.
- There is no extensionist in LBVD so that it is difficult to provide services to the farmers.

For Planning

Village level - All of the participants agreed with explanation of problems and needs.

Township Level- All of the participants agreed with explanation of problems and needs.

Division Level - All of the participants agreed with explanation of problems and needs.

Final Design- Divisional level decisions may need to get agreement from PIC (Central), L.B.V.D, (District Officer) Kyaukse, Mandalay Division

- Extensionist cannot go to the village for daily implementation. There are 2 veterinary doctors in Tada U and Khaungkawe.
- They are responsible for 48 villages.
- Therefore they can visit the village once a week.

U Tint Lwin (NPD)

- Pilot Project will be implementing through contract agreement with local partners. Extensionists of respective Departments may need to monitor the activities to enable to complete according to the planned schedule.

Dr. Thant Zaw Htwe (L.B.V.D) Ngazun Township

- He cannot go to the Pilot Project village daily because of others assignments such as pump irrigation, Jetropha cultivation and inspection of animal crossing.

U Tint Lwin (NPD)

- He requested extensionist to inspect the activities daily.

Dr. Thant Zaw Htwe (L.B.V.D)

- He said once a week is appropriate.

U Than Htun (L.B.V.D), Tada U Township

- He can spend one hour enough for inspection in Khaungkawe village.

U Kyaw Win, Township Manager (MAS) Pwint Phyu Township

- To visit the villages alternately by the extensionists from respective departments is more convenient.

U Ko Ko (Director) Cooperative

- Myanmar side does not have responsibilities to the contractor while implementing the Project.
- He does not know about contract agreement.
- JICA has to take responsible on all activities.
- He does not know about Contract condition.
- He can only report if the activities is not completed in time but will not know whether the standard requirement is OK or not.

Mr. Okabe

- He explained that Central level, Divisional level, Township level, Village level will carry out all these functions.
- We will discuss with counterparts for specific responsibilities to be undertaken by the contractor.
- Contract will be made only for logistic support

U Htin Aung Shein (Counterpart)

- Counterparts need to training before implementing of pilot project.

Dr. Aye Swe (L.B.V.D) District Officer, Monywa, Sagaing division

- A committee should be organized in village level for the implementation of pilot project. It should have a branch level committee for respective function.

Mr. Okabe

- We are going to discuss who the responsible person is after breaking.
- JICA counterparts can assist.

U Tint Lwin

- In township level, selected person from respective department shall go once a week to project site.
- Will provide standard for inspection.

Dr. Myint Myint Htay (L.B.V.D) Ar La Ka Pa, Myinmu Township

- She can't go daily to the village,
- She can go alternately.

U Tint Lwin (NPD)-

- We request to get the name of Extensionist in village level.
- The person in township level should go to the project sites once a week.
- We request to get the name of divisional level counterparts.
- The person in central level should go to the project sites quarterly.

Point of Discussion at Kick-off Meeting in Mandalay 7 June, 2007

Ar La Ka Pa Village

Chairman

- It is not mentioned providing rice and chickpea seed in the pilot project activities.

Dr. Hosono

- He answered that it will be discussed in next field trip(village Workshop).

Chairman

- It is not mentioned giving training for animal feeding and caring in pilot project activities.

Mr.Iriya

- He answered that it is included in the pilot project activities already.

Ma Gyi Sauk- U Min Lwin (Chairman)

All of the participants agreed the activities to be implemented by the pilot project and suggested to implement as soon as possible.

Kyaug Kwe Village

All of the participants agreed the activities to be implemented by the pilot project and suggested to implement as soon as possible.

Magyi Village

All of the participants agreed to the Pilot Project Activities.

Mingan Village

All agreed to the Pilot Project Activities.

Legaing Village

All agreed to the Pilot Project Activities.

U Tint Lwin (NPD)

- Explain the organization chart of Pilot Project .
- Explain the program of the planning, final design and implementation of Pilot Project.

All of the participants agreed with explanation of problems and needs.

The name of responsible person for Pilot Project in village level.

Khaungkawe Village (Tada U Township)

1. U Ohn Shwe (Farmer)
2. U Mya Maung (Farmer)
3. U Tun Win (Chairman)
4. U Maung Maung (Livestock)
5. U Tin Hlaing (Cottage)

Magyi Village (Ngazun Township)

1. U Aung Naing (Chairman)
2. U Tin Ka (Livestock)
3. U Kyaw San (Agriculture)

Ma Gyi Sauk Village (Ayadaw Township)

1. U Win Lwin (Chairman)
2. U Win Than (Cottage)
3. U San Yu (Agriculture)
4. U Maung Myint (Labour)
5. U Poe Htoo (Livestock)

Ar La Ka Pa Village (Myinmu Township)

1. U Tin Ngwe (Agriculture)
2. U Tin Swe (Livestock)
3. U Myint Saung (Cottage)

Mingan Village(Chauk Township)

1. U Thet Cho Win (Chairman)
2. U Min Aung (Agriculture)
3. U Maung Lin (Livestock)
4. U Myat Soe (Cottage)
5. U Win Aung (Non-farmer)

Legaing Village (Pwintbyu)

1. U Zaw Zaw (Chairman)
2. U Than Ko (Livestock)
3. U Sein Tun Aung (Agriculture)
4. U Tin Htay Aung (Agriculture)

Responsible person for Bio gas in Khaungkawe village- U Ohn Shwe

Responsible person for Solar cooker and pot for jaggery production in Min Chee village-U Tin Ka

Responsible person for drinking water distribution in Mingan Village- U Thet Cho Win

Responsible person for road shop in Legaing village -U Sein Tun Aung

Responsible person for road station Ar La Ka Pa village -U Myint Saung

Coordinator from Villeages

1. Khaungkawe- U Ohn Shwe
2. Min Chee - U Maung Hlaing
3. Ma Gyi Sauk- U Win Lwin
4. Ar La Ka Pa- U Myint Saung , U Maung Maung

5. Mangan- U Thet Cho Win
6. Legaing- U Zaw Zaw

Mandalay

No.	Organization	Name	Title
	Division MAS	U Kyaw Tint	
	LBVD	Dr. Khin Maung Than	
	Cottage	Daw Hninn Yu	Divisional Officer
	Coop.	U Aung Phyu	Divisional Officer
	District MAS	U Aye Myint	District Manager
	(Kyauk Se) LBVD	U Htun Hlaing	District Officer
	Cottage		
	Coop.	U Hla Maung	District Officer
	District MAS	DawThan New	District Manager
	(Myin Gyan) LBVD	Dr. Htay Win	District Officer
	Cottage		
	Coop.	U Kyaw Kyaw	Township Officer
	Township MAS	U Khin Maung Nyunt	Township Manager
	(Tada-U) LBVD	U Than Tun	Township Officer
	Cottage		
	Coop.	U Than Aye	
	Township MAS	U Kyaw San	Township Manager
	(Ngazun) LBVD	Dr. Thant Zaw Htwe	Township Officer
	Cottage		
	Coop.	U Tin Tun	Township Officer
	PIC-1(MAS)	U Saw Win	Assistant Supervisor
	PIC-2(LBVD)	Dr. Zaw Lun Aung	Deputy Vet: Officer
	PIC-3(Co-op)	Daw Cho Cho Tun	
	PIC-4(Cottage)	Daw Nyein Nyein	
	Village Villager-1	U Aung Naing	Chairman
	(Ngazun) Villager-2	U Myo Lwin	Farmer
	Villager-3	U Zaw Tun Naing	Livestock
	Villager-4	U Kyaw San	Agriculture
	Villager-5	U Kyaw Soe	Cottage
	Extension MAS	U San Tun	
	Extension LBVD	Ye Lin Tun	
	Extension Cottage		
	Extension Coop.	U Aye Ko	
	Village Villager-1	U Tun Win	Chairman
	(Tada-U) Villager-2	U Ohn Shwe	Farmer
	Villager-3	U Maung Maung	Livestock
	Villager-4	U Tin Hlaing	Cottage
	Villager-5	U Mya Maung	Farmer
	Extension MAS	U Khin Maung Than	
	Extension LBVD	Dr. Win Win Hlaing	Deputy Vet. Officer
	Extension Cottage		
	Extension Coop.	U Nyunt Shwe	

Sagaing

No.	Organization	Name	Title
	Division	MAS	U Aung Than
		LBVD	Dr. Kyaw San Lwin
		Cottage	U Thet Naing Win
		Coop.	U Tin Ohn
	District	MAS	U Kyaw San
	(Monywa)	LBVD	Dr. Aye Swe
		Cottage	
		Coop.	Daw Khin Tint
	District	MAS	Daw Khin Phyu Win
	(Sagaing)	LBVD	
		Cottage	
		Coop.	U Kyaw Thuya
	Township	MAS	U Ohn Myint
	(Myinmu)	LBVD	U Win Aung
		Cottage	
		Coop.	U Maung Maung
	Township	MAS	U Sein Myint
	(Ayadaw)	LBVD	Dr. Myint Soe
		Cottage	
		Coop.	Daw Myint Than Htwe
		PIC-1(MAS)	Daw San San Myint
		PIC-2(LBVD)	Dr. Zaw Zaw Naing
		PIC-3(Coop)	Daw Thein Htay
		PIC-4	
	Village	Villager-1	U Maung Maung
	(ArLaKap)	Villager-2	U Tin Swe
		Villager-3	U Myint Saung
		Villager-4	U Zaw Naing
		Villager-5	U Kyaw Hla
		Extension MAS	Daw Khin Soe Myint
		Extension LBVD	Dr. Myint Myint Htay
		Extension Cottage	U Khin Maung Soe
		Extension Coop.	Khin Htay
	Village	Villager-1	U Win Lwin
	(Ma Gyi Sauk)	Villager-2	U Win Than
		Villager-3	Maung Pauk
		Villager-4	U Poe Htoo
		Villager-5	U Nyan Kwel
		Extension MAS	Win Pyunt
		Extension LBVD	Dr. Kyaw Tun
		Extension Cottage	U Khin Myint
		Extension Coop.	

Magway

No.	Organization	Name	Title
	Division	MAS	U Myint Soe
		LBVD	Dr. Maung Hlaing
		Cottage	
		Coop.	Daw Khin Thein Htike
	Divisional Officer		
	District	MAS	U Than Tun
	(Magway)	LBVD	Dr. Yin Yin Soe
		Cottage	
		Coop.	U Nay Min
	District Officer		
	District	MAS	U Khin Maung Lay
	(Minbu)	LBVD	U Thein Htun
		Cottage	
		Coop.	U Thaug Aye
	District Officer		
	Township	MAS	U Htay Myint
	(Chauk)	LBVD	
		Cottage	
		Coop.	Daw Khin Le Le
	Township Officer		
	Township	MAS	U Kyaw Win
	(Pwintbyu)	LBVD	U Saw Lwin
		Cottage	
		Coop.	U Kyaw Shwe
	PIC-1(MAS)	U Aung Myo Wai	Assistant Supervisor
	PIC-2(LBVD)	Dr. Hla Myo Thant	Vet: Officer
	PIC-3(Coop)	Daw Mya Win	
	PIC-4(Cottage)		
	Village	Villager-1	U Thet Cho Win
	(Mingan)	Villager-2	U Min Aung
		Villager-3	U Myat Soe
		Villager-4	U Win Aung
		Villager-5	U Maung Lin
	Extension MAS	U Htein Win	Assistant Supervisor
	Extension LBVD	Dr. Phyu Phyu Mon	Deputy Vet: officer
	Extension Cottage		
	Extension Coop.	U San Win Maung	Staff Officer
	Village	Villager-1	U Zaw Zaw
	(Lagaing)	Villager-2	U Tin Htay Aung
		Villager-3	U Aung Nang Myint
		Villager-4	U Than Ko
		Villager-5	U Sein Tun Aung
	Extension MAS	U Zaw Min Myint	
	Extension LBVD	U Aung Nyunt	Deputy Vet. Officer
	Extension Cottage		
	Extension Coop.	U Aung Myo Than	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL
AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR
POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME
IN
THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF
THE UNION OF MYANMAR**

Mid-Term Workshop Proceedings

DECEMBER 2007

**SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN
Golden Plain Agricultural Products Co-op Ltd**

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
1. Rationale	1
2. Objectives	1
3. Participants.....	1
4. Methodology	1
SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY	1-1
1.1 Opening by the Chairman	1-1
1.2 Welcome Speech by the JICA Team Leader	1-1
SESSION 2 REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES TO DATE	2-1
2.1 Activity Review by Sector and by Component.....	2-1
2.2 Presentation, Clarification and Answers	2-8
2.3 Summarizing and Sharing of the Problems and Lessons	2-12
SESSION 3 IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS, DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES	3-1
3.1 Problems, Potentials and Opportunities by Township Officers	3-1
3.2 Problems, Potentials and Opportunities by Villagers.....	3-1
SESSION 4 PROBLEM ANALYSIS	4-1
4.1 Problems Tree Structure.....	4-1
4.2 Prioritization by Sectors.....	4-5
SESSION 5 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS	5-1

ATTACHMENT

PARTICIPANT LIST

PHOTOS

PREFACE

1. RATIONALE

The captioned study has been undertaking some community-based projects as pilot since early June 2007. Up until now, we have carried out a kick-off workshop held at Mandalay City, a series of consensus making planning workshop at village level, mobilization and organizing of the potential beneficiaries, some trainings, provisions of necessary equipment, monthly progress meeting, etc.

All the activities planned under the pilot projects are supposed to finish by the end of January 2008. From this time point of view, we are now almost in the halfway. Since we have come up to the midpoint, there should be a need to review the activities we have so far done, HENCE THIS MID-TERM EVALUATION WORKSHOP.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the three-day workshop are:

1. To review all the activities we have done to date,
2. To identify problems we have faced during the implementation of the pilot projects,
3. To learn lessons out of solving the problems we have faced,
4. To share the problems and lessons identified amongst all the participants,
4. To agree way-forward toward latter part of the pilot project implementation,
5. To establish a comprehensive PROBLEM TREE of the Central Dry Zone (CDZ)

3. PARTICIPANTS

Division Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives)

District Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives)

TS Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives)

Villagers (Leader, Farmer, Livestock, Cottage industry, Non-farmer)

4. TIME TABLE (FOR DETAIL SCHEDULE, REFER TO THE ATTACHED TABLE)

Day 1: Registration, opening, review of activities (group work), identifying of problems and lessons by sector (group work), and identification of comprehensive problems/ development potentials/ development opportunities/ future images of the CDZ

Day 2: Presentation of the activities, problems and lessons by sector (preparation done in the Day1)

Day 3: Establishment of a comprehensive Problem Tree, Closing

5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the workshop is of small group work, presentation by group leaders, open forum discussions, brainstorming, etc., which are all based on participatory approach.

Time table for Interim Workshop (5.12.07- 7.12.07)								
Day/ Time		9:00 - 10:30	10:30- 10:40	10:40 - 12:00	12:00- 1:00	1:00 - 2:30	2:30- 3:00	3:00 - 4:30
Day 1 5.12.07	8:30- 9:00 Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Self-introduction · Opening speech by chairman · Welcome speech by NPD, and guests · Introduction of JICA TL · Introduction of G/P · Announcement of workshop objectives, timetable, norms, etc. 	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Grouping of the village leaders and TS officers · Preparation of the review of activities, identification of problems, lessons, and way-forward by sector (group preparation only) 	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preparation of the review of activities, identification of problems, lessons, and way-forward by sector including rehearsal (group preparation only) 	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identification of problems, development potentials, development opportunities, and future images of the CDZ (group work and presentation)
Day 2 6.12.07	9:00 – 9:30 Briefing to district and divisional officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Agriculture Sector</i></p>	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Livestock Sector</i></p>	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Cottage Sector</i></p>	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Continued</i></p>
Day 3 7.12.07		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Summarizing and sharing of the problems and lessons presented on Day 2 	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Problem Analysis of CDZ (Establishment of a comprehensive Problem Tree) 	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Problem Analysis of CDZ, (Establishment of a comprehensive Problem Tree), continued 	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prioritization of the problems listed in the Problem Tree

SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY

1.1 Opening by the Chairman

U Maung Maung Yi, Chairperson of the Workshop stressed his heartfelt thanks to JICA Study Team inviting him to attend this important occasion. He stated that this workshop will be of critical to identify the problems currently executed by the participation of farmers, government staff, JICA Study Team experts and Golden Plain Cooperatives. He is deeply impressed with current activities of the project being implemented in agriculture, livestock, cottage industries and social affairs. He also expressed the importance of the effective cooperation of all stakeholders to join in hand with full understanding to enable to implement the activities to be a successful manner.

He pointed out that this outcome of this workshop will be of great assistance to proceed for the remaining parts of the pilot project activities to be in more efficient manner. He stated that the project activities are more or less related with the integrated nature which in fact having integration on development of agriculture, livestock, cottage industries and social livelihood.

In conclusion, he urged all stakeholders to actively participate in the project activities for the sake of the development of rural areas particularly those living in the central dry zone of Myanmar.

1.2 Welcome Speech by the JICA Team Leader

The leader welcomed all the participants, and thanked very much for joining the workshop. And special thanks to the officers coming from the headquarters of Nay Pyi Taw was delivered. The Leader explained that the Team together with the government counterpart staff started the pilot projects back in June this year 2007. The Team has been carrying out pilot projects to date.

He said that the participants may have achieved some successes from the pilot projects already, and also they may have faced some problems during the course of the implementation. And, out of solving the problems, the leader believes they must have learned some lessons.

He declared that during the 3-day workshop, they are going to be students as well as teachers. They (including the team members) are teachers and also students at the same time. They are going to teach each other about what they have achieved and what they have learned through the implementation of the pilot projects. By doing so, the Leader believes that they can share what they have achieved and what they have learned.

By sharing the achievement and lessons each other, they can move forward in a better way. In that sense, the leader said that the workshop is a so-called learning venue. He further said that the participants should learn each other, and specifically the JICA Team was going to learn from the participants a lot. Without learning we would remain as we are, but by learning each other we could improve ourselves each other, said the Leader.

SESSION 2 REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES TO DATE

2.1 Activity Review by Sector and by Component

Participants from respective village made the Active Review by Sector and by Component that were identified as problems they led had faced during the implementation of the pilot projects, how they had solved, lessons out of solving the problem and way-forward. The reviews were proposed mainly by the villagers and supported by the respective TS Govt. officers. The following tables are the Activity Review by Sector and by Component.

(1) Agriculture Sector

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Compost Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion for livestock and selection of livestock beneficiaries	30-40 <u>Khaungkawe</u> 40 <u>Magyi</u> 35 <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> 31 <u>Mingan</u> 32 <u>Legaing</u> 30	There was a little difficulty in collecting necessary would-be members. (<u>Khaungkawe</u> , <u>Magyi</u> , <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> , <u>Mingan</u> , <u>Legaing</u>) There was a mistake in selecting the would-be members (<u>Legaing</u>)	We organized the members by explaining of how effective it is to use it. (<u>Khaungkawe</u> , <u>Magyi</u> , <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> , <u>Mingan</u> , <u>Legaing</u>) Scrutinized-selection was made. (<u>Legaing</u>)	The effectiveness of Bokashi is understood and we like to continue using it. (<u>Khaungkawe</u> , <u>Magyi</u> , <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> , <u>Mingan</u> , <u>Legaing</u>) We should select only those who have been granted right for cultivation. (<u>Legaing</u>)	Nil. Nil.
2. Conducting farming	One group 10 members were trained. (<u>Khaungkawe</u> , <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> , <u>Legaing</u>) Individual training (<u>Magyi</u>)	For group training, some were late on account of farming work. Other persons attended the training on behalf of the members.	The training was started one hour earlier than before. (<u>Legaing</u>) Those members who did not attend the training were removed and those interested in the training were selected.	All members were seen at the training. (<u>Khaungkawe</u> , <u>Magyi</u> , <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> , <u>Mingan</u> , <u>Legaing</u>) We should select really interested persons in advance.	Nil. Nil.
3. Making a heap of compost	Self-making (<u>Magyi</u>) Collective-making (<u>Khaungkawe</u> , <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> , <u>Mingan</u> , <u>Legaing</u>)	Nil.		By making a heap of compost collectively, we can get it finished effectively.	Nil.
4. Collecting raw materials (Straw, Sesame-stem, EM, Cow-dung)	Straw <u>Magyi</u> (59) heaps <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> (31) heaps <u>Legaing</u> (29) heaps Sesame-stem <u>Khaungkawe</u> (28) heaps <u>Mingan</u> (32) heaps <u>Legaing</u> (1) heap Materials given by extension group were used.	Because it is not harvested time, it is difficult to get straw and sesame-stem. (<u>Khaungkawe</u> , <u>Magyi</u> , <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> , <u>Mingan</u>) Interested villagers (cultivators) can not make Bokashi because EM was not provided.	We collected little by little from each cultivators	We should keep the waste of harvest and they should not be burnt. Cow-dung should be stored in advance. We should contact with MAS office for getting EM.	Nil. Nil.
5. Utilization	It is being used. (<u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> , <u>Legaing</u>) Already used. (<u>Khaungkawe</u> , <u>Magyi</u>) Not yet used. (<u>Mingan</u>)	Nil.		We will have to decide when it is to be made and when to be used.	Arrangements have been made to be used only for summer crops.
6. Self-making (By using materials provided by extension group)	<u>Khaungkawe</u> (2) heaps <u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> (2) heaps <u>Mingan</u> (1) heap	Nil.		More cultivators became interested in it.	Nil.

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Mulberry Cultivation

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Collection of seedlings	Altogether 1849 seedlings were received.	We find it is difficult to look after the plants and water mulberry regularly.	We hired someone to look after these seedlings. We bought water for 500 Kyats per barrel and water these one.	If the seedlings are not watered, they will die.	Nil.
2. Holding a discussion	15 persons attended	It is difficult to gather persons.	We collected persons by going from door to door.	We come to know the usefulness of mulberry trees.	Nil.
3. Digging holes and putting compost into them	Leaders of 10 households gathered and dug 1 inch x 1 inch holes.	Because it was harvest time for sesame, it was difficult to get people.	We had to spend 450 Kyats per hole for hiring diggers.	Such a thing should not be done at harvest time.	Nil.
4. Growing the seedlings	Altogether 700 seedlings (10 seedlings per household)	Some people did not grow the seedlings although they had been provided. Because it was harvest time, not all participated in	To get it done in time, village PDC chairman supervised the work of growing.	Such a thing should not happen at harvest time.	Nil.
5. Looking after the seedlings	Watering, earth and weeding are done.	Availability of water is difficult some plants die.	Water is bought for 250 Kyats per barrel.	Owing to watering and looking after them, the seedlings remain	Nil.
6. Present condition of the plants	We can not water them.	It is difficult for getting water.	Nil.	Nil.	We will use a treadle-pump.

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Growing Chickpea by Using Seeder

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Seeder (10 nos. Magyi) 2. Chickpea (V2) (100 basket), Chickpea (V3) (20 basket), Yezin (2) (20 basket)	92 cultivators Magyi 20 cultivators Ma Gyi Sauk	We do not have enough seeders to grow chickpea in time. The quality of seeders are so poor that we have to repair them every after use, and it takes a long time. The amount of chickpea was not quite 100 basket (less than 100 basket) and so we found it difficult to distribute it. There was no difficulty in distribution of seeds, but chickpea did not grow very well for lack of water and seeders.	A group including 10 members was formed and given a seeder. We had to use barrow. Every three cultivators was given two bags.	Systems of plough and harrow are different. But using plough is more effective. We had to work hard to reach a correct decision.	Nil. Nil.
3. Compound Fertilizer	40 bags Magyi 40 bags Ma Gyi Sauk 40 bags were not enough so 10 more bags were given.	For (100) acres, 40 bags of fertilizer were not enough. Although 10 more bags were given, acre and fertilizer ratio was not consistent.	Half a bag of fertilizer was used for 1 basket of chickpea.	According to the soil condition, the use of fertilizer can be different.	Nil.

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Sorghum Cultivation (1/2)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be members	30 persons attended. Out of 30, one person was selected to grow sorghum in 1 acre. U Than Zaw Myint (Ar La Ka Pa)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Cultivation	Sorghum and rice bean (mixed cropping) on 9 August 2007. 1 acre U Than Zaw Myint	Nil.	Nil.	It grows very well.	Nil.

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Sorghum Cultivation (2/2)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of cultivator	Legaing 11 attended selected Ar La Ka Pa 10 attended selected Mingan 10 attended selected	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Collecting seeds. Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan, Legaing	(a) Japan variety 0.25 (Provided by JICA) (b) local variety 0.75 (C) Rice bean (d) Fertilizer (e) Cow-dung	Because it is Japan variety, we find it difficult to get it in Myanmar.	Nil.	Nil.	Every year, to get Japan variety seeds, arrangement should be made.
3. Ploughing and land preparation	Harrowing and Ploughing (12) pairs of cattle Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan, Legaing	We find it difficult to borrow pairs of cattle.	We did ploughing and harrowing on different days (with 1-5 days)	If we cannot finish it within a day, we can do it on different days (or) we can get it done by others by paying wages.	Nil.
4. Cultivation	10 inches spacing between rows. Mixed cropping is done Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan, Legaing	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5. Attention on cultivation	weeding earthing prevention from insects and pests (Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan, Legaing)	Rats and birds destroy the plants. (Mingan nad Legaing)	Rats-traps were used.	Nil.	Ni

Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Raised-bed Cultivation

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Seeds of Onion, Tomato and Cabbage were provided.	Raised-bed cultivation	For lack of modern machines, cultivation was slow. The cost is high.	We used hoes and shovels.	Although it rained heavily, raised-bed cultivation suffered only a little damage.	Nil.
2. Sufficiency of seeds	Only seeds provided	Seeds are not enough for prescribed / limited area.	Raised-bed cultivation was done by seeds provided only.	Enough seeds should be provided.	We would like to suggest to provide enough seeds.
3. Cultivation (a) Fertilizer and (b) Allowance for cultivation were provided.	Allowance is not yet spent as it was provided late. (Khaungkawe) Raised-bed was made by ourselves. (Ma Gyi Sauk)	Fertilizer is not yet provided. (Khaungkawe) We cannot grow crops in time. (Ma Gyi Sauk) We cannot do cultivation systematically. (Ma Gyi Sauk)	Natural manure (compost) was used. (Khungkawe)	Fertilizer should be provided in advance. (Khaungkawe) We will be able to cultivate systematically, if we have enough allowance for cultivation. (Ma Gyi Sauk)	We have already reported it to JICA. (Khaungkawe, Ma Gyi Sauk)

Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Mushroom Cultivation

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion	90 attended (Ar La Ka Pa) 30 attended (Legaing)	Ar La Ka Pa The problem was to collect people. Legaing Nil.	Ar La Ka Pa Individual was organized. Legaing Nil.	Ar La Ka Pa It took a long time. Legaing Nil.	Nil.
2. Selection of would-be members	20 Ar La Ka Pa 20 Legaing	Many villagers wanted to do it. Later, many people wanted to do it.	One person from one household was allowed. Those who wanted to cultivate mushroom at later period were asked to do it by themselves.	We should allow more villagers to attend the training. By asking them like that, the problem was solved within a short period.	Nil.
3. Collecting raw materials and land preparation for the place	Straw, Container Hyatinth, Manger for Cow-dung, Cardboard, Lime, Bran, Bamboo, Plastic sheet, Hormone	Ar La Ka Pa It was difficult to buy raw materials from other villages. Legaing It was difficult to obtain straw (wet and dry) and (new and old).	Ar La Ka Pa We had to buy raw materials from other villages Legaing We did not see straw, we used hyacinth, cow-dung, cardboard, etc instead	Ar La Ka Pa We prepare to obtain raw materials by ourselves. Legaing We should learn the system using straw.	Nil.
4. Cultivation of mushroom	20 heaps Ar La Ka Pa 20 heaps Legaing	Mushroom cultivation by using straw earns low yield. (Ar La Ka Pa, Legaing)	Instead of straw, hyacinth was used together with cow-dung, cardboard, etc.	We should collect raw materials in advance.	Nil.
5. Yield of Mushroom	Ar La Ka Pa 20 persons- 3 times Legaing 10 heaps first time 20 heaps second third	Ar La Ka Pa Nil. Legaing New straw has much moisture. (first experience)	What was taught at the training was read and studied again.	We should study other mushroom cultivation methods. We should also learn something new from well-experienced persons.	Nil.
6. Cultivation on own expense	Ar La Ka Pa 1st 20 heaps, 2nd 45 heaps, 3rd 30 heaps Legaing Seeds from Paleik Seeds from Maha Nanda 40 heaps	Ar La Ka Pa Sometimes, it is difficult to get fresh seeds. Legaing Seeds are not available when they are wanted. So, we have to order by home in advance	Ar La Ka Pa We got to shops selling seeds and buy mushroom seeds. Legaing We place an order by phone.	Ar La Ka Pa We should make necessary preparations before mushroom cultivation. Legaing By ordering in advance, we can cultivate mushroom whenever we want to	Nil.

Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Digging Tube-well

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. The place where a tube-well is to be dug is selected.	Magyi (1) well Ma Gyi Sauk (1) well	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Dogging tube-wells	It was done by machines	Magyi Although it was dug right up to 420' ft depth, we did not get	3 wells of 30 ft and 2 wells of 50 ft were dug more.	The well was dug to the depth of 200 ft and we got enough water. (Ma Gyi Sauk)	Nil.
3. Availability of water (Magyi and Ma Gyi Sauk)	3,500 gallons per hour can be pumped up. (Magyi)	Engine for water-pumping up is not yet provided and so it is now being used by manual. (Ma Gyi Sauk)	We are still waiting for the delivery of engine.	Magyi If some cultivators dig more wells, it will be beneficial for our village. Ma Gyi Sauk We got a lesson that previous time was wasted.	Nil.

Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Compost Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be members	Khaungkawe 40 Magyi 35 Ma Gyi Sauk 31 Mingan 32 Legaing 30	<u>Khaungkawe, Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan, Legaing</u> We found some difficulties in selecting members. <u>Legaing</u> The made a mistake in selecting members	<u>Khaungkawe, Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan, Legaing</u> We explained the effectiveness of compost making and organized them. <u>Legaing</u> We selected the members again	<u>Khaungkawe, Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan, Legaing</u> Villagers come to know the effectiveness of it and feel eager to continue using it. <u>Legaing</u> We should select those who have rights to do farming	Nil.
2. Conducting training	<u>Khaungkawe, Ma Gyi Sauk, Legaing</u> One group-10 members <u>Magyi</u> Individual was trained.	For group training, it was difficult to collect trainees because they had to do farming.	Training period was changed to the period one hour earlier.	After changing the time, all trainees could attend the training.	Nil.
3. A heap of compost was made	<u>Kaungkawe, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan, Legaing</u> Collective making <u>Magyi</u> We made it by ourselves.	<u>Kaungkawe, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan, Legaing</u> Nil. <u>Magyi</u> Other villagers on behalf of members attended.	<u>Magyi and Legaing</u> Those who did not attend the training were removed and those interested in the training were selected.	We should select really interested persons Collective making is effective.	Nil.
4. Collecting raw materials straw / sesame stem / cow-dung / EM	Compost made of straw Magyi (50 heaps) Ma Gyi Sauk (31 heaps) Legaing (29 heaps) Compost made of Sesame-stem Khaungkawe (78) Mingan (32), Legaing (1) We used our own cow-dung. Things given by extension group were used.	<u>Kaungkawe, Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan</u> Because it was not harvest time, it was difficult to get straw/ sesame stem. EM (strong) was not yet provided and so some interested cultivators could not make compost.	Straw/ Sesame-stem was collected a little each from cultivators. EM provided by extension group was used.	We should save and collect straw / sesame-stem as much as possible during harvest time. Cow-dung should be collected in advance. EM was collected by making contact with MAS office.	Nil.
5. Utilization	Ma Gyi Sauk and Legaing are still using. Kaungkawe and Magyi have used. Mingan has not used yet.	Nil.		Time to make compost and time to use it should be considered.	Arrangement has been made to use it for summer crops.
6. Compost-making by ourselves	Khaungkawe (2) Ma Gyi Sauk (2) Mingan (1)	Nil.		We could draw cultivators' attention.	Nil.

Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Irrigation by using Tradle-pump

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Irrigation to farming land by using a treadle-pump	Khaungkawe (2) Mingan (1)	<u>Khaungkawe</u> Pipe to be connected from the well is needed. Timber plank for stamping is also needed.	We did it by our own arrangement. (Khaungkawe)	It is more effective than using a watering-can. (Khaungkawe)	Village leaders and goat beneficiaries (15) are still discussing and coordinating it. (Mingan)

(2) Livestock Sector

Sector: Livestock
Activity: Sheep / Goat Rasing

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion for livestock and selection of livestock beneficiaries	10-30 selected	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Training for sheep / goats raising was conducted	10-30 attended	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
3. Providing sheep / goats to beneficiaries	<u>Ma Gyi Sauk</u> sheep-75 goat-75 <u>Mingan</u> goat-75 <u>Khaungkawe</u> goat-75 male-3 <u>Magyi</u> sheep-75 goat-75 male-1 (goat)	It is difficult to find a raw. (Ma Gyi Sauk) All goats could not be bought once and for all. Also it is difficult to get a raw. (Mingan) It is difficult to find a raw. Only one male goat and 75 female goats are not consistent to reproduce. (Magyi)	A raw was not found yet. (Ma Gyi Sauk) Serching a raw until it was obtained by ourselves by borrowing from others. (Mingan) A raw was not found yet. (Magyi)	Difficulty for reproduction. (Ma Gyi Sauk) We knew the place where we can buy sheep and goats of different sizes and good species. (Mingan) We find it is difficult for our goats reproduction. (Magyi)	It is still under discussion now. (Ma Gyi Sauk) It is still under discussion. (Magyi)
4. Prevention against disease and giving treatment	It has been already vaccinated.	Money is needed for vaccination. Necessary medicines are needed.	Medicines from livestock department as well as from self-own were used. The needed amount was spent by owners.	Necessary medicines should be provided We spent for necessary medicines collectively.	Nil.

Sector: Livestock
Activity: Rice-duck farming

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be member	paddy land, acre (U Soe Htune) (Ma Gyi Sauk)	Enough water is not obtained.	The land owner dug a tube-well.	The price of diesel is high.	Nil.
2. Sowing seeds for paddy seedlings	Irrigation is done.	Enough water is not obtained.	Nil.	Paddy plants are destroyed.	Nil.
3. Fencing the Rice-duck land	The height is 3 feet.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
4. Transplanting of seedlings	Irrigation is done.	Enough water is not obtained.	The land owner dug a tube-well.	Paddy plants are destroyed.	Nil.
5. Receiving ducks	20 nos	Enough water is not obtained.	A tube-well was dug.	Fifteen ducks were left.	Nil.

Sector: Livestock
Activity: Building of Housing

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Problem	Problem
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be members	30 persons	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Choosing the site for housing	1-4 housings	Spece is narrow. (Magyi) Ventilation is poor.	It was built in the open spece for paddy.	We could learn the system of breeding with housing.z Enough light and good ventilation could be seen.	Nil.
3. Building Houses	<u>Local materials</u> Cow-shed 24' X 13.6' X 11.6' with stone floor (Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan) <u>Goat housing</u> 16' X 10' X 12' (Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan, Magyi, Khaungkawe, Ma Gyi Sauk) <u>Pig housing</u> 16' X 10' X 8.4 (Ar La Ka Pa) 10' X 6' X 8' (Magyi, Khaungkawe, Mingan) Chicken housing 11' X 10' X 8.4' (Ar La Ka Pa)	<u>Goat housing (Ma Gyi Sauk)</u> It was built on self-help basis.	<u>Goat housing (Ma Gyi Sauk)</u> A group comparising five took the responsily respectably	<u>Goat housing (Ma Gyi Sauk)</u> Division of labor is good.	Nil.

Sector: Livestock
Activity: Drinking-water well for animals (Ar La Ka Pa)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion	30 attendants 9' X 8' X 4' well (big) 8' X 4' X 1 1/2 ' well (small)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Purchasing of necessary materials	A Livestock group did purchasing	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
3. Construction and Installation	Compressor Motor (2 horses-power) 1 1/2 ' tube-well 115 feet depth	Nil.	Nil.	Owing to good and pure water, the rate of disease which causes along the canal to stomach becomes low.	Nil.

Sector: Livestock
Activity: Molasses Block Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be members	30 persons (Khaungkawe, Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk, Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan)	Nil.	Nil.	Instead of blocks, it will be better to make it into power.	Nil.
2. Purchasing of necessary materials	1 kg X 30 nos.	Nil.	Nil.	It is good for health. We can reduce the amount of rough food.	Nil.

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Bull Raising (Instead of AI)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be members	30 persons attended. well-experienced person was selected. (Ar La Ka Pa)	We do not have enough money to buy a fully-qualified bull.	Although the bull we bought was fully qualified, it was young.	Insemination can not be done yet. However, in January or February 2008, it will be done. (The age of the bull is 2 years)	During the menstruation period, a cow can be inseminated every week.

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Pig Rasing (Legaing)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be members	35 persons attended. 15 persons attended.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Construction of a sample pig housing	To be able to be seen by public. U Kyaw Thein's home which is situated at the roadside was chosen. A housing of 5' X 7' X 8' with brick floor, roofing with thatch and fencing with wood.	We found it difficult to collect necessary materials which are not our villager's products. Many things were bought from Pwintbyu and Kyaungdawya. We also found it difficult to mix cement with sand, stone, etc. during the rainy season.	We bought from Pwintbyu and Kyaungdawya. We had to borrow sand from a villager and used.	We had to do extra work such as repaying the sand. Since we had to use materials which are not our village's products, the cost increased.	Nil.
3. Provision of Pigs	For the first (5) persons, two prigs each were provided. For the second (10) persons, tow pig each	We could not provide all pigs at a time, because it was difficult to get (30) piglets in bulk.	Pigs were provided in (2) different periods, (10) in the first period and (29) in the second.	We should place on order for getting necessary piglets in bulk to Pwintbyu Model Pig-Rasing Center (LBVD).	Nil.
4. Vaccination for Pigs	All the pigs provided were vaccinated for cholera.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5. Construction of own pig-housing by beneficiaries.	(13) beneficiaries have built their own pig housing	(2) beneficiaries are facing with financial difficulty	Village PDC and Village committee for implementation of JICA Project have arranged to encourage them to implement that.	Next time, we should provide pigs to those who have already built pig-housings before delivery.	Nil.
6. Conducting of Training	Not yet	The second group pigs were provided only on 30 November 2007. Training is to be conducted when all beneficiaries were provided with pigs.	Not yet		Training will be given on 10 and 11 December 2007.

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Natural Insemination (Legaing)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Natural Insemination (Bull)	All bull of 1 and 1/2 years was bought. Arrangement has been made for 186 cows in Legaing to be inseminated naturally.	According to the current price, we would not buy a bull which can be used immediately.	After the next six months, the bull will be in use.	If we can buy a fully-qualified in February and March 2008.	

(3) Cottage Industry Sector

Sector: Cottage Industry

Activity: Sweing / Knitting / Embroidery

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion	(6) attended (Ma Gyi Sauk)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Training and Embroidery	(10) trainees (2) trainers from	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
3. Receiving	Sewing Machines Embroidery 3 nos. Beating 1 no.	The machines are new and so we find it difficult to use them	Two female trainers from Mandalay were hired and training was conducted.	We should buy machines with the help of technicians. We need technologies. We should disseminate the technologies to others in our village.	
4. Trainees under Training (Knitting by using machines)	(5) girl trainees in Pyin-Oo-Lwin	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Sandstone Processing (Mingan)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be member	A cooperative society was formed.	We had to explain several times to villagers to become cooperative members.	It was discussed and coordinated that only cooperative members can enjoy profit.	Villagers understood and became interested in it.	Nil.
2. Cooperative Executives were selected and assigned duties	In selection, experienced persons were given first priority.	We were disturbed by some business men.	Cooperative activities of different levels had to be explained several times.	In accordance with rules and regulations, we could select Executives.	Nil.
3. Receiving of things provided by JICA	Trolley Generator Crowbar Big Hammer Things to be used at final stage of production.	Leaf-springs of Trolley are not strong enough to carry many stones and the frame of Trolley is low. We find it difficult that big hammers are of poor iron-quality to produce our raw-materials. They are not yet provided.	(11) Hammers have been delivered and so the rest (9) have been given beat to Golden Plain.	We should accept things after checking their quality.	Weak-points of Trolley have been reported to JICA T/L. The cost estimation is 200,000Kyats and it is coordinated that 100,000Kyats will be spend by our village.
4. Trainings are needed.	How to handle and maintain the machines Trainings for accounts and management	We need trainings but necessary trainings are not yet conducted.			We will arrange to get necessary trainees, if the trainings are conducted by responsible persons.
4. Arrangement for Finance	Profit gained by using things provided by JICA will be divided into 60% and 40%. 60% will go into revolving fund and 40% will go into cooperative society account.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	According to our needs, we will use things provided by JICA, maintain them and cooperate for the development of our village and perpetuation of our cooperative society.

Sector: Cottage industry
Activity: Weaving

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a discussion and selection of would-be member	(16) trainees (Ma Gyi Sauk) (46) trainees (Khaungkawe)	Nil. We found it difficult to get trainees (Khaungkawe)	Organization was made individually.	Cooperative was weak.	Nil.
2. Attending Training	(5) trainees (Ma Gyi Sauk)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
3. Receiving of raw-materials	Wool 250 lb (Khaungkawe)	We can not get raw materials at a time.	We used raw-materials by turns.	Nil.	Nil.
4. Construction of weaving-house	Ma Gyi Sauk	Nil.			We will use raaw-materilas by turns like Khaungkawe.
5. Solar-cooker for jaggary production (Magyi)	one Solar-cooker	The solar-cooker is not big enough for jaggary production.	Not yet		Still unknown

Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Road Station (Legaing) / Road Shop (Ar La Ka Pa)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Problem	Problem
1-1. Holding a discussion and formulating committees 1-2. Application to SLRD for getting form (105) 1-3. After getting form (105), application to TPDC to get permission for land-use. 1-4. Constroation by Golden Plain is commenced (Legaing)	A committee with (7) members (Legaing) Supervision Committee for construction (3) members	1-1. Nil. 1-2. Nil. 1-3. Necessary timber/wood was not available in time. 1-4. Construction work had to stop after foundation had been constructed.	1-1. Nil. 1-3. We reported it to TPDC. 1-4. TPDC and Golden Plain reported it to higher level through proper channel.	1-1. Nil. 1-3. We should collect construction materials in advance which are prohibited to buy and sell by the state. 1-4. To get permission we should report and give information to higher level in advance.	Nil.
1. Holding discussion for Road Shop (Ar La Ka Pa) 2. Application to get permission for the site	30 persons attended Application was submitted to TPDC.	We found it difficult to collect people. TPDC reported it to higher level but the place we want was not allowed.	We organized each and every person individually. Not yet.	We should organize each and everyone in advance so that the committee can be formed easily. We need to do to get permission form TPDC, Dis.PDC and Div. PDC in advance.	Nil.
1-1. Holding discussion for Rice Dryer (Legaing) 1-2. Application for the site 1-3. Rice Dryer running on test	1-1. A committee was formed with (11) members. 1-2. Application to get permission to TPDC. 1-3. Paddy (189) basket	1-1. Nil. 1-2. Nil. 1-3. Owing to unskillful masonry, the foundation for propeller was out of alignment and so the rope or belt snaps. Shaft and pulley are out of alignment, so the pulley comes off. For rainy paddy, there are only a few who dry their paddy.	1-1. Nil. 1-2. Nil. 1-3. The foundation was made level by hiring an expert. For the pulley, it was fixed with a controlling-nut. For summer paddy, farmers are organized for using Rice Dryer.	1-1. Nil. 1-2. Nil. 1-3. We should have knowledge on how to handle and maintain machines in advance.	Nil.
Training on Rice-milling method	10 trainees			We can measure the turns of engine by using an instrument.	

Sector: Cottage Industry

Activity: Guitar-Key and Tinsmith (Khaungkawe)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Problem	Problem
1. Holding a discussion	72 persons attended	It was difficult to collect people.	Each and everybody was explained the project.	Nil.	Nil.
2. Forming a committee (Guitar-key and Tinsmith)	A committee comprising 15 persons (G-Key) was formed. Tinsmith 4 persons	Nil.	Nil.	Everything is carried out collectively.	Nil.
3. Construction of a building	A building for production was constructed.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
4. Receiving of machines	Tinsmith 4 machines Guitar-key 5 machines	We can not get raw materials easily.	Not yet		We are still finding the ways and means to get raw materials.
5. Conducting Training	20 persons (Tinsmith) 11 persons (Guitar-key)	Although we are ready to work, we still do not have much experience for production. (Tinsmith and Guitar-key)		We need technicians.	Nil.

(4) Livelihood Improvement

Sector: Livelihood Improvement

Activity: Bio-gas Generation (Khaungkawe)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Forming a committee	(12) members	The work was delayed because we had to wait for getting permission.	We tried to get help from responsible persons.	We got a lesson of 'Unity is strength'.	Nil.
2. Digging for foundation	It was done by entire villagers.	There was much water in the dug-place.	It was pumped out by engine.	Because we could use pumping engine, the work was done.	Nil.
3. Construction of foundation and sinking a tube-well	Cement (150) bags Brick 5650 pieces Sand (8) holes Stone 6 X 9 (6) holes A tube-well was sunk	Materials were not received when they were needed. So the work was delayed. There is no tank for water strong.	The place where materials were unloaded was ordered by committee members. A plastic sheet was used.	Discussion should be made among responsible persons. We got enough water.	Nil.
4. Commencement for Bio-gas	Brick-laying and stone-filling are being done.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5. Arrangement for after project	A Power supply committee has been formed.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

2.2 Presentation, Clarification and Answers

Presentation, Clarification and Answers were shared within participants and they had discussions on respective activities. Presenters were villagers, and followings are the proceedings.

(1) EM Bokashi compost making

Presenters: U Myo Tint (Khaungkawe), U Win Lwin (Ma Gyi Sauk)

Question: We would like to know whether the farmers really willing to practice Bokashi compost in the future and how much they have learnt during the training about making Bokashi, getting EM and making compost. (U Khin Maung Nyunt, Township manager, MAS, Tada-U Township)

Answer: The beneficiaries had learnt very systemically about EM knowledge, as well as, step by step procedure together with the major influencing factors to get good results. They were also learnt about the important role of EM in sustainable agriculture, advantages of using EM Bokashi compost. They also learnt very well, how to identify fresh EM concentrate while choosing and proper storage method (dos and don'ts) to have high efficiency in using them. Hence, it is very helpful for the farmers, if relevant MAS township offices can facilitate for easy access of EM for the farmers. The farmers are indicated all the places, where EM concentrate is available. (Daw Myint Myint May,

Deputy supervisor, MAS, Mandalay)

Question: How much percentage of yield will increase by using EM Bokashi compost? (Dr.Than Htike, Division officer, LBVD, Sagaing)

Answer: The result has not come out yet. We had planned to use the compost we had made, in this season for raised bed cultivation practice. (U Myo Tint, Khaungkawe)

Question: How much percentage of farmer can make EM Bokashi compost after your training? (Dr.Than Htike, Division officer, LBVD, Sagaing)

Answer: Due to lack of raw material, we cannot continue. In the next harvesting season, we will arrange in advance, for the raw material collection and storage, to make EM Bokashi compost. (U Myo Tint, Khaungkawe village)

(2) Chickpea and Seeder

Presenter: U Tin Kha, U Kyaw San (Magyi)

Question: Because it is the first time using seeders in your area, I would like to know whether the row spacing of the seeders supported by the project is appropriate for the chickpea cultivation? (U Hla Myint Aung, Deputy Division Manager, MAS, Mandalay)

Answer: Before ordering, we confirmed on the required specifications of the seeders, which are purposely made for Chickpea and wheat growing practice. The seeders are of 9 inches and 10 inches row spacing, custom made in Khaungkaewe village. (U Nay Win, Golden Plain and U Kyaw San, Magyi)

Question: What advantages you had find out, by using seeders? (U Hla Myint Aung, Deputy Division Manager, MAS, Mandalay)

Answer: We had following advantages by using seeder: 1.Reduction of seed rate by about 30 % compare to broadcasting method and by about 20% compare to manual seeding into plough rows. 2.Better germination percentage. 3.Even plant population in the plot. 4.Inter cultivation practices (weeding) can be done easily, which save time & labor. (U Tin Kha, Magyi, U Kyaw Hlaing, Ar La Ka Pa, U Nay Win, Golden Plain)

(3) Irrigation and water management

Presenter: U Kyaw San (Magyi)

Question: How do you identify about the water quality from the tube well, and whether the underground water come out from present tube wells is suitable for direct use on the plants? (Dr. Than Htike, Division officer, LBVD, Sagaing)

Answer: Farmers can judge the quality of the water by their own experiences and by some of the symptoms on ground and on nearby plants/ grass, whether the water is salty or ionize. Green tea leaves are also the best indicators to test water quality. Both Magyi tube well and Ma Gyi Sauk Tube well are producing good quality water, the responsible persons confirmed.

U Nay Win (Golden Plain) added that, training course on water saving irrigation system and water management, would be proceeded in December. Hence, the farmers would be provided more knowledge upon water management, water quality and water testing methods by the kits which are

easily available in the local area agricultural shops. (U Kyaw San, Magyi, U Win Lwin, Ma Gyi Sauk and U Nay Win, Golden Plain)

(4) Goat / Sheep raising

Presenter: U Phoe Htoo (Ma Gyi Sauk)

Question: I would like to know about the selection criteria, especially the source of purchase, quality of the breed, health condition, when you purchased goat/ sheep? (Dr. Mu Mu Win, District officer, LBVD, Myingyan)

Answer: We selected local adaptable goat and sheep with the assist of veterinarians and local livestock committee members. We have already done vaccination and required cares by coordination with concerned departments. (U Pho Htoo, Ma Gyi Sauk, Dr.Hla Hla Thein, Golden Plain)

Answer: The purchasing procedure was decided as an efficient outcome from detailed discussions between the committee of beneficiary groups, livestock consultants from Golden Plain and responsible person from relevant township LBVD. The major consideration for selection is healthy and adaptability of the animal. Hence, the locally preferred bred goat and sheep were purchased from the nearby area, by the committee and assistance from LBVD personnel, especially for health and vaccination. (U Win Lwin, Ma Gyi Sauk and Dr. Hla Hal Tein with Golden Plain)

One major consideration in purchasing sheep/ goats is to provide male according to appropriate ratio of female goat, which is (1M: 25F). However, due to continuous increase of the price during the project period, Golden Plain could manage to provide only one male goat/sheep for 75 female.

To overcome the present inconveniences for the beneficiary groups, we advised to use male goat/ sheep (original from the village) for the time being and to select and develop male goat/ sheep from the supported younger generation for sustainability in the long term.

(5) Pig Housing and Raising

Presenter: U Than Ko, Legaing

Suggestion and Discussion:

There is a possibility of having bad odor/ smell which pollutes air environment as a consequence of commercialize pig raising, by the regeneration system in the project villages. Since this situation can cause human health problem, I would like to advice to introduce EM in livestock raising component, in the next project activities. (Dr. Hsat Shwin, Division officer, LBVD, Mandalay, U Saw Lwin, Township officer, LBVD, Pwintphyu)

(6) Natural mating (bull)

Presenter: U Tint Swe, Ar La Ka Pa

Question: We would like to know about the selection procedure in Bull purchase. Before procuring Sire bull, we should check up for the infectious diseases and purity of breed. (Dr. Thant Zaw Htwe, Township officer, LBVD, Ngazum and Dr. Yin Yin San, District officer, LBVD, Nagway))

Before procuring natural bull, we should check up him for the infectious diseases and pure generation. (Dr. Yin Yin San, District officer, LBVD, Magway)

In procuring natural bull, project should provide enough budget for successful natural mating activity.

(Dr. Thant Zaw Htwe, Township officer, LBVD, Ngazum)

Answer: To gain benefits for target group, as per under mentioned advantages, we revised the project activity from AI Service to Natural Mating. 1.Young bull (about 2-2½ yrs old) can be useful for natural mating for at least 7 years with 10 times service per month, normally. 2.Conception rate of natural mating is more than 65 %, whereas AI service rate less than 30 %. 3.Target group can manage to get new selected bull for service by their own budget (income from service) after 3-4 years.

The cost to purchase one standard bull (2-2½ yrs old) will be about 1,500,000 kyats, which is very much beyond the original budget. So we managed to provide bulls about 1½- 2 yr old, within the budget, and the beneficiaries have to wait for about 6 months for mating service. Prearrangements for purchasing sire bull are as follows;

Formation of a committee for bull purchase, within the target group,SA, including responsible person from township LBVD.

Divisional LBVD will take responsible for recommendation & certification by appropriate selection criteria (i.e.) phenotype, point selection, lab test of semen (fertility) , etc) as required. Concerning Ar La Ka Pa village, although the original project component targeted for diary cows, we had found out that the target group preferred much for draught cattle. There is only one owner for dairy cows in the village.

In accordance with the mentioned above procedure, the village purchasing committee, together with consultant from Golden Plain had managed to purchase Sire Bull (locally preferred bred) by Point selection & Sire selection method.

(Dr. Hla Hla Thein, Golden Plain)

(7) Road station, Road shop and Rice dryer

Presenter: U Sein Htun Aung, Legaing

Question:

Due to temporary termination of construction work, who will take responsible, if the construction of Road Station cannot complete during the targeted project period? (Deputy Director, Upper Myanmar Cottage Industry Dept)

Answer:

We are confident that the construction work will be fully completed, by the first week of January'08. Instead of all the inconveniences, the situation has overcome gradually, as a result of full understanding, cooperation and best effort by the village target group members, local authorities, members of Golden Plain and JICA study team. (U Sein Tun Aung(Legaing) & Daw Htwe Htwe Aung (Chairman, Golden Plain)

Suggestion:

All the inconveniences happening during the construction period, can be considered as a consequence of information gap between the implementation committee of the CDZ project and some misunderstandings by the local authorities upon the translated name of the Road Station/ Road shop and also upon consideration of ownership after the completion of the project. Hence, I would like to advise to put more effort for better information channel, better cooperation for better understanding

between the personnel of relevant organizations and local authorities, to overcome the problems and to achieve better outcome of the CDZ development project. (Dr. Maung Hlaing, Division officer, LBVD, Magway)

Question:

I would like to know about the capacity, usage and efficiency of Paddy Dryer in Legaing. (Divisional manager, MAS, Magway)

Answer:

Transfer of knowledge in brief, upon Paddy production of Myanmar by following facts:

With reference to IRRI data, comparison ratio between total paddy production, waste & damages due to destructive rain during harvesting season and trend of weather changes condition in Myanmar.

Advantages of farmers and rice millers by using The Vietnam Design Flat Bed Paddy Dryer. (rain-fed and pre monsoon)

Quality of grain and seeds, by using Paddy dryer.

The basic operating system, efficiency and cost of Vietnam Design Flat Bed Paddy Dryer.

(Dr. Myo Aung Kyaw, General secretary, Rice miller association, Union of Myanmar)

(8) Machine/ material supply for Sandstone Production

Presenter: U Myat Soe(Mingan village)

Discussion:

Brief explanation about the project objective (technical cooperation):

Pointing out the importance of training rather than the machines/ material provided, since the machine supply component should be regarded as tools which can be applied for the training (technology transfer) portion, for efficient outcome.

Important role & participation of the representative of beneficiary groups (source of information), while discussing and finding out the real basic needs of the target groups (need assessment).

Advise for more considerations to prove better cooperation in the project activities and own effort, instead of complaints and demand for wants based upon high expectations, while the project is targeting to support, primarily for the needs of the poor. (Daw Thein Thein Aung (MD, Golden Plain))

(9) Machine supply & training program for Sewing/ Knitting/ Weaving groups

Presenter: U Win Lwin (Ma Gyi Sauk village)

Suggestion:

To consider for appropriate machine operation & maintenance training (technical training), as well as for effectiveness, efficiency and applicability for the long run, in the villages when considering for advanced machine supply portions in the cottage industry sector. (Daw Khin Mi Mi Saw, Dy- Division officer, Department of Cooperative, Magway)

2.3 Summarizing and Sharing of the Problems and Lessons.

As taken Day-2 presentation, U Tint Lwin, who is National Project Director, summarized the problems and lessons in order to share those topics in common. He presented the problems and lessons by

using a projector and the participants realized each other. The followings are the proceedings of discussions:

Question: How would gas-produced cow-dung waste be applied in which way? After the termination of the pilot project, how would be the future on sustainability of the communities? (Daw Mi Mi Maw, Assistant director, DAP)

Answer: The gas-produced cow-dung waste will be well managed by the Biogas lighting committee and Agriculture committee, and the villagers have known effectiveness of cow-dung waste. So they will apply it in the process of EM Bokashi compost making. In the pilot project villages, respective committee has been already formed as Agriculture committee, Livestock committee, Cottage Industries committee and Main committee. These committees will run for the development of their livelihood themselves in future. (U Tint Lwin, National Project Director)

The formation of biogas village lighting committee has already formed and the ways of management for village lighting procedure has been already planned in Khaungkawe village. (U Tin Hlaing and U Htun Win, Khaungkawe village)

Discussion and suggestion

Cow-dung-based biogas plant became less efficient according to the various matter in long term. So he would like to discuss to use the rice husk gas power plant instead of biogas. (Dr. Than Htike, Division officer, LBVD, Sagaing)

The plan of biogas lighting will be processed by dual type using not only biogas but also a little diesel consumption for the village lighting and cottage industries power supply for long term.(U Nay Win and U Thein Zaw, Golden Plain)

The village co-operative shop site would be available for the road shop in Ar La Ka Pa. (U Maung Maung,T/S officer, Co-op Dept, Myin Mu)

Divisional Officer of co-operative department also recommended for this proposal. (U Wai Lin, Sagaing division)

The cottage leader of Ar La Ka Pa said that Ar La Ka Pa village implement the Road Shop (U Myint Saung)

The responsible person of Golden Plain replied that this activity has to be changed to another activity and also JICA Study team has taken such a time to submit to JICA head office. (Daw Thein Thein Aung, Golden Plain)

And JICA Study team leader suggested that this activity should be decided not only by the committee leaders but also all the concerned villagers. So, he said JICA team con-wait for the decision by all the concerned villagers.

SESSION 3 IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS, DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITES

3.1 Problems, Potentials and Opportunities by Township Officers

Governmental officers discussed that they have enough technical knowledge to share and transfer to the community but they have poor facilities, lack of fund, materials and human resources to support villagers. Major constraint for Central Dry Zone is the conservative behaviors of the villagers, said they. On the other hands, for example villagers do not usually accept some advanced technologies concerning agriculture, livestock and cottage industries, because of scaring fault, said the govt. officers.

Problems you have.	Development Potentials you have.	Development Opportunities you have.
No sufficient money is for education. (Magyi)	Level of modern technology is low. (Khaungkawe)	Our village lays emphasis on agriculture, livestock and cottage industry. (Magyi)
For livestock sector, it needs testimony for selling animals to show disease-free-certificate. (Ar La Ka Pa)	It is lack of medical treatment for animals. (Magyi)	On account of river-water pumping system, we can grow crops all year around. (Ma Gyi Sauk)
For cottage sector, electricity (power) is erratic. (Legaing)	Cottage product price will be getting low according to industry market. (Khaungkawe)	We are skilful in making design for shoulder-bags and in weaving. (Khaungkawe)
For cottage sector, the price of fuel is high. (Legaing)		Owing to the generator run by paddy husk, about 60 percent of villagers can enjoy electricity. (Legaing)
Cultivation is difficult for our village. (Khaungkawe)		For cottage industry sector, there are blacksmith that make bull-carts and horse-carts in our village. (Khaungkawe)
		With the help of authorities concerned, we could build a new sub-high school (on a self-help basis). (Legaing)

3.2 Problems, Potentials and Opportunities by Villagers

All villagers participated in this work proudly and competitively expressed their potentials and opportunities during this session. Mingan villagers especially expressed that their village was much more developed in sandstone making than any other village.

Problems you have.	Development Potentials you have.	Development Opportunities you have.
Local variety seeds are degrading. (Ar La Ka Pa)	We do not get proper profit owing to service charges (e.g. transportation). (Khaungkawe)	For cottage sector, we can manage to produce about (13) varieties of products. Only one producer is in Myanmar for Guitar-key. (Khaungkawe)
Availability of water is low. (Magyi)	No primary school in our village. (Mingan)	Our sandstone production is booming. (Mingan)
Flood occurs and cultivation land damages. (Khaungkawe)	We have difficulties for getting pure drinking water and cooking water. (Mingan)	Our sandstone production is booming. (Mingan)
It is lack of draft cattle and so late for cultivation. (Ma Gyi Sauk)	To be employed for landless is difficult. (Legaing)	Our village develops in weaving, making jaggary and tapestry. (Magyi)
Agricultural inputs are expensive. (Legaing)	Farming method is not developed yet (Lack of machines and equipment). (Legaing)	Local cow breeding is also good. (Magyi)
For livestock sector, it is lack of good species and technologies. (Ar La Ka Pa)	Problem is to get raw materials for cottage industry. (Ma Gyi Sauk)	Garlic and onion growing is good. (Magyi)
		It is very good for breeding goat, sheep and cow, because there are so many pastures. (Mingan)
		For upgrading the standard of living of our villagers, we are carrying out joining hands with authorized organizations. (Ma Gyi Sauk VPDC)
		For cottage sector, selling local product crispy snack is popular. (Legaing)

SESSION 4 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

4.1 Problems Tree Structure

Following figures 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 are the Problem trees developed by the villagers and by the TS govt. officers respectively. Figure 4.1.3 is the result of problem analyses concerning agriculture by villagers and TS govt. officers. No.# means priority expressed in percentage.

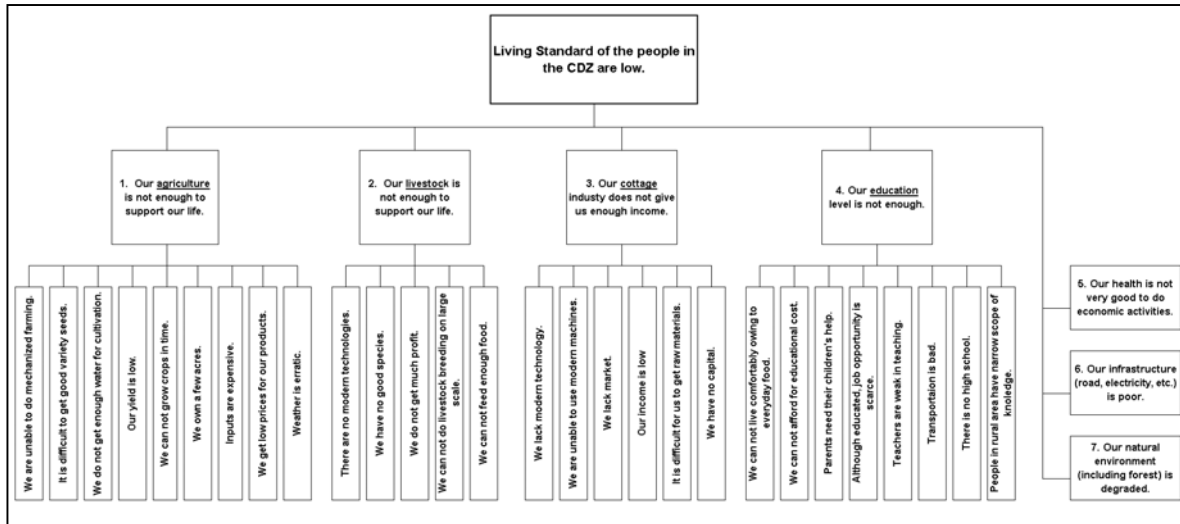


Figure 4.1.1 Integrated Problem Tree by the Villagers (Sub-cause is not included above)

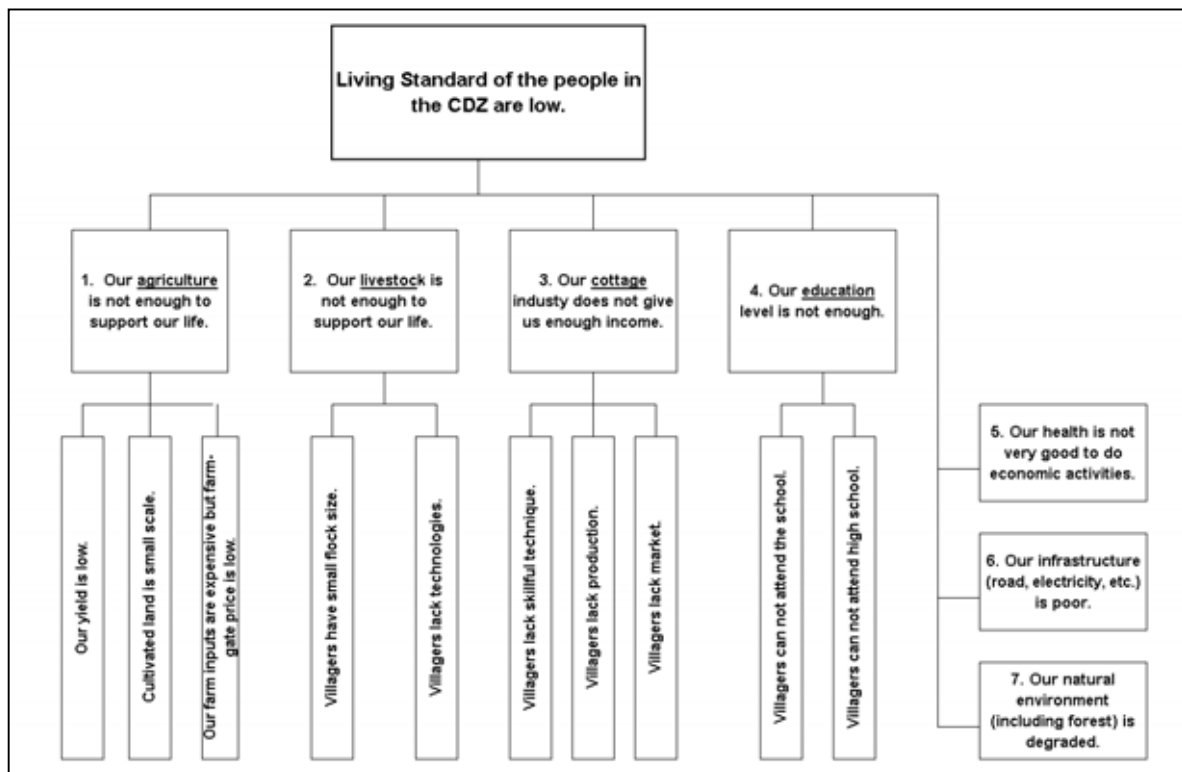


Figure 4.1.2 Integrated Problem Tree by the Govt. Officers (Sub-cause is not included above)

Figure 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 are the result of problem analyses concerning agriculture, livestock, cottage industry, education sectors by villagers and by TS govt. officers. No.# means priority expressed in percentage.

Agriculture (Villagers)	No.1 (18%)	We are unable to do mechanized farming.		
	No.8 (5%)	We lack capital.		
		Our income is low.		
	No.2 (17%)	It is difficult to get good variety seeds.		
	No.5 (7%)	We can not afford to buy good variety seeds.		
		We do not get enough water for cultivation.		
	No.3 (16%)	We do not get enough water for cultivation.		
	No.6 (6%)	We do not get enough irrigated water.		
		No.10 (3%)	We get less rain.	
	No.4 (15%)	Our yield is low.		
	No.2 (9%)	Input such as fertilizer is expensive.		
		We do not have modern technology.		
		Farming method is not correct.		
		We suffer low yield because of insects and pests.		
		Soil is not fertile.		
		We can not afford to buy necessary inputs to get high yield.		
		We can not grow crops in time.		
	No.9 (4%)	We lack female transplanters.		
		Owing to irregular weather, we cannot grow crops in time.		
		We own a few acres.		
	No.9 (4%)	We can not afford to buy more acres.		
		No.13 (2%)	Population grows.	
	No.7 (7%)	Inputs are expensive.		
	No.7 (5%)	We can not produce inputs by ourselves.		
		No.11 (3%)	Assistance given by the state is not enough.	
		No.13 (2%)	Transportation charges are high.	
	No.8 (6%)	We get low prices for our products.		
	No.1 (9%)	We can not do storing up.		
		No.12 (2.5%)	We had to sell our products as soon as harvesting.	
		No.12 (2.5%)	Our products are low quality.	
	No.9 (4%)	Weather is erratic.		
	No.13 (2%)	Forest is depleting.		
Agriculture (Government staff)	No.1 (43%)	Our yield is low.		
	No.1 (13%)	Cultivators are weak to follow the technical instruction by MAS.		
		No.2 (10%)	We do not get enough water for farming.	
	We do not get enough water owing to weather conditions.			
	No.3 (9%)	We need good and pure variety seeds.		
	No.4 (8%)	Villagers can not afford to use many inputs.		
		Inputs are expensive and so we can not use much.		
	No.4 (8%)	Villagers can not do mechanized farming.		
	No.7 (5%)	Soil is not fertile.		
	No.9 (2%)	There are natural disaster (e.g. Flood).		
	No.12 (0%)	Crop type is unsuitable according to soil type.		
	No.2 (18%)	Cultivated land is small scale.		
	No.9 (1.7%)	Investment is poor.		
	No.3 (15%)	Our farm inputs are expensive but farm-gate price is low.		
	No.8 (4%)	Villagers can not wait to sell their products until farm-gate price is high.		
No.4 (8%)		Farm inputs are expensive		
No.11 (0.8%)	Labor charge is high.			
By the Government Officers				

Figure 4.1.3 Problem Tree Agriculture Sector

Livestock (Villagers)	No.1 (27%)	There are no modern technologies.	
		No.3 (16%)	There are no experts in respective sector.
	No.2 (24%)	We have no good species.	
		No.2 (17%)	We are still sticking to conventional method.
	No.3 (18%)	We do not get much profit.	
		No.4 (11%)	There is no stable market.
		No.5 (9%)	We sell before well-grown up.
		No.6 (8%)	Death rate is high owing to disease and weather.
	No.4 (16%)	We can not do livestock breeding on large scale.	
		No.1 (20%)	We do not have enough capital.
	No.5 (15%)	We can not feed enough food.	
		No.7 (7%)	Pastures are narrow.
		No.8 (6%)	The price of animal food is high.
		No.8 (6%)	We can not get enough animal food from cultivation.

By the Villagers

Livestock (Government staff)	No.1 (83%)	Villagers have small flock size.	
		No.1 (13%)	Villagers lack investments.
		No.4 (8%)	Villagers do not have backyard farm.
		No.4 (8%)	Villagers have difficulties of space for livestock.
		No.6 (7%)	Villagers have shortage of animal feed.
			Villagers lack pasture land.
		No.7 (4%)	Villagers have no reliable market.
	No.2 (17%)	Villagers lack technologies.	
		No.2 (12%)	Villagers have weakness to follow the instruction by experts.
		No.2 (12%)	Villagers have weakness to follow the technical instruction by LBVD.
		No.3 (108%)	Villagers lack upgrade for breeding.
		No.3 (10%)	Villagers lack first aid training.
		No.5 (8%)	Villagers investment is poor.
		No.8 (3.5%)	Villagers lack livestock knowledge.
		No.9 (2.5%)	We lack fulfill the nutrient requirements.
		No.10 (2%)	We have weakness of feeding system.

By the Government Officers

Figure 4.1.4 Problem Tree Livestock Sector

Cottage Industry (Villagers)	No.1 (24%)	We lack modern technology.	
		No.2 (11%)	There are no experts.
		No.3 (9%)	We can not afford to learn any cottage industry skill.
	No.2 (21%)	We are unable to use modern machines.	
		No.4 (8%)	We can not afford to buy modern machines.
		No.8 (6%)	Because we cannot rely on electricity to a large extent.
	No.3 (20%)	We lack market.	
		No.1 (14.5%)	We can not produce good quality goods.
		No.7 (6%)	We can not open up a sale-shop.
		No.9 (4%)	We can not compete with the middlemen.
		No.9 (4%)	We can not overcome the industrialists.
	No.4 (18%)	Our income is low	
		No.5 (7.5%)	Job-opportunity is scarce.
		No.11 (2%)	Although the price of raw materials is high, our products get low price.
	No.5 (13%)	It is difficult for us to get raw materials.	
		No.6 (7%)	We can not store up raw materials.
		No.7 (6%)	Raw materials are imported from abroad.
	No.9 (4%)	The price of raw materials is high.	
	No.10 (3%)	We can not get raw materials sufficiently within our community.	
No.6 (4%)	We have no capital.		
	No.4 (8%)	We do not have regular income.	

By the Villagers

Cottage Industries (Government staff)	No.1 (49%)	Villagers lack skillful technique.	
		No.3 (10%)	Villagers have lack of opportunities on cottage industries technologies.
		No.5 (6%)	Our products are low quality.
	No.2 (425%)	Villagers lack production.	
		No.1 (13%)	Villagers lack investments.
		No.1 (13%)	Villagers have no modernized instruments.
		No.2 (12%)	Villagers lack skills.
		No.4 (9%)	Villagers lack instruments.
		No.5 (6%)	Villagers lack raw materials.
		No.6 (3%)	We do not have enough electricity for cottage industries.
		No.8 (2%)	Villagers have difficulties in getting inputs.
		No.8 (2%)	We lack cooperation and coordination.
		No.9 (1%)	Production cost is high.
		No.9 (1%)	The price of raw materials is high.
	No.3 (9%)	Villagers lack market.	
		No.4 (9%)	Villagers are under control of brokers.
	No.5 (6%)	We have no available market to sell products after produce.	
	No.6 (3%)	We have no mass production.	
		Villagers have lack of individual product.	
	No.7 (2.5%)	Villagers lack wide market.	
	No.8 (1.5%)	We have poor advertising.	

By the Government Officers

Figure 4.1.5 Problem Tree Cottage Industry Sector

Education (Villagers)	No.1 (21%)	We can not live comfortably owing to everyday food.	
		No.1 (11%)	Our income is low.
		No.3 (7.5%)	Commodity price is high.
		No.5 (5%)	Job opportunity is scarce.
		No.10 (2.5%)	There are many mouths to feed.
	No.2 (18%)	We can not afford for educational cost.	
		No.3 (7.5%)	Our income is too low.
		No.4 (6.5%)	Education cost is high.
		No.9 (3%)	There is no free-of-charge education.
	No.3 (14%)	Parents need their children's help.	
		No.7 (5%)	We are from hand to mouth.
	No.4 (12%)	Although educated, job opportunity is scarce.	
		No.3 (7.5%)	There is no development.
	No.5 (11%)	Teachers are weak in teaching.	
		No.4 (6.5%)	Teachers lack of sympathy, consideration and interest in their job.
		No.7 (5%)	There are not enough Teaching Aids.
		No.7 (5%)	Students do not attend classes regularly.
		No.9 (3%)	Teachers earn so low salary that they have to do extra job.
			After school, teachers earn extra money by offering tuition.
		No.10 (2.5%)	Teachers have to do not only teaching but also other tasks.
		No.10 (2.5%)	Teachers lack of experience.
		No.10 (2.5%)	There is no enough fund for education.
			Responsible persons are weak in supervision.
	No.6 (9%)	Transportation is bad.	
		No.2 (8.5%)	There is no development yet.
	No.7 (8%)	There is no high school.	
		No.6 (5.5%)	There are no 9th and 10 th standard students.
No.8 (7%)	People in rural area have narrow scope of knowledge.		
	No.8 (3.5%)	Parents themselves have no proper knowledge.	

By the Villagers

Education (Government staff)	No.1 (80%)	Villagers can not attend the school.	
		No.1 (23%)	Villagers are too poor to attend the school.
		No.3 (16%)	We have no enough I.E.C. materials.
		No.4 (13%)	Villagers do not have coordination for school-age children.
		No.4 (13%)	Villagers lack building and furniture.
		No.6 (11%)	There is no primary school in every village.
		No.7 (10%)	Education is low priority for villagers according to their knowledge.
		No.9 (4%)	Villages lack teacher.
	No.2 (20%)	Villagers can not attend high school.	
		No.2 (18%)	We lack aids advanced education.
	No.8 (6%)	We lack I.E.C. materials and e-learning etc.	

By the Government Officers

Figure 4.1.6 Problem Tree Education Sector

4.2 Prioritization by Sectors

Upon developing the problem trees, they prioritized the sectors by asking themselves which sectors can contribute how much to raising the peoples' life.

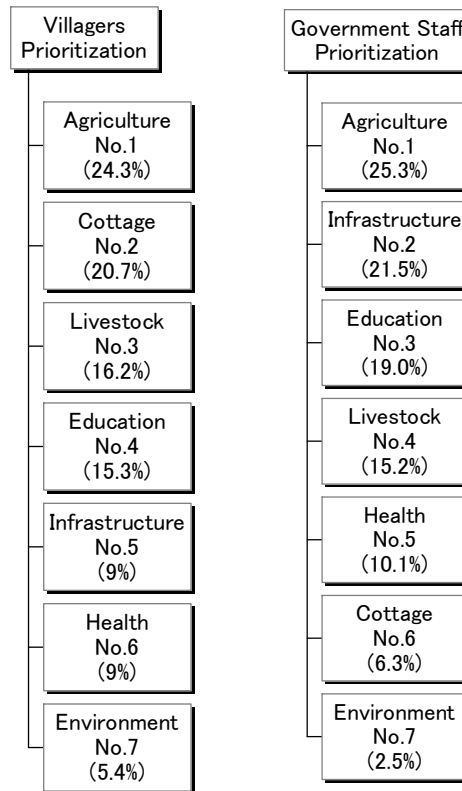


Figure 4.2.1 Prioritization by Sectors

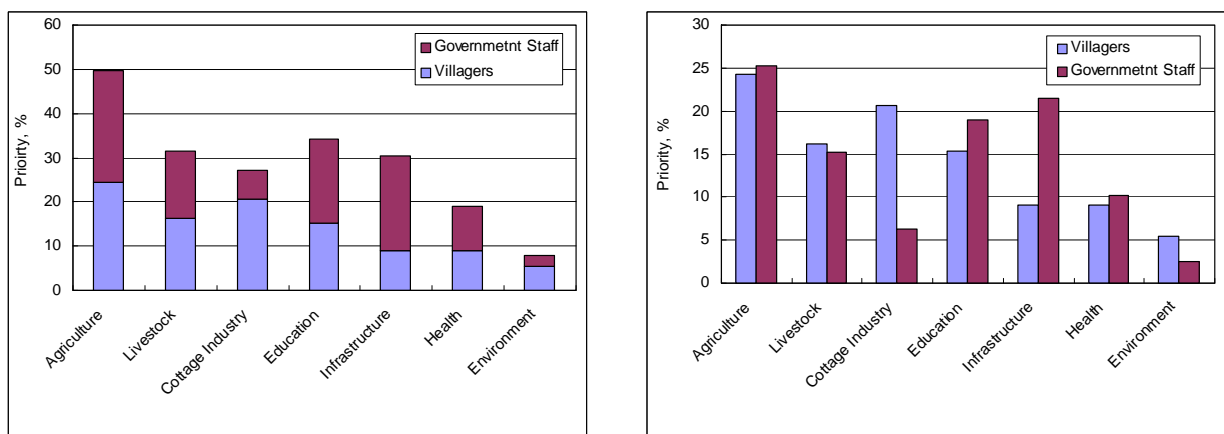


Figure 4.2.2 Trends of Prioritization by Sectors

SESSION 5 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

At the end of the workshop, a simple questionnaire was administered to the village participants and also TS officers plus TS PDC participants. The questions asked were very simple, only three items;

1. What do you think/ feel were good for this workshop or by participating this workshop ?
2. What do you think/ feel were weak areas for this workshop, which need improvement ?
3. Any comments if you have.

The respondents were 22 participants for the villagers and 26 participants for the government officers (mainly TS officers and TS PDC officers). Following three tables summarize the results for the above inquiries:

Table 5.1 Answers for the good things (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (22 respondents)	Government officers (26 respondents)
(7) obtained new knowledge and experiences through the workshop	(8) exchanged our experience, knowledge & views each other
(6) exchanged our experiences, views and thoughts each other	(7) had chance to coordinate with the project
(5) met with respective department officers	(4) had a good system/ programme of the workshop
(3) gained many lessons from the workshop	(3) had opportunities to discuss frankly
(3) had opportunities to discuss frankly and friendly	(3) set up good relationship each other
(2) solved the problems by coordination	(3) could solve the problem by coordination
(2) knew about other villages each other	(2) came to know about the project thoroughly
(1) could review our activities	
(1) now can explain and discuss our problems we got	

Table 5.2 Answers for the areas to improve (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (22 respondents)	Government officers (26 respondents)
(2) budget allotment for the 6 villages is not fair (Ar La Ka Pa budget is small).	(4) time management is needed
(1) had a difficulty of finding a place for stay	(3) Workshop programme be informed to all the participants in advance
(1) allowance provided was not enough	(2) more questions and answers be done
(1) took long time to prepare workshop form because do not have such experiences before	(2) respective organizations including villagers are weak in cooperation
(1) could not mention the happenings easily in a short time	(1) reporting and coordinating with authorities concerned be done beforehand
(1) end of the workshop was late	(1) Presentation be changed to village by village presentation (done by sector)
(1) select the participant from village who can discuss effectively	(1) counterparts be invited
(1) time was not enough to discuss	(1) misunderstanding can be brought about when data collection is made
(1) had to come from a far place	(1) Matters be discussed in consistent situation (e.g. Bokashi)
	(1) microphone be kept available and used for the presentators
	(1) participation in discussion from villagers' side was weak
	(1) participants need workshop experiences
	(1) to make the scope of villagers' knowledge wider is actually required

Table 5.3 Any Comments if you have (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (22 respondents)	Government officers (26 respondents)
(2) to need more aids and assistance for agriculture sector	(3) extension work programmes be included and carried out more
(1) to try for the villagers not to remain weak in cooperation	(2) to educate rural people to uplift the standard of life
(1) to test to produce electricity on a manageable scale	(2) to formulate managerial activities for the post-project period
(1) to provide the things that the villagers really need	(2) technologies and systems which will be sustainable should be imparted than materials
(1) to perform the implementers' duties strictly following the agreed matters.	(1) if more rural products from cottage industry, the rural people be able to live in better circumstances
(1) tasks will be more convenient if responsible persons from both sides discuss and coordinate more	(1) component such as road station be considered if possible or not at first and then to put that in the pilot
(1) to provide machines/ equipment proposed for a village a/c to the budget as soon as possible	(1) activities done be reported to departmental personnel to raise the momentum of the coordination
(1) to let the participants gather for same statement for a time management	(1) to provide materials for technical support in time
(1) education and health sectors be taken into consideration as well	
(1) Modern technologies are needed	

ATTACHEMENT

PATICIPANT LIST

Attendance List of Government Staff

Sr.	Name	Title	Department	Division/District/ Township	Division
1	U Htun Lwin	Chairman(CO)	PDC	Kyaukse	Mandalay
2	U Kyaw Zeya	Chairman(CO)	PDC	Myingyan	Mandalay
3	U Hla Myint Aung	Division Manager	MAS	Mandalay	Mandalay
4	Dr. Sat Shwin	Division Officer	LBVD	Mandalay	Mandalay
5	U Aung Phyu	Division Officer	Co-op Dept	Mandalay	Mandalay
6	U Swe Tint	Division Officer(CO)	Cottage	Mandalay	Mandalay
7	U Aye Myint	District Manager	MAS	Kyaukse	Mandalay
8	U Aung Win	District Officer	LBVD	Kyaukse	Mandalay
9	Daw Than New	District Manager	MAS	Myingyan	Mandalay
10	Daw Mu Mu Win	District Officer	LBVD	Myingyan	Mandalay
11	U Khin Maung Nyunt	Township Manager	MAS	Tada-U	Mandalay
12	U Than Htun	Township Officer	LBVD	Tada-U	Mandalay
13	U Nyunt Shwe	Township Officer(CO)	Co-op Dept	Tada-U	Mandalay
14	U Kyaw Saung	Township Manager	MAS	Ngazum	Mandalay
15	Dr. Thant Zaw Htwe	Township Officer	LBVD	Ngazum	Mandalay
16	U Aye Ko	Township Officer	Co-op Dept	Ngazum	Mandalay
17	U San Yu	Chairman(CO)	TPDC	Ngazum	Mandalay
18	Daw San San Myint	Division Manager(CO)	MAS	Sagaing	Sagaing
19	Dr. Than Htike	Division Officer	LBVD	Sagaing	Sagaing
20	U Wai Lin	Division Officer	Co-op Dept	Sagaing	Sagaing
21	U Thet Naing Win	Division Officer	Cottage	Sagaing	Sagaing
22	U Kyaw San	District Manager	MAS	Monywa	Sagaing
23	Dr. Aye Swe	District Officer	LBVD	Monywa	Sagaing
24	Daw Khin Phyu Win	District Manager	MAS	Sagaing	Sagaing
25	U Sein Win	District Officer	LBVD	Sagaing	Sagaing
26	U Ohn Myint	Township Manager	MAS	Myinmu	Sagaing
27	U Win Aung	Township Manager	LBVD	Myinmu	Sagaing
28	U Maung Maung	Township Officer	Co-op Dept	Myinmu	Sagaing
29	U Sein Myint	Township Manager	MAS	Ayadaw	Sagaing
30	Dr. Myint Soe	Township Officer	LBVD	Ayadaw	Sagaing
31	Daw Myint Than Htwe	Township Officer	Co-op Dept	Ayadaw	Sagaing
32	U Kyaw Tint	Division Manager	MAS	Magway	Magway
33	Dr. Maung Hlaing	Division Officer	LBVD	Magway	Magway
34	Daw Khin Mi Mi Saw	Division Officer	Co-op Dept	Magway	Magway
35	U Than Htun	District Manager	MAS	Magway	Magway
36	Dr. Yin Yin San	District Officer	LBVD	Magway	Magway
37	Daw Khin May Thit	District Manager	MAS	Minbu	Magway
38	U Thein Htun	District Officer	LBVD	Minbu	Magway
39	U Htay Myint	Township Manager	MAS	Chauk	Magway
40	Dr. Win Maw	Township Officer	LBVD	Chauk	Magway
41	U Kyaw Nyein	Township Officer	Co-op Dept	Chauk	Magway
42	U Aye Mon	Township Manager	MAS	Pwintbyu	Magway
43	U Saw Lwin	Township Officer	LBVD	Pwintbyu	Magway
44	U Kyaw Shwe	Township Officer	Co-op Dept	Pwintbyu	Magway
45	U Nay Htun Than	Chairman	TPDC	Chauk	Magway

Attendance List of Villagers

Sr.	Name	Title	Department	Village	Division
1	U Htun Win	Chairman	VPDC	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
2	U Myo Tint	Leader	Agriculture	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
3	U Maung Maung	Leader	Livestock	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
4	U Tin Hlaing	Leader (Tinsmith)	Cottage	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
5	U Win Tin	Leader (Guitar Key)	Cottage	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
6	Daw Ma Cho	Leader (Weaving)	Cottage	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
7	U Mya Maung	Leader	Agriculture	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
8	U Ohn Shwe	Leader	Non-farmer	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
9	U Aung Naing	Chairman	VPDC	Magyi	Mandalay
10	U Tin Kha	Leader	Agriculture	Magyi	Mandalay
11	U Kyaw San	Leader	Livestock	Magyi	Mandalay
12	U Myint Yee	Leader	Cottage	Magyi	Mandalay
13	U Maung Maung	Chairman	VPDC	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
14	U Kyaw Hlaing	Leader	Agriculture	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
15	U Tin Swe	Leader	Livestock	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
16	U Myint Saung	Leader	Cottage	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
17	U Win Lwin	Chairman	VPDC	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
18	U Sein Myint	Leader	Agriculture	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
19	U Phoe Htoo	Leader	Livestock	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
20	Daw Kyin Win	Leader (Weaving)	Cottage	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
21	Daw Shan	Leader (Sewing)	Cottage	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
22	U Thet Thet	Leader	Non-farmer	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
23	U Thet Cho Win	Chairman	VPDC	Mingan	Magway
24	U Min Aung	Leader	Agriculture	Mingan	Magway
25	U Maung Lin	Leader	Livestock	Mingan	Magway
26	U Myat Soe	Leader	Cottage	Mingan	Magway
27	U Win Aung	Leader	Non-farmer	Mingan	Magway
28	U Zaw Zaw	Chairman	VPDC	Legaing	Magway
29	U Maung Maung Aye	Leader	Agriculture	Legaing	Magway
30	U Than Ko	Leader	Livestock	Legaing	Magway
31	U Sein Htun Aung	Leader	Cottage	Legaing	Magway
32	Daw Tin Tin Mu	Leader	Non-farmer	Legaing	Magway

Attendance List of Guest

Sr.	Name	Title	Department
1	U Maung Maung Yi	General Manager (Planning)	MOAI
2	Daw Aye Moe Thet Swe	Staff Officer	DAP, MOAI
3	Daw Naw Thet Thet Mar	Deputy Supervisor	MAS, MOAI
4	Daw Cho Cho Htun	Staff Officer (Rtd)	Co-op Dept
5	Dr. Myo Aung Kyaw	General Secretary	Rice Miller Association
6	Dr. San Htun Oo	General Secretary	Upper Myanmar Livestock Association
7	Dr. Tin Win Oo	Livestock Technician	
8	Daw Mi Mi Maw	Assistant Director	DAP, MOAI

PHOTOS



A village representative is now presenting to the floor their activities, difficulties they faced and lessons learned out of overcoming the difficulties.



Villagers are making up their priority of their problem upon their establishment of a comprehensive Problem Tree.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL
AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR
POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME
IN
THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF
THE UNION OF MYANMAR**

**Evaluation Workshop Village Level
Proceedings**

JANUARY 2008

**SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN
Golden Plain Agricultural Products Co-op Ltd**

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

SESSION 1	REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES TO DATE.....	1
1.1	Activity Review by Sector and by Component.....	1
1.2	Presentation, Clarification and Answers	21

Activity Review by Sector and by Component

Khaungkawe Village

Village: Khaungkawe

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: "Bokashi" Compost Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Group Formation	26 persons attended	Nil			
2. Collection of Raw Materials	Straw and sesame stem, millet stalk	To get raw materials is difficult.	We gathered dried leaves and grass as much as possible.	We should collect necessary materials in advance.	
3. Attended the Training Course	2 Trainers 26 Trainees	Nil		We got the lesson that we could use our household waste-materials systematically in making Bokashi.	
4. Practical Compost Making	26 persons made it.	Nil			
5. Utilization of Bokashi	26 persons utilized it.	Nil	It is used for raised-bed cultivation and others.	The soil becomes fertile.	
6. Self-making of Bokashi		We find it difficult to obtain EM.			At harvest time, we can get EM from Pathengyi (a trainer's place).

Village: Khaungkawe

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Raised-bed Cultivation

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	15	Nil			
2. Training / Lecture	2 Trainers 15 Trainees	Nil			
3. Practical Demonstration	Nursery-bags Nursery-bed Raised bed for transplanting	Labor is shortage due to same cultivation time of other crops.	We help each other by group work.	The problem can be solved by cooperation within in the group.	
(1) Cabbage / Tomato	Nursery with raised bed	Heavy rain shower at early emerging seedling stage (###)	It can not be solved.	It needs to make cover the nursery bed in advance.	
(2) Onion	Raised bed cultivation	Big plough size due to high moisture content in the soil.	Operated by mini hand tractors instead of using cows.	The problem can be solved only by mini tractor.	
4. Material Supply for Small Scale Pumping Irrigation.	(1) Treadle pump 3 Nos. (2) Pump (3) Engine (4) Pipe for water ####	Water inlet pipe is short.	Reduction (sacrifice) for diesel 1 gal/HH and buy 200 ft pipe with the diesel budget (total 430 ft).	The problem can be solved by negotiations between the participants.	

Village: Khaungkawe

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Improved goat housing

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selecting a would-be housing owner	1 person	Nil			
2. Placing an order for getting materials	Bamboo pole, bamboo matting, and timber	Materials did not arrive as ordered.	We bought them within 3 days.	We should collect necessary materials in advance.	
3. Building a housing	1 housing	Nil			
4. Keeping goats in the housing.	5 goats	Goats died of disease.	The place of housing was moved.	We came to know the place had been used for goat-raising for many years.	Since goats provided died, we would like to know how we will have to repay them.

Village: Khaungkawe

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Goat raising

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of would-be Beneficiaries	15 persons	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Provision of Goats	Female 75 Male 3 (Total 78) 5 goats for 1 person	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Building of own Goat Housing	1 for 11 heads 1 for 21 heads 1 for 15 heads 1 for 6 heads 5 for 25 heads	Goat owners do not have enough money to build own-housing.	Goat owners bought materials on credit and repaid in installments.	Goat owners should save the money for building goat-housing in advance.	Nil
4. Goat-raising with Housing		13 goats died of disease 4 goats died of miscarriage out of 13 the cost of treatment for a goat is 200 Kyats.	Goat owners called the veterinary doctor. 26 goats have been vaccinated. 52 goats are to be vaccinated. (The doctor did not come although, the contractor paid him for charge)	Goat owners should do some prevention work in the future.	

Village: Khaungkawe

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Improved feeding system

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of would-be members	30 persons 5 persons for goat 25 persons for cow	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	Three trainers gave the training.	There were some persons who could not learn very well from the training. They lacked interest and education.	It has not been solved yet.	Nil	We should invite those who are interested in improved feeding system and who are able to understand the teaching.
3. Practical Making of Molasses Blocks	Over 30 blocks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Feeding on Trial to Goats and Cows	10 heads were fed cattle- 90% lick goat- 30% lick	As there are plenty of local animal food for goats, it was not preferred by goats.	It has not been solved yet.		Molasses Block will be fed when local animal food is not available plentifully.
5. Goat-breeders Stopped Molasses Block Making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Cow-owners Have a Plan to Continue Making of Molasses Block.	Nil	We can not make Molasses Blocks, because it is the time for growing crops.			We will make Molasses Blocks after growing crops. We need more training for Molasses Block making.

Village: Khaungkawe

Sector: Cottage Industry

Activity: Tinsmith Strengthening

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of Tinsmith Group	4 members	It was difficult to find members.	It was solved collectively.	We should arrange it in advance.	
2. Receiving of Equipment	Engine, Dynamo, Motor Machine for Bottom-part, and Rim-upturning.	We lack experience in handling the machine.	We attended the training.	We can understand that training was needed without fail.	
3. Taking Measures for Tinsmith Factory	A building of 3 X 3	We found it difficult to obtain the site for factory.	Divisional Cooperative, Township Cooperative, Golden Plain and villagers collectively solved it.	We should report and negotiate with authorities concerned in advance.	
4. First Running of Machine	Tin-pails were made.	We were not well-experienced in using such machines.	We were trained by a well-experienced technician.	We need more trainings.	
5. Making of Bottom-part	650 pieces can be made a day.	Nil	Nil		

Village: Khaungkawe
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Weaving Improvement

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of Weaving Group	46 persons attended	We had to negotiate one another three or four times to be able to form a group.	We formed a group according to consensus.	We understood how important the consensus is.	
2. Discussion to Obtain the Supply of Materials	We discussed to ask for looms.	Nil			
3. Asking for looms.		Looms were not provided to us.	We discussed and negotiated to be provided other necessary things instead of looms.		
4. Discussion about Weaving Training	We discussed weaving training.	We do not need to attend the training, if we obtain designs, we can do weaving according to designs.	Instead of training, we mentioned our necessary raw material such a wool.		
5. Asking for Wool instead of Loom and Training	We asked for wool of 5 lb for each loom instead of looms. We need 450 lb for 90 looms.	We received only 250 lb wool for 10 looms.	Five major owners were formed and provided 50 lb each. Sharing and Using Raw Materials. Each loom has to repay 1 lb every 15 days.	Nil	Nil
6. Shoulder-bag Weaving	Each loom uses 5 lb and produces 18 bags.	Nil			

Village: Khaungkawe
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Guitar-Key Strength'g

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of Guitar-Key Group	6 employers	Nil	N	Nil	Nil
2. Making a List of Necessary equipment for Machine Supply	Threading machine Pinion-cog horning machine Copper/ Iron cutting machine Mold Drilling machine Nickel-plating equipment	Nil	N	Nil	Nil
3. Procurement of Machines	5 nos for production Plastic-mold machine Nickel-plating equipment	Nil	N	Nil	Nil
4.1 Training on O & M of Machines 4.2 O & M Training on Plastic Mold 4.3 Nickel-planting Training	11 trainers for 3 trainings	Nil	N	Nil	Nil
5.1 Production on Test of Nickel-Plating 5.2 Production on Test of Plastic-mold	3 beneficiaries started production on test because they received orders from customers	-Sometimes, the quality of raw materials is poor. -Not many keys can be produced because we have only one Battery -Nickel-Plating container is small	Not yet Not yet Not yet		We will fill our requirement by spending the profit which we obtained from production.

Village: Khaungkawe
Sector: Livelihood
Activity: Biogas Generation

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of Committee for Electricity Supply	13 persons	Nil			
2. Digging up the ground for Biogas Plant	12 ft in depth 24 ft in circumference	We found it difficult to get persons who will contribute voluntary labor.	The committee and the villagers collectively did it.	We could solve the problem by villager's unity.	Nil
3. Digging up the ground	12 ft in width 5 ft in depth	We found it difficult to get persons who will contribute voluntary labor.	The committee and the villagers collectively did it.	We could solve the problem by villager's unity.	Nil
4. Concrete Tanks Construction Mixing-tank	5 ft x 3 ft 7 ft x 6 ft 10 ft x 5 ft	We found it difficult to get persons who will contribute voluntary labor.	The committee and the villagers collectively did it.	We could solve the problem by villager's unity.	Nil
5. Commencing of Masonry Work	Started on 27 November 2007	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Collection of Cow-dung	Started on 4 January 2008	It was difficult to collect cow-dung up to 20,000 viss	Cow-dung was collected by the villagers who own cows.	We know the power of unity.	Nil
7. Digging of a Tube-well	1 well 83 ft in depth 2 inches pipe	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Making a List of Households for Electricity	307 HHs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Selection of Sites for erecting lamp-posts	about 50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Doing of Sanitation Work around the Plant	Started on 10 January 2008	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. Finishing-work for Gas-tank	Final stage masonry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Technical Assistance for Biogas-tank	3 engineers from Kyaukse	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Electricity Supply for Pagodas and Monasteries	Over 30 fluorescence	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14. Mixed Cow-dung Liquid necessary for the first running of Biogas Plant	20 barrels	It is difficult to get enough empty barrels and to carry them.	The meeting was held and it was decided to borrow a trolley in the village and a tank which belongs to U Mya Mg.	We got a good idea by holding a meeting	Nil
15. Cow-dung to be used for every day	500 viss 1 HH - 10 viss 50 HH - 500 viss	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Security of Biogas Plant	compound	Security is weak.	To put up fencing around the plant.	Nil	Nil

Magyi Village

Village: Magyi
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: "Bokashi" Compost Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Villagers were Organized to Select Members	30 persons	All villagers could not come to the gathering	We selected those who could attend the gathering.	We should select only those who will really make Bokashi.	Nil
2. Collection of Raw Materials	Sesame-stem Cow-dung Bran	To obtain sesame stem was difficult because it was not harvest time.	Those who have raw materials shared others.	We got a good lesson of helping one another.	Nil
3. Getting Members Together for Training	30 trainees	It took a long time to get all the members together.	We waited until all were present and the training was conducted.	All members should be informed to arrive at the training not later than the fixed-time in advance.	Nil
4. Training of How to Make Bokashi	Sesame-stem, Molasses, EM, Bran, and Cow-dung			Using Bokashi is cheaper than using chemical fertilizer.	Nil
5. Practical Utilization of Bokashi	50 persons	To obtain EM was difficult.	EM was given by the Contractor.	We should make a list of places where we can buy EM.	

Village: Magyi
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Private Dug-well Irrigation (Raised-bed Cultivation)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of group for digging tube-wells	5 members	Nil			
2. Choosing the site for tube-wells	2 sites	Nil			
3. Digging Tube-wells	6 wells	A well of 420 ft depth could not provide necessary amount of water and so more wells had to be dug.	The money provided was not enough so the group members for digging wells had to spend their money.	We got a lesson about underground water course and came to know the way of getting necessary amount of water.	Nil
4. Water Supply	13 cultivators	We do not have enough length of pipe for the place which is far from the well.	We have to borrow pipe from others We used the wells in turn.	Water availability makes good yield and having regular farming work.	

Village: Magyi
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Water Saving Irrigation System (Raised-bed Cultivation)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Trainees	13	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	1 Trainer	Nil			
3. Practical Application	13 persons can enjoy it very well.	The soil became a little salty.	We used natural manure to prevent the soil from losing fertility. Different crop is grown. We can prevent the soil from being salty by applying gypsum (chalk-like substance).	We came to learn that it will be effective only water is irrigated just enough. We also came to learn that if there is much sodium sulphate and sodium chloride in water, the soil becomes salty.	

Village: Magyi
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Improved Seeding Practice

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Receiving of Seeders	10 seeders	Nil			
2. Receiving of Chickpea Seed	ICC V2 - 100 baskets	Nil			
3. Selection of Beneficiary Cultivators	92 cultivators who have at least 1 acre	Not all cultivators in the village were provided with chickpea	Not yet		Those who did not get chickpea seed will be given next year by collecting seed from the first group.
4. Receiving of Fertilizer	Compound 40 bags	We found it difficult to share them among the cultivators.	10 more bags were provided.	We could manage to give half a bag of fertilizer for 1 basket of seed.	Nil
5. Growing Chickpea by using Seeder	1 seeder of 10 persons of a group	1. It was difficult for the beneficiaries to share the seeders at the same cultivation period. 2. Iron-cover on the teeth of seeders was not strong enough. 3. Seeder can not be used for all soil.	1. Plough was used. 2. We had to repair them and used.	1. The lesson was that growing chickpea was delayed because there were not enough seeders. 2. By using seeder, we could save seed, save time, and good spacing between plants. 3. It will be more convenient if the quality of iron is better.	Nil
6. Extension Work	2 Trainers 2 Trainees	Nil			

Village: Magyi
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Sheep raising/Goat raising

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Construction of Housing for Sheep/Goats	9 Sheep-housing 10 Goat-housing	We did not have enough money to build the housing.	We bought necessary materials on credit and repaid in instalments.	We should collect materials such as timber and bamboo as much as possible.	Nil
2. Goat Raising Nos.	75 heads	Nil			
3. Sheep Raising Nos.	75 heads	Nil			
4. Death of Sheep/Goat	1 goat 7 Sheep	Goats were bought and carried from a long way and so one goat died of injury. Seven sheep died of diarrhea.	Although they were cured by using oil and turmeric, it was in vain.	Goats should be carried systematically. The VET. Doctor should be invited in time.	Nil
5. Calling in the VET. Doctor		The VET. Doctor did not come.	We used readily available traditional medicine, but in vain.	We could not afford to pay the VET. Doctor. We will have to sell infected animal just before its death and to substitute with another.	
6. Nos. of Beneficiaries	30	Nil			
7. Purchasing of Sheep/Goats	75 sheep 75 goats	We bought goats from Mandalay. Since it was a long way from our village, goats suffered pain at limbs. So, we looked for goats at Ngazum and neighboring villages for ten times but we did not find goats. There were 5 sissy (goats) among our goats.	We bought goats from Mandalay. Negotiation was made to sell sissies and give female goats among the seller and us. When we bought sheep, 4 males were together with females by mistake because we had to buy them in the late	The group which bought sheep and goats should make necessary inspection.	

Village: Magyi
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Improved goat housing

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of would-be beneficiaries	2 persons	All 30 goat beneficiaries want to get a model-housing.	The two poorest beneficiaries were selected.	We should arrange in advance to solve the problem systematically.	Nil
2. Choosing the Sites for Housing	2 sites	Nil			
3. Collecting of Necessary Materials	Timber, Bamboo, Toddy-palm leaves	They were not available when we wanted to buy them.	We had to wait to be able to buy.	We should collect necessary materials in advance.	
4. Construction of Housing	2 housings	Nil			

Village: Magyi
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Improved feeding system

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of would-be members	30 persons	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	3 trainers 31 trainees	Some trainees who did not finish primary level of education could not read the manual and could not fully understand what trainer said	Not yet	We should select those who have already completed the primary level in the future.	Those who did not understand what they were taught at the training will be explained by those who understood well.
3. Feeding of Urea Molasses Block	30 persons fed Urea Molasses Block to their sheep and goats.	Since the sheep and goats have never licked Urea Molasses Block, they did not lick well, but 10% of sheep and 10% of goats only.	Nil	They licked Urea Molasses Block when they were not taken out for herding because of rain. Since natural food which they are used to eating is available plentifully, they did not lick Urea Molasses Block.	Nil
4. Self-Urea Molasses Block Making and Feeding	10 heads were fed cattle- 90% lick goat- 30% lick	As there are plenty of local animal food for goats, it was not preferred by goats.	It has not been solved yet.		Molasses Block will be fed when local animal food is not available plentifully.
5. Goat-breeders Stopped Molasses Block Making	Nil				

Village: Magyi
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Energy Efficient Stove

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of Group	10 members	Nil			
2. Test-run for Solar Cooker	Solar Cooker was provided by JICA	It has not been solved yet.		There is a plan to make a stove that saves firewood.	

Ar La Ka Pa Village

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Mushroom Cultivation

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Members	20 members were selected	Among 20 members, there were only 5 landless. They were interested in their daily income from farm labor work.	Only those who were interested in mushroom cultivation were selected.	We should organize landless people to become interested in mushroom cultivation.	
2. Choosing the Place for Beds of Mushrooms for all Members	Land of clean and level	It was difficult to get fresh variety. There was no hyacinth.			
3. Receiving of Raw Materials	5 packages of seed, a sheet of plastic, insecticide, hormone, 20 members	Some (5-7) did not come to get them in time because they were occupied with their work.	Individually delivery was made.	There was low yield because over-date seed was used. We need fresh seed. We come to know if we do not grow mushroom in time, we will get low yield. (In-time cultivation should be made sure by all.)	
4. Demonstration of Mushroom Cultivation	20 persons	Yield is of difference. And also no market for it.	It was sold only within the village.	We need to look for a market.	
5. Self-cultivation of Mushroom	20 persons	Low yield	It was self-consumption.	Mushroom-cultivation is not consistent with our village agriculture. (little interest in mushroom cultivation)	
6. Second-time Training for Mushroom Cultivation (by using straw)	20 trainees	Low yield			

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Improved feeding system

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Trainees	30 trainees	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	3 trainers 30 trainees	There are only a few people who has considerable knowledge. There was difficulty in connection with understanding. The method of urea molasses block making is known, but its effectiveness is not understood.	Those who have proper knowledge helped the poor-educated trainees by explaining what they were taught.	Those who did not understand before came to understand what they were taught or explained. We should select those who are not only interested in the training but also capable of understanding what is taught at the training.	
3. Demonstration	The trainers let the trainees take part in the making of urea molasses block personally.	Nil			
4. Feeding of Urea Molasses Blocks	Feeding urea molasses blocks to cattle, sheep and goats.	Some sheep and goats do not lick urea molasses blocks.	Individual head of animals was fed with urea molasses block.	About ten days later after they were fed with urea molasses blocks, their suffering from rough-coat was relieved.	They are putting urea molasses block into the mouths of animals but they do not know whether animals will eat or not without being put urea molasses block into the mouth.
5. Self-making of Urea Molasses Block	Nil	Self-making of urea molasses blocks can not be done. There are numerable numbers of cattle. Financial difficulty is encountered.	The block which was not eaten was delivered to the place where the block was eaten. (This was said by one of four participants, the others do not know.)	We can save the loss of urea molasses blocks.	

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Intercropping of sorghum and rice bean

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Choosing the land for Sorghum Cultivation	The plot of land was chosen by the committee.	The committee tried to get a plot of land for three times from three farmers, but in vain.	The plot of land that belongs to one of the committee members was used.	Income from sorghum cultivation is low and it is not consistent with village agriculture.	
2. Sorghum Cultivation	Farm labors did it. (The contractor hired those labors. 30,000-40,000Kyats) Farm labors, NPK fertilizer, cow-dung	Sorghum did not grown well because there was a little rain at growing time. We got low yield at period because there was rain at unwanted time.	Weeding was done.	If the place which gets enough water is chosen, good yield will be obtained. It will be better if we know the age of Sorghum in advance.	
3. Harvesting	Harvesting was done by 4 farmes labors.	There was continuous rain during the period of flowering and so only 50% yield we obtained. (4 baskets) Local variety at that time was not flowering and so it could endure the rain if it rained. (6-7 baskets)	Nil		
4. Sustainability of Sorghum Cultivation	Nil				
5. Rice-bean	Mixed-cropping (3 pyi)	Because it was grown in rain-fed land, the yield was low. We can not do it although the method is good.	Nil	Mixed-cropping is more effective.	We can do growing if good variety seed is obtained.

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Local Cattle Improvement

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Forming a Committee	A committee was formed with 5 members.	Nil			
2. Discussion among Beneficiaries	All beneficiaries decided to buy an uncastrated bull.	Nil			
3. Giving Information that there are 3 Bulls that Belong to the Beneficiaries	The committee inspected those three bulls.	Nil			
4. Negotiation on Purchasing a Bull	The committee decided to buy the bull that belongs to U Tin Mg Htay.	Nil		We should select the one who knows how to raise a bull in advance.	
5. Price-quotation for Buying a Bull	According to the decision made by the committee, U Tin Mg Htay's bull was bought for Kyats 700,000	It was difficult to find a person who could keep a bull in accordance with necessity.	We selected the one who has some experience of raising a bull and has some plenty feed for a bull.	We should select the one who knows how to raise a bull in advance.	
6. Record of Mating	One cow was mated. The first mating was not successful, the second mating was done.	A bull is of young age and so the mating is unsuccessful.	The second mating is done.	Mating a cow once a week should be done when the bull is of young age.	We will buy a bull of necessary aspect in the future.

Village: Ar La Ka Pa

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Improved Housing for Livestock Animal

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of would-be Beneficiaries of 4 Housing	Cow housing (1) Goat housing (1) Chicken housing (1) Pig housing (1) 4 beneficiaries were selected by the committee.	Nil			
2. Choosing the Sites for Construction of Housing	The committee chose suitable places.	Nil There was no one who participated in the discussion because they were at work.			
3. Purchasing / Identifying of Raw Materials	Bamboo pole, bamboo matting, nail, timber	Nil			
4. Conducting of Training	2 trainers 4 trainees	Nil			
5. Construction of Housings	7 carpenters for all housings were assigned duties.	Nil			
6. Utilization of Housings	Cow housing for 10 heads Goat housing for 6 heads Pig housing for 1 head Chicken housing for 20 heads	Nil			

Village: Ar La Ka Pa

Sector: Cottage Industry

Activity: Road Shop

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of Committee for Road Shop	A committee comprising 6 members was formed.	Nil			
2. Finding the Site for Construction of Road Shop	2 sites were fixed.				
3. Reporting to Authorities Concerned	To Township PDC and District PDC through proper channel	The site fixed was not allowed.	The committee looked for another site but there was no available place on either side of the road.	Construction of Road Shop should be considered only after having a site for this.	
4. Thinking out an activity which will be effective for the village instead of Road Shop Activity					Seven persons out of 10 participants like to ask for a big tractor for Cooperative farming. Concerning this idea, 600 farmers and 2000 farm labors can take benefits. One person likes to ask for a weaving machine. Four cottage owners and 10 labors can get profit. Farm produce are to be put on sale at the village cooperative sales shop.

Village: Ar La Ka Pa

Sector: Livelihood

Activity: Animal Drinking Water

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of a Committee	A committee was formed with 5 members	Nil			
2. Choosing the Site for Construction	Village PDC and the committee chose the place near No.2 Primary School	Nil			
3. Digging a Tube-well	A tube-well was dug by 5 labors.	Nil			
4. Building a Drinking Water Tank for Animals	7 workers for masonry	The space for drinking is narrow.	The place was made wider.	We should consider the necessary space and estimate the width in advance.	To make the tank become lower, earthing up will be done.
5. Building the Housing for Motor and Compressor	1 carpenter				
6. Purchasing and Installation of Motor and Compressor	- 1 motor of 2 horse power - 1 compressor with 2 pinstin - 1 and 1/2 ft. outlet pipe, 20 ft. x 2 - Pipe of air-blowing 100 ft. 7036 - 200 ft.				
7. Wiring	One Electrician				
8. Activity onwards	700 gallons can be pumped up per day. (It is also useful for man-use) 50 animals (because there is water in the natural lake)	The water tank has no roofing so dried leaves and dust rubbish fall into it.	8		Villagers collectively raise fund for roofing the water tank.

Ma Gyi Sauk Village

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Chickpea Seed Regeneration

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiary Cultivators	20 persons	Nil			
2. Attending of Training	20 persons	Nil			
3. Receiving of Seed and Fertilizer	Seed: 40 baskets Fertilizer: 40 bags	It was said that 30,000Kats worth fertilizer will be provided but in reality 24,000Kyats worth fertilizer was given. Seed and fertilizer were not provided in time.	Seed mixed with fertilizer was broadcast.	Because germination was not good, we found that the way of broadcasting by mixing seed with fertilizer was not good.	
4. Practical Growing of Chickpea	20 persons	There is difference in moisture between upland and kaing. There was no complete germination in 5 cultivators' land. There was little rain and so the soil could not keep moisture and incomplete germination occurred.	Five cultivators could irrigate their land and the rest 15 could not irrigate their land. Moisture content was so low that water pumping-up was done for irrigation.	If the seed and fertilizer are in the hands of cultivators and ready to be used for growing, in time growing can be done.	

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Raised-bed Cultivation (Tomato)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries Cultivators	15 persons	Nil			
2. First Training	15 persons	Nil			
3. Second Training	15 persons	Nil			
4. Practical Growing of Chickpea	20 persons	We could not do watering, and pest-controlling systematically in accordance with time-schedule.(15 persons)	Could not be solved.	It will be more convenient in future cultivation, due to lessons from group work, new ideas, etc.	We should prepare for availability of water and pesticides in advance

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Raised-bed Cultivation (Tomato/Cabbage/Onion)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiary Cultivators	17 persons	Nil			
2. Conducting of training	17 persons	Nil			
3. Practical growing of Tomato and Cabbage	15 persons	For lack of pieces of land, we found it difficult to grow 3 varieties.	Could not be solved.	To select beneficiaries who can really do the activity is needed.	
4. Practical Growing of Onion	15 persons	There is difficulty for getting pesticide, insecticide and availability of water. There is also difficulty for pump and fuel. To make necessary investment on Onion cultivation is difficult for us.	10 persons borrowed money with interest. 5 person borrowed money without interest.	Agro chemicals (pesticides) and sufficient water are important for successful work. Weeding and land clearing is to be done without fail. Collecting necessary pesticide, insecticide and Saving money for growing crops should be managed in advance.	

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Improved feeding system

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Trainees	30 trainees	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	3 trainers 30 trainees	Nil			
3. Demonstration of Urea Molasses Block Making	Molasses 3 viss -Straw or wheat, bran 3 viss -Urea fertilizer 2 viss -Cement 2 viss, lime 3/10 viss -Salt 3/10 viss -Calcium phosphate powder 15/100 viss -Total 10 viss and 65 ticals -A small bowl of urea molasses block was made by each member.	Nil			
4. Result of Feeding	All animals ate or licked.	Continued feeding can not be done. (30 members)	It has not been solved yet.	Not yet	
5. Continued Making	Nil	There is financial difficulty to buy necessary things. (30 members)			There is an arrangement to spend necessary money for urea molasses block making by using the profit gained from sheep/goat raising.

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: "Bokashi" Compost Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	30 persons	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	30 persons	Nil			
3. Collection of Raw Materials	Paddy straws, Sesame stalk, Cow-dung 2 carts full	Since it is out of harvesting time, straw and sesame stem can not be obtained as needed.	Dry leaves, humus and rubbish were used as substitution.	Necessary raw materials should be collected in advance.	
4. Practical compost making	30 heaps	Nil			
5. Utilization of Bokashi	25 persons used up Bokashi. 5 persons have not used Bokashi yet because it is not time for growing crop.				

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Goat raising

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	15 persons	Nil			
2. Building of Goat-housing	3 housing	Each beneficiary can not build a housing.	Each group of 5 beneficiaries built a housing.	We could save money by building collectively.	
3. Purchasing of Goats	1st Male:2 Female:28 2nd M:2 F:25 3rd M:7 F:23 Total M:11 F:76	There is a lack of a male goat. Owing to purchasing by groups, there are fewer female goats than wanted.	A male goat was hired and mating was done. Four he-goats were replaced with five she-goats.	We could manage to replace four he-goats with five she-goats by united effort.	
4. Vaccination (Giving Treatment)	13 heads were vaccinated.				
5. When more and more goats are reproduced.					A housing for each beneficiary will be needed.

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Sheep raising

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	15 persons	Nil			
2. Building of Goat-housing	3 housing	Our housing for one beneficiary can not be built due to financial difficulty.	Each group of 5 beneficiaries built a housing.	We could save money by building housings collectively.	
3. Purchasing of Sheep	1st Male:1 Female:25 2nd M:1(lamb) F:24 3rd M:1(lamb) F:24 Total M:3 F:73	2nd group:One lamb was bought by mistake instead of a female. There was lack of male sheep(ram). Reproduction will be slow since there are six female lambs. 3rd group:One lamb was bought by mistake instead of a female. There was lack of male sheep(ram). Reproduction will be slow since there are six female lambs.	2nd:The male lamb will be replaced with a female when it grows up. The shortage of male sheep(ram) and the reproduction problems have not been solved yet. 3rd:The male lamb will be replaced with a female when it grows up. The shortage of male sheep(ram) and the reproduction problems have not been solved yet.	When buying sheep, necessary inspection should be made.	Beneficiaries asked for two rams. Since beneficiaries are poor, necessary two rams cannot be purchased by themselves.
4. Vaccination (Giving Treatment)	8 were vaccinated				
5. When more and more sheep are reproduced.				Each beneficiary should build a housing of his or her own.	

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Rice-duck Farming

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	1 person	Nobody wants to do rice-duck farming because it is not consistent with earning a lot.	Since there is no one to do it, Ko Kyaw San Khaing did it as an experiment.	Our village should not accept rice-duck farming from the beginning since there is no one to do it.	
2. Paddy Growing	1 acre	Water is not available	A tube-well was dug. (Digging on self-cost)	The place where water can always be available should be chosen.	
3. Putting up a Fence	1 acre	Nil			
4. Duck Raising	20 heads	Nil			
5. Continued Raising	20 heads	Water from the tube-well is not enough for paddy cultivation, owing to diesel difficulty.	At an earlier stage, irrigation was done by buying diesel.	Places where water is not available should not be used for paddy cultivation.	
6. Continued Raising	20 heads	The activity was stopped because the fuel cost could not be afforded.			
7. Continued Raising (at home)	20 heads	There was no place to keep the ducks.	All ducks were sold out.		

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Embroidery Sewing

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Mobilization of Members	30 members	Nil			
2. Holding a Discussion	4 times	Nil			
3. Selection of Group-leaders	3 leaders	Nil			
4. Selection of Trainers for the First Training	10 trainees 2 trainers				
5. Conducting of Training (1 month)	16 trainees	There was inconvenience of motor Trainers could not do demonstration for manual embroidery machine.	Fifteen days' training for sewing machine embroidery. One new trainer was hired for 20 days' training for manual embroidery machine.	We should select the training that is more convenient and consistent with our village.	
6. The Training with New Trainer	20 days				
7. Receiving of Machines	3 Embroidery Machines 1 Beating Machine	The users of machines are not yet selected and so the work cannot be started yet.			Since the machines are of different kinds, to deliver them by drawing lots has been reported to the village committee. For 3 groups, the machines are to be used for 4 months by each group.

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Motorized Weaving

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Formation of Group	15 members	Nil			
2. Selection of Trainees for Sounder Weaving School	Selected 5 trainees who are most skillful in hand weaving.	Nil			
3. Attending the Training	2 months 5 trainees	Nil			
4. Practical Weaving during Training Period	1 machine for two trainees	We lack knowledge on maintenance.	The machine was repaired by a mechanic.	We come to know that machine maintenance is also important as machine operation.	
5. Choosing the Site for construction of Factory	30 ft. x 20 ft.	Nil			
6. Construction of a Factory	building	There is difficulty for building of foundation.	It has not been solved yet. (Still trying to find the way)	We need to collect necessary raw materials.	
7. Motorized Weaving Machine	It has not been provided yet.				

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Knitting Promotion

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Mobilization of Members	15 members	Nil			
2. Holding a Discussion	4 times	Nil			
3. Selection of Group-leaders	2 months 5 trainees	Nil			
4. Selection of Trainees for Advanced Knitting Machine (Standing Pose)	5 group leaders were selected.	There is necessity to attend a longer-period training. There is also necessity to appoint a mechanic for maintenance.	Training for Double-layer Knitting Machine was changed.	We should select the training which is suitable for our village.	
5. Attending of Training for Double-layer Knitting Machine	5 trainees	Nil			
6. Receiving of Double-layer Knitting Machine	2 Nos.	There is difficulty to share two nos. of Double-layer Knitting Machine among five groups.	Still under negotiation		Negotiation of using machines by turns by means of drawing lots has been made.
7. Practical Appliance of Machines	Nil	Installation is not yet done.			To fix the machines, it has been considered that the mechanic from Pyin Oo Lin is to be invited.

Mingan Village

Village: Mingan

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: "Bokashi" Compost Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Members	30 members	Nil			
2. Attending of Training	33 trainees 2 trainers (11 persons x 3 groups)	Nil			
3. Digging a Trench					
4. Trench's Area	6 ft. x 4 ft. x 3 ft.	Nil			
5. Collection of Raw Materials	Sesame stem (2carts), Cow-dung (3 baskets), Ash, Molasses and EM (1litre each), Bran (3pyi)	Sesame Stem is difficult to get when it is out of harvest time. Bran and EM are also difficult to obtain.	Sesame stem was brought from the field. Bran and EM were given by the Contractor.	We should collect necessary things in advance.	
6. Practical Making of Bokashi	33 heaps by 33 persons	Nil			
7. Condition of Bokashi Heaps	3 heaps became decayed, the rest did not become decayed.	Water availability is difficult.	It has not been solved yet.		We will get our heaps re-arranged after asking the 3 persons whose heaps had already decayed.
8. Utilization of Bokashi.	3 heaps that had already become decayed are not yet used.				Those 3 heaps will be used in growing season.
8. Self-making of Bokashi.	Self-making of Bokashi is not yet done.	There is difficulty to get EM.			We would like to make Bokashi now to be used at the beginning of rainy season. We will buy EM after making an enquiry where we can get it. (Although it is said that EM is available at MAS office, there is no EM there when enquiry is made.)

Village: Mingan

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Animal Housing

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	Pig housing - 1 person Cow housing - 1 person Goat housing - 1 person	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	1 trainer 2 trainees				
3. Choosing the Sites for Housings	3 sites	U Lay Shwe who had already had a goat housing did not accept to build a goat-housing in his compound.	Instead of U Lay Shwe, U Aye Kyaw was selected.	Those who have proper space in their compound should be selected.	
4. Collecting of Raw Materials	1. Timber Plank 2. Bamboo Pole 3. Timber 4. Toddy-palm Leaves	Nil			
5. Building of Housings	1. Pig housing - 1 2. Cow housing - 1 3. Goat housing - 1	Nil			
6. Condition of Raising				Housing as well as animals should be provided together.	

Village: Mingan
Sector: Livestock
Village: Mingan
Sector: Livestock

Activity: Mulberry production for animal feed

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	11 beneficiaries	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	11 beneficiaries and other observers	It was difficult to organize people since they were engaged to sesame harvesting.	Villagers were organized.	To avoid harvest time is important.	
3. Choosing the Site for Mulberry Plantation	The plot near the pond was chosen.	Nil	Nil		
4. Digging Holes and Putting Fertilizer and Cow-dung into the Holes	Cow-dung - 2 bulcarts Compound fertilizer - 1 bag	It was difficult to organize enough people.	It was done by daily market price.	To avoid harvest time is important.	
5. Transplanting and Watering the Plant	100 plants	The carts carrying water for mulberry do not arrive in time.	People carry water for watering the plants.	Nil	
6. Fifteen Days Watering by purchasing Water to Survive Plants	6 barrels a day for total 15 days	The carts carrying water for mulberry do not arrive in time.	By pumping charges for water barrels, watering was done.	All villagers should contribute voluntary service to water the plants.	
7. Caring for Remaining Plants	Watering by treadle pump a week	Length of pipe is short to reach the plot.	10 HHs leaders do watering by turns.	It is better, if the pipe is long enough to cover the whole plot.	
8. Security for the Plantation	Nil	Cows, goats and rats eat in Summer.	Nil	Security for mulberry plantation is necessary.	

Village: Mingan
Sector: Livestock

Activity: Sorghum Cultivation, inter cropping with Rice-bean

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of members	10 persons	Nil			
2. Conducting of Training	10 trainees 2 trainers	Nil			
3. Ploughing and Harrowing and Feeding Fertilizer	Ploughing with a pair of Cattle, Cow-dung 4 carts, Compound fertilizer 4 bags.	Nil	Nil		
4. Cultivation of Sorghum	Japan variety 1 Kg, 0.5 acre Spacing 1ft Spacing between rows 18 inches. Local variety 2 pyi, 0.5 acre	Nil			
5. Intercropping with Rice-bean	2 pyi for 1 acre	Nil			
6. Earthing up	one pair of cattle				
7. Thinning	10 Farm labours	Nil			
8. Mixing of Pearl Fertilizer and Cow-dung thoroughly and Sprinkling in the field	Pearl Fertilizer 4 pyi, Cow-dung 1 basket	Nil			
9. Using of Insecticide/Pesticide and Folia Spraying	5 buckets	Nil			
10. Making Fertilizer covered with soil	one pair of cattle	Nil			
11. Tassel Emergence	100%	No tassel was left owing to rats' eating.	Rat-trapping was made.	Destruction can be prevented to a certain extent by rat-trapping.	
12. Harvesting		No tassel	The plants were used for Cow feeding.	To make necessary arrangement for prevention of rats' destruction is to be done in advance.	
13. Rice-bean		Rice-bean plants were cut not to reach over Sorghum and so there was no rice-bean seeding.	Rice-bean stalk was fed to cattle.	We came to know that Rice-bean can be used as animal food.	

Village: Mingan
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Goat raising

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	15 beneficiaries	Selected person did not come.	Substitution was placed.	We should give those who really will take what they are given.	
2. Building of Housing	1 Housing (Sample) 14 Housing (by self-help)	To build housings, financial difficulty was encountered.	The activity was done by borrowing money with interest. (8 persons) (3~40000Ks of debt to each.	Necessary things for building of housings should be collected in advance.	
3. Forming a Group for purchasing, of goats	5 members				
4. Purchasing of Goats	Female 75 heads	Since there is no Ram, it is difficult for mating.	The goats were herded together with goats from other housings which have Ram.	Goats of male and female in accordance with ratio should be provided.	
5. Conducting of Training for Raising	1 trainer 15 trainees	6 trainees did not understand the Trainer's Words since they had poor schooling. About 8 persons who have attended the training left the activity.	The technique to explain to those who did not understand is unknown. Substitution was made.	Those who completed the primary level of education at least will be selected for the training. We should select those who will really attend the training.	
6. Supply of Goats	5 goats for one beneficiary were delivered.	Goats were of different sizes	To deliver goats, drawing lots system was applied.	In future, drawing lots system will also be applied.	
7. On-going Raising	22 heads were bred. Male - 15 heads Female - 7 heads	On account of having no Ram, it is difficult to reproduce goats.	The goats were herded together with goats from other housings which have Ram.		Our own ram bred from our housing will be carefully raised.

Village: Mingan
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Sledge Hammer / Grubbing Hoe

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	25 persons	Nil			
2. Receiving of Instruments	Sledge hammer (10 lb) 20 pieces Grubbing Hoe 20 pieces	Iron quality of sledge hammer is poor. The holes of hammers are not in the same size.	Those who badly need hammers were given (11 persons). The rest 9 hammers were given back to the Contractor to get them repaired.	Local villagers who know the instruments very well should be negotiated.	The hole to accept the wooden handle for hammers was so narrow that some hammers were given back to the Contractor to get them repaired on the lathe. One sample-hammer that has been repaired was received Okayed. They would like to get all hammers repaired.
3. Supply of Instruments	Sledge hammer and Grubbing hoe - 7 persons Sledge hammer - 4 persons Grubbing hoe - 13	Nil			
4. Collecting Money for Instruments	The first time collection of money has been done.	Out of 25 persons, the money from only 6 persons were collected.	It has not been solved yet.	Systematic pre-arrangement should be made by Group leader for instrument supply.	Beneficiaries will be mobilized and negotiation will be made tonight.

Village: Mingan
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Trolley

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Forming a management committee	7 members	It was difficult to organize member.	Those who are interested in the activity were selected.		
2. Receiving of Trolley	5 member had to go to Mandalay twice	It was difficult to drive the trolley on village road as the front and rear shafts are low.	Request to change the shafts was made. Negotiation was made on the difficulty of changing the shafts.	Negotiation is effective	
3. Bringing the Trolley to Village	1 Driver/ member 4 members	There was lack of diesel. Transportation charge was not enough. 2 lakh (200,000) Ks was borrowed from the villager who lives in Mandalay and spent for the cost of bringing the trolley to village. The debt of 200,000Ks is to be settled urgently.	Three gallons of diesel and one bottle of Brake fluid were bought. 50,000Ks for the cost of traveling was provided.	Negotiation is effective	
4. Driving of Trolley on test	Driving with load of 4 carts full was made	It was difficult to drive as the front tire's friction with mud-guard. Trolley's leaf-spring were weak. The body of Trolley at sides was low.	Mud-guard was cut off at Kyaukpadaung. Four front leaf-spring and four rear leaf-spring were added. Out of 150,000Ks of debt, 40,000Ks was repaid. The side of Trolley's body were raised.		
5. Using Trolley for Sandstone Production	Trolley is used for carrying finished products to Kyaukpadaung	It is sometimes difficult to start the engine when the battery is not in full-charging.			There is an arrangement to add some leaf-spring to the present ones of Trolley for carrying more raw materials.
6. Carrying of Raw Materials	Carrying raw materials is done by using Trolley.	The Trolley can carry only right up to 1000 viss of raw materials and so it is not economical in connection with using fuel.			
7. Negotiation on Repairing of Trolley	While attending the WS in Mandalay, the villagers negotiated the repairing of Trolley with JICA and GP	There is no money to repair the Trolley.	U Win Htin of GP lent 100000Ks to villagers without interest. 40000Ks has been repaid to Ko Moe, an owner of Car Servicing Shop.	Negotiation is effective	

Village: Mingan
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Electricity by Diesel Generator

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of members to form a Committee	7 members	Nil			
2. Negotiation on Horse-power of Engine	Responsible persons from JICA and village elderly persons.	Horse power was to change from 22 to 25.	Engine of 22 HP was accepted after negotiation with technicians.	Necessary enquiry should be made in advance and then request is to be made.	
3. Receiving a Generator	Two trips to Mandalay	Transportation charges were more than allowed.	Transportation charges were settled by own expense.	Fund should be collected in advance.	
4. Erection of posts for Wiring and Carrying the posts	10 HH leaders and villagers could manage carrying and erecting of posts.	There was lack of cart and labor	Individually, the villagers were organized.	We should avoid any other task at the time of growing crops.	
5. Wiring	Villager, headed by 10 HH leaders did the wiring work.	It was difficult to lop off the branches and clear the road.	10 HH leaders were assigned duties.	Roads should be cleared in advance.	
6. Operation of Generator	Time for electricity supply was fixed.	Diesel consumption is not stable.	Negotiation was made with technicians and generator was repaired.	Generator has to be repaired due to lack of experience.	
7. Collection of Electricity Charges	1 Fluorescent lamp 50 Ks TV 50 Ks Deck 50 Ks	It was difficult to collect the money. (Money was paid at later period.)	10 HH leaders will collect the money once a week. (Sunday)	10 HH leaders will collect the money once a week and pay to committee in the same day is better.	
8. Occupational Hazard for Generator Operator		To fix earth-wire is essential.	Deputy Administration officer told U Win Htin, SA of the Contractor, to take measures on fixing earth-wire.		
9. Fluorescent lamp users	126 HHs	It is difficult to buy new fluorescent lamp when it becomes useless.	The committee let those whose Fluou.-lamp become useless have halogen tubes for five nights and the price for tube is to be paid in instalments starting from within 5 days. (Installments to be paid within one month.)	Some did not pay for tubes. Some tubes became useless. If the tube became useless again, the Committee gave a new one.	

Village: Mingan
Sector: Livelihood
Activity: Primary School with Roof Catchment

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Members	A committee was formed comprising 7 members.	Those who attended the discussion were not much.		We should collect and organize those who are interested in the activity.	Negotiation will be made to form the committee with 10 households leaders again.
2. Choosing the Site for Construction of School	The land was donated by two well-wishers in the village.	Nil			
3. Clearing the Site	Sanitation work was done by the villagers.	Nil			
Collecting of Necessary Materials	Stones and Sand	Since the leaf-spring of Trolley are so weak that carrying of stones cannot be done properly.	Casual laborers were hired by spending the money provided by JICA and the money contributed by the village.	The Trolley should be in a better condition than now.	Trolley will be used as much as possible for carrying necessary things.

Legaing Village

Village: Legaing
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Mushroom Cultivation

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a Discussion	30 persons	Nil			
2. Selection of Members	20 trainees and 7 observers	Nil	Seven observers were selected for Mushroom Cultivation.	The more trainees there are, the better it is for us.	
3. Attending the Training	1 trainer and 20 trainees and 7 observers Training Period (5days, theory and practice)	Nil			
4. Collecting of Raw Materials	Straw, hyacinth, cow-dung, cardboard, mushroom seed, lime, bran, bamboo, plastic sheet, hormone	Nil			
5. Practical Cultivation	Aug. 16, 2007(first time): total 20 persons, (straw-6persons, hyacinth-2people, cardboard-12persons) Sep. 13, 2007(second time): total 20 persons, yield 12-14 viss (hyacinth-4persons, cardboard-16persons) Oct. 14, 2007(third time): total 20 persons, yield 12-14 viss (hyacinth-1person, cardboard-19persons)				
6. Result of Cultivation for three times	First time:14 successful, 6 unsuccessful Second time:20 persons successful Third time:20 persons successful	First time: It was difficult to differentiate wet and dry straw. New straw was difficult to obtain. Second time, third time: Nil	Instead of straw, cardboard (thick paper) was used.		
7. Mushroom Market	20 persons (Legaing, Minbu, Magwavy)	Nil			
8. Collecting of Raw Materials (Present Cultivation)	Mushroom seed, hyacinth, cardboard	Mushroom seed availability is difficult.	Mushroom seed was bought from Maha-Nanda (Paleik)	It will be better if we know the technology to produce mushroom seed.	
9. Success on Mushroom Cultivation	30 persons (4th time) cardboard, yield 5-6 viss 30 persons (5th time) cardboard	Due to the winter's cold there was low yield.	Plastic covering was made lower and animals-dung was used. Since Secretary of PDC was interested in mushroom cultivation the leader of mushroom cultivation from Legaing personally went to Minbu and demonstrated on two beds of mushroom cultivation.	We should know how to cultivate mushroom in Winter.	

Village: Legaing
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: "Bokashi" Compost Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Trainees	30 trainees	Nil		Owing to using Bokashi, the cost could be saved to a certain extent.	
2. Conducting of Training	1 trainer, 30 trainees	Nil			
3. Collecting of Raw Materials	Each leader for trainees' group made Bokashi practically.	Nil			
4. Making of Bokashi	30 trainees made Bokashi at homes.	Nil			
5. Utilization of Bokashi	Not yet	Nil			We will use Bokashi during the growing season.
6. Self-making of Bokashi	Not yet	It is difficult to get EM.			Pwintbyu MAS will help the farmers to get EM.

Village: Legaing
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Pig raising

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	15 Beneficiaries	It was difficult to mobilize the people	Individually invitation was made.	We should select those who can come to the discussion when necessary.	
2. Providing of Pigs (First Time)	5 Beneficiaries 10 pigs	Nil			
3. Providing of Pigs (Second Time)	10 Beneficiaries 20 pigs	Nil			
Conduction of Training	12 Trainees	The rest 3 trainees were occupied with their farm-labor work	Those 3 beneficiaries were explained and taught about the training by other beneficiaries who attended the training.	We should select those who have favorable condition for pig-raising and those who are interested in the training.	
Building of Pig's Housing	15 housings were built of bamboo	Although there is a model (sample) Housing, there is financial difficulty to build the same Housings.	To reduce construction cost, raw materials of cheap price were used.	Before starting Pig-raising, Housings should be built.	
Commencement of Pig-raising	15 Beneficiaries 30 pigs	5 pigs died.	Negotiation was made to substitute those 5 pigs by purchasing pigs. (Remark: To repay one pig only according to JICA decision)		

Village: Legaing
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Local Cattle Improvement

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of members to form a Committee	Cow-breeders were invited to the meeting and members from interested persons were selected to form a committee.	Nil			
2. Negotiation on purchasing of a bull	Decision was made by 6 members.	Nil			
3. Looking for a bull to be purchased	On 10.Nov.06, together with persons who know about a bull very well, we went to Salin Township and bought a bull	The price of a bull is very high.	We bought a bull of young age and reasonable price.	We should buy same bulls of young age and reasonable price and nurture them until they grow up well.	
4. Commencement of Bull-raising	1 owner 1 bull	Since the bull is young, he eats a lot of Bran, bean-husk, bean dust, waste of bean. There is difficult to feed him such food when food is scarce.	Animal food was bought from Minbu.	We should buy animal food from Bean-Mills in advance.	

Village: Legaing
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Intercropping of sorghum and rice bean

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Trainees	10 persons	Nil			
2. Attending the training	10 persons	Nil			
3. Choosing the site for Sorghum cultivation	U Tin Maung Than's upland 1 acre	Nil			
4. Cultivation	Making room for farming. Japan variety 0.25 acre Local Variety 0.75 acre Rice bean 4pyi intercropping with Sorghum on 1 acre). Awba Fertilizer (50)kg.	There is a problem to plough in a straight line not only by cattle but also by a man. There was soil problem.	In order to get more experience, communal activity was done.	The cost is high. It is not consistent with village's requirement.	
5. Taking care of the Plants	Ploughing, weeding, Thinning	Nil			
6. Condition of Plants		Owing to drought, there was incomplete germination.	Nil	We should cultivate Sorghum during the rainy season.	
7. Harvesting of Japan variety	No Tassel	Tassel was destructed by bird, such as sparrows and owls, other birds, and rats.	Watchman (day & night) was kept.	Prevention should be made to reduce destruction.	
8. Availability for Cow food	3 carts	Nil			
9. Local variety of Sorghum	Tassel 1 cart	Nil			
10. Rice bean	No Harvest	Nil			Rice bean should be used as green manure

Village: Legaing
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Road Station

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a Discussion	Persons who are interested in the activity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Forming a Committee	A committee comprising 5 members was formed.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. A committee for supervising construction work	A supervising committee comprising 3 members was formed.		Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Choosing the site for construction of Road Station	With help of T/S SLRD, the site for Road Station was mentioned to authorities concerned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Study tour on shops	Visit to Bago, Study on Designs of Shops.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Collection of Raw Materials	Collecting of Timber	Timber (Teak + hard wood) is restricted goods.	To be available of necessary timber, it was done with the help of T/S PDC.	We should arrange to get permit from authorities concerned in advance.	Nil
7. Construction	Construction was started by using materials already collected.	Construction work has to be paused as there is no construction permit by District PDC.	The Programme of 3 Ministries was presented to Division PDC.	We should have permit of Division and District PDC in advance	Nil
8. Construction of Toilet and Bath-room.	Toilet + Bathroom	It was instructed by the authorities concerned to move their place of toilet.	By submitting the report to Division PDC and 3 Ministries of the situation, permit was granted.	We should have necessary permit from T/P, Dist; and Division PDC in advance.	Nil
9. Preparation to commence of Road Station Activity.	Interested persons were invited to attend the meeting (by loudspeaker)	Ramp to be used for vehicles, tables for shops and security for Road Station are needed.	Arrangement has been made to submit this to JICA.		Nil
10. Accepting of Venders at Road Station	Each vender will have to pay 5000 Ks for shop charge was agreed.	It is difficult to make a shop-table in the same size.	Negotiation was made to pay in instalments for shop-tables that have been made in advance.		Nil
11. Selection of Restaurant Keeper	Negotiation is still under procession. The space for restaurant is more spacious than other shops so the charge should be higher than that of other shops.				Nil

Village: Legaing
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Paddy Dryer

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Meeting	Attended by interested farmers.	Nil			
2. Selection of committee members	11 members	Nil			
3. Construction of Paddy Dryer	Machine & Equipments are installed	Since poor alignment in fan pulley, fan belt damaged, broken. Higher fuel consumption due to improper turns of engine. Requirement of Moisture Meter.	Went for study tour, recommendations by the owners of the Paddy Dryers, the pulley was changed. Through Dr Myo Aung Kyaw, a moisture meter will be received according to the	With the Operation and Maintenance training is essential before practical operation.	
4. Study tour to Patheingyi Township	(4) committee members visited Paddy Dryers and met with owners.	Nil			
5. Test operation	Test run, operation and maintenance training by Dryer Expert. (1 time)	Nil			
6. Practical operation	Operatate (2) times for 2 farmers.	Since it is not rainy season, farmers do no need to use the Paddy Dryer.			
7. Rice mill training	Rice mill owner, Millers all together (10) trainees attended. Trainer 2 (1 Rice Expert and 1 Miller) 7 days training	Nil			

Village: Legaing
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Fruit Processing

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	Selected (20) Beneficiaries	More interested person than planned.	Additional persons than limited member (20), are regarded as observers.	If next training is conducted, unlimited trainees are to accepted.	
2. Training	Done by all beneficiaries	Nil			
3. Practical/ Demonstration (During training)	Ash pumpkin, plum, Pine apple, Tomato, Papaya, Star fruit, Tomato sauce, Plum juice, Pine apple juice, Juice without fruit (with essence)- Lemon Barley, Strawberry, Tamarind, Jelly etc;	Nil			
4. Post training (Continuation as business.)	Continuation 15 beneficiaries, Regular making and selling 7 beneficiaries	Preservatives and aroma are difficult to buy. It is difficult to buy packaging materials (plastic box) Requirement of packaging machine to produce Jelly. Requirement of packing equipment for hermetic type.	Order has been placed to a trainer in Yangon. (Cottage industries, lower Myanmar)	It is better to solve difficulties and problems by group work and group negotiation.	To buy necessary things, a representative will be sent to buy things for all. For Jelly making machine, the decision has not yet been made. For packing machine, it is to be used by small groups in turn.
5. Business management training	23 beneficiaries out of 28 beneficiaries	Nil			
6. Practical making	Lecture on entrepreneurship?? and 3 major components for successful business. Formulating business plan. Small scale production management	Nil			

Presentation, Clarification and Answers

Khaungkawe

Questions and Answers

Presentation, Clarification and Answers were shared within participants and they had discussions on respective activities. Following are the proceedings:

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

(1) EM Bokashi compost making

Question: Now you are lack of raw materials. How about after harvesting time? (Golden Plain Coop.)

Answer: Yes, we can get them easily at that time. Now, we arranged to get raw materials by collecting humus (dried leaf etc.). (villagers)

Question: Do you know where you can buy EM? (GP)

Answer: Yes, we know very well, we can buy from Pa Thein Gyi, a township in Mandalay Division. (villager)

Question: Are you interested in IMO making (by giving explanation how to make IMO)? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes, we are interested in it because we want new technologies. (villagers)

(2) Raised-bed Cultivation

Question: Heavy rainfall destroyed your nursery. Does it happen ever year? (Dr.Hosono)

Answer: Not ever year. It depends on the weather. (villagers)

LIVESTOCK SECTOR

(1) Goat raising to improve HH income

Explanation from U Po, one of beneficiaries; his 7 goats died. According to the doctor, he moved the housing place to another and continued raising because the old place was not suitable for livestock due to bacteria.

Question: I would like to know how I can manage to transfer goats to next beneficiary since all the goats provided by JICA died of disease. (U Po)

Question: Just only the goats from JICA died? How about yours? (Mr.Okabe)

Answer: No. All together are 20 goats. Out of those 20, 7 from JICA and 13 of my own. I have 10 goats only now. But I will go on raising goats. (U Po)

Question: Did you keep all goats together at the same place? (Mr.Iriya)

Answer: Yes, I did. (U Po)

Question: Let me know. Do I have to transfer (or compensate) to the next beneficiary?

Answer: No need. Because all 5 goats died. But if 1 or 2 goats died, you will need to compensate in kind. I would like to remind other to take it as a lesson. (Mr.Iriya)

Question: After the pilot project, how will you solve the animal disease problem? (GP)

Answer: We have not had any plan yet. (villagers)

Question: When you invite the VET. doctor, how much do you have to pay for your goats? (GP)

Answer: 1000 Kyats. It is a little bit expensive. (villagers)

Opinion: You can choose whether you want one goat or you spend 1000 Kyats. You should prepare and save the money for animal disease. You can get a good income if you can maintain the goats very well. (GP)

Question: I got 5 goats provided by JICA. Out of those 5,2 were suffering from pruritus. How can I solve this problem? (villager)

Answer: Don't worry about that. We have the best medicine for pruritus. You can use salt or sulphur by mixing with coconut oil. However, goats cannot die of pruritus.

(2) Molasses Block Making

Question: How about Molasses Block Making training? (GP)

Answer: No problem during the training period. But now almost all trainees forgot how to make Molasses Block. (villager)

Question: If you cannot make urea molasses block by yourself can you buy it from someone who makes and sells Molasses Block or not? (GP)

Answer: We cannot afford to buy. Now what we want is to conduct the training to be conducted again, please. (villagers)

Question: Now I found some villagers don't want to make Molasses Block. Why? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Goats dislike it. So we don't want to continue making it. (villagers)

Explanation: Molasses Block is the most useful and effective thing for animal feed. Much more effective than small plants, twigs, etc. So, try to feed Molasses Block as much as you can. This is our advice for you. (Mr.Iriya & GP)

(3) Goats Housing

No question.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY SECTOR

Guitar Key No question.

Tinsmith No question.

Weaving No question.

LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT SECTOR

Biogas

Question: Can HHs give 10 viss of cow dung? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes, we have already arranged to let them give cow-dung in turn.

Question: How about HHs' farm work when a HH has to give 10 viss of cow-dung for Bio Gas? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: We arranged the payment for using the electricity is 400 Kyats per month. The HH which pay cow-dung can decrease their payment. (villagers)

Discussion: Now we got 100 fluorescent lamps by JICA. Our village has 307 HHs. So, lamps and HH is not balanced. We raised the fund of 1500 Kyats from each HH in two installments. First time is 1000 and second time is 500 Kyats. This money is to be used for foundation and building Biogas. All HHs paid 500 Kyats but for 1000 Kyats, 80 HHs did not pay yet. So, I would like to request to provide the lamps and wires for whole village. Now, we arranged 30 lamps are for pagodas and 50 are for lamp-post. Another 20 is for HHs. This is very little amount. (Village Chairman)

Question: In the future, do you think the remaining HH can pay for 500 Kyats? (Mr.Okabe)

Answer: I am not sure because most of the villagers are so poor. (village chairman)

Question: If you get electricity for all HHs, can you manage for lamp-post and pagodas by yourself? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes, we can. (villagers)

Question: How about providing 100 lamps just only for poor HHs? (GP)

Answer: In this case, we cannot get cow-dung. And the villagers will be jealous of one another. (villagers)

Question: Have you studied other villages which are running Biogas by themselves? (GP)

Answer: Yes, but our villagers hope to get help from JICA.

Question: If we cannot provide you, how will you do? How about borrowing money? (JICA& GP)

Answer: It's impossible. Expenditure (engine running, labor, watchman, etc.) is so expensive. We estimated that it will be about 10 Lakh. (villagers)

Advice: We will try to provide what you want as much as we can. You also think and discuss if JICA cannot provide you, how you will solve this problem by yourselves. (JICA & GP)

Magyi Village

Questions and Answers

Presentation, Clarification and Answers were shared within participants and they had discussions on respective activities. Following are the proceedings:

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

(1) EM Bokashi compost making

Question: Is there anybody who makes Bokashi practically after the training? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes, round about 50 persons. (villagers)

Question: From where did you get EM for compost making farming? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: The contractor gave us EM for the second time. (villager)

Question: What lessons did you get? Will you hope for the contractor's help every time? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: No, we got a lesson that we will have to inquire where we can get EM and collect it before Bokashi making. (villagers)

Advice: I would like to advise other villagers to make Bokashi. Bokashi is not a strange thing for us. It is almost the same as compost made by conventional method. We can use waste materials and dried leaves by putting into the hole. We can dig the hole in our compound or near our farms. (U Myint Yi, beneficiary)

Advice: If you have a problem to get EM, I would like to introduce IMO, with which we can make compost faster. (Dr. Hla Hla Tein)

Discussion: We are trying and making experiments to get good IMO. But now we are making experiments. When we get good IMO and know very well how to make IMO, we will introduce it to you. (Myo Zaw Shein)

Discussion: I know your problem is transportation charge to buy EM from Ngazum to Magyi village. I promise you can buy EM easily at Ngazum. If it is very difficult for you, I would like to advice you another way how to make compost. He gave them some information about compost making by using cow-dung, goat-dung, sheep-dung, etc. (U Myint Yi, beneficiary)

(2) Seeder

Question: Is there any problem concerning chickpea growing by using seeder? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes, persons who used seeders and seeders' numbers are not balanced. So, we used in-turn. And then, second problem is we can not use seeders in all kinds of farm-land. We do not have enough experience too. (villagers)

Question: Do you have any problems? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes, my farms, have clayey soil or high moisture content soil, so seeder can not be used. And all the persons who grow chickpea suffer a lot. (villagers)

(3) Digging Tube-well

Discussion: Giving explanation concerning digging tube-well, now, we have 5 small tube-wells combined in one tube-well. Out of those 5, three are by JICA and two are by villager. Now, other two villagers dig tube-well in the same way as we did. (Ko Kyaw San, beneficiary)

(4) Water Saving Irrigation

Question: Have you any problem during the training? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Nothing. (villagers)

LIVESTOCK SECTOR

(1) Goat-Housing

We can not build a model housing. It is so expensive for us (Beneficiary).

Question: I heard one goat died due to the pain caused by transportation. I would like to know if that goat died as soon as it arrived at Magyi or when did it die? (Dr. Hla Hal Tein)

Answer: It died 2 or 3 days later. When it arrived at Magyi, it got disease and did not eat any food. (villagers)

Question: Now, one goat got disease too. Did you arrange to call in VET. doctor? (Dr. Hla Hla Tein)

Answer: Not yet. (villagers)

Question: How about the last time?

Answer: We called the doctor but he did not come. We got just information that he is very busy.

Question: Do you want to call in VET. doctor? (Dr. Hla Hla Tein)

Answer: Yes. (villagers)

Question: Okay, why did your not call the VET. Doctor? (Dr. Hla Hla Tein)

Answer: Treatment charge is a little expensive for us. (villagers)

Opinion: I have 5 goats provided by JICA. Out of those 5, one is a kid-goat. I will not get enough money if I sell that one. When it gets disease, it will die. How can I solve this problem? (villagers)

Answer: Now, that goat is still alive, isn't it? So, we have to solve this problem at the time when that goat gets disease and it is going to die. (villager)

Opinion: Have you got he-goat enough? (Dr. Hla Hla Tein)

Answer: No. (villager)

Opinion: So, can you transfer the goats to the next beneficiary? (Dr. Hla Hla Tein)

Answer: Yes, we can. In this case, we arranged the next beneficiary have to wait until the time more goats are bred again. And second program is beneficiary who gets he-goat will have to raise that he goat until he can sell it for good price. And then, a beneficiary can buy she-goat with that money and transfer to the next beneficiary. (villager)

Discussion: I can help you in the case of calling in VET. Doctor. Villagers can call in VET. Doctor

through me. (MAS TS Manager, Ngazum)

(2) Molasses Block Making

Question: Now I heard that all goats and sheep did not lick molasses block. I want to know how many percent of goats and sheep eat? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Ten percent per household of beneficiaries. (villagers)

Question: Why did sheep and goats not eat? (Myo Za Shein)

Answer: We are not sure. But we think the main source is sheep and goats have enough natural food (small plants, leaves, etc.). And we have not tried yet to feed goats and sheep molasses block after training. We will try in the rainy season when natural food is not available plentifully. (villagers)

COTTAGE INDUSTRY SECTOR

(1) Solar Cooker

Discussion: The most important factor in considering provision of energy efficient stove for jaggery production is the appropriate temperature requirement, which can help shorten the production time. Otherwise, the production time will be prolonged.

At present, production capacity of one jaggery producer is around 10 viss (finished product) per hour, which was processed from 30 gallons of toddy juice.

By using sample solar cooker, provided by the project, there are two major weaknesses:

(1) insufficient heat for condensing toddy juice

(2) inappropriate working time (i.e. jaggery cooking time normally starts early in the morning around 3-4 am, otherwise, the juice will be fermented. Jaggery making should not take a long time so that the juice will not be wasted.)

Ar La Ka Pa Village

Questions and Answers

Presentation, Clarification and Answers were shared within participants and they had discussions on respective activities. Following are the proceedings:

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

(1) Mushroom cultivation

Presentation: There are some villagers, not beneficiary who want to cultivate mushroom in our village. Mushroom beneficiaries took little interest in mushroom cultivation due to lack of market and low income than the other crops such as onion, garlic, chickpea, etc. We need better crops than mushroom. (U Kyaw Hlaing, beneficiary)

Question: Is there anybody other who wants to present concerning with mushroom cultivation? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: No more. (villagers)

(2) Sorghum

Presentation: We could not get good yield sorghum provided by JICA. But we can not tell the reason exactly because variety is new for us. We got rain at the flowering time. But our local variety, grow later did not catch the rain and we got good yield for local variety. So I think the reason is due to rainfall at the flowering time. The age of sorghum provided by JICA is shorter than our local variety. So we could not get enough food for animals. We want better variety than now if you can introduce better new variety to us. (U Than Zaw Myint,U kyaw Hlaing,beneficiaries)

Question: Will you continue mix cropping sorghum and rice-bean? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: We are not sure. Because it is composed of more than two ingredients. (villagers)

Explanation about the variety provided by JICA by Mr. Iriya

(3) Urea Molasses Block (UMB) making

Question: How many percentages of sheep, goats and cattle ate Urea Molasses Block? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: It is 30%. All of goats, sheep and cattle ate UMB when we used putting into the mouth system. (villagers)

Question: I heard that some beneficiaries paid UMB to others due to their animals did not eat UMB. I would like to know how many beneficiaries paid to others? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Just only one beneficiary. (villagers)

Question: Can animals happen Rough Coat by feeding UMB? (One beneficiary)

Answer: No, rough coat can not happen by feeding UMB. (Dr. Hla Hla Thein)

Question: Why did you ask like this? (Dr. Hla Hla Thein)

Answer: One of my cattle happened head down with goggled eye after I fed UMB it. But I treated it

our traditional medicine (by mixing onion and chill). Now, my cattle is getting good. (villagers)

Discussion: I think it was co-incidence with the time it was sick. (Dr. Hla Hla Thein)

LIVESTOCK SECTOR

(1) Animal Drinking Water

Presentation: The tank is so high that sheep and goats cannot drink very well. So if possible, we would like to get the low tank. (villager)

Advice: To make the tank become lower, earth up the place up to the suitable level. (Mr. Iriya)

Question: How many animals drink the water from the tank? (Dr. Hla Hal Tein)

Answer: About 50 heads only because animals have enough drinking water at the other place. We got about 700 gallons per day. Now villagers also used the water from the tank. (villagers)

Question: How many HH used per day? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: It is 10HHs. And we also arranged to make a roof for the tank by raising fund in the village. (villagers)

(2) Improved housing for livestock animal

Question: Is there anybody who can build as like as JICA housing? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: All participants can build. (villagers)

Explanation about animals housing separated from people by Dr. Yan Naing Swe

Ma Gyi Sauk Village

Questions and Answers

Presentation, Clarification and Answers were shared within participants and they had discussions on respective activities. Following are the proceedings:

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

(1) Compost Making

Presentation: (By one beneficiary)

Question: Why you did not continue Bokashi Making after the training? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: This is not harvesting time. So, we lack raw materials and we do not need Bokashi yet because this is not growing time now.

Discussion: The farmers learnt that other farm yard wastes, such as dried leaves, dried grasses can also be useful for making EM Bokashi compost. This knowledge is very useful for the farmers. (beneficiaries)

Advice: I heard you got a problem with covering sheet for Compost Making. You can make the cover by using leaves, branches, etc. (Mr.Iriya)

Myo Zaw Shein explained IMO.

(2) Raised-bed Cultivation

Presentation: We got tomato variety given by JICA. But the plants are small and short and fruits are small. The plants died after one or two fruits. But local variety is better than the variety by JICA. We think growing time was late. And a lot of insects destroyed cabbage. Some used insecticide or pesticide but they could not do pest-control and some could not afford to use insecticide or pesticide.

Question: I heard you borrowed money to grow onion. How about for other crops?(MyoZaw Shein)

Answer: Among the crops given by JICA, we can get more profit than other crops. So we borrowed money just only for onion.

Question: I know you have some problems concerning with Raised-bed cultivation. But you said you will continue by yourself. Can you solve the problem by yourself? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Providing by JICA is better. But we can continue by ourselves if JICA will not provide us.

(3) Chickpea

Presentation: We could not get seeds and fertilizer in time. And we could not get enough rainfall. Twenty beneficiaries broadcast by mixing chickpea seed and fertilizer. Out of 20 beneficiaries, about 5 beneficiaries got a good condition and other 15 are not sure to get good condition. And we heard JICA will provide fertilizer worth 30000Kyats but we got fertilizer worth 24000Kyats. The beneficiaries are afraid that they could not transfer seeds to next generation of beneficiaries, because of their crop failure. (U San Maung)

Question: I want the person from JICA to have a look at all of beneficiaries' farms? (U San Maung)

Answer: I will have a look at all the farms (20 beneficiaries) on the second day of workshop. (Dr. Hosono)

LIVESTOCK SECTOR

(1) Sheep Raising

Discussion: The second and third group are having difficulty in raising sheep, as they do not get Ram.

No question

(2) Goat Raising

No question

(3) Molasses

Question: Do all sheep and goats provided by JICA lick the Molasses? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes, all Urea Molasses Blocks have been fed-up. (Beneficiaries)

Question: What is the real problem, why the livestock farmers cannot continue making the Urea Molasses Blocks? (Mr. Iriya)

Answer: The major barrier for the beneficiaries is investment. However, they have arrangements to solve this problem, which is to do the Urea Molasses Block by themselves, when they get income from livestock raising.

(4) Rice-duck farming

Presentation: Since there was no enough water, Rice-duck activity cannot be proceeded. All ducks had to be sold out. There are difficulties such as space capital and availability of water because there are only 20 ducks. If the ducks are 100 or 200 nos. in quantity, they can be raised near Mu River or in neighboring natural lakes. Because there will be much profit, necessary investment can be made. Previously, duck-raising was not done because it was not consistent with this village.

Question: Did you attend the training of how to raise ducks? (U Htin Aung Shein)

Answer: No.

COTTAGE SECTOR

(1) Weaving

Presentation: Now the weaving factory is under construction. We need to build foundation for weaving machines. I would like to know JICA will provide for it or not. And I would like to request to provide the foundation too. (Daw Kyin Win, beneficiary)

Question: How will you do if JICA does not provide you? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: We have not arranged yet. Spending the money temporarily is also impossible because we have just only 15 members.

Question: I would like to know your proceeding after you got weaving machine. (Golden Plain Coop.)

Answer: We have already arranged to start with 14 persons as soon as we get machine. (villagers)

Question: How about the market for your products? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: We have not arranged yet. We think we should try to get a stable market after we produce our products is better for us. (beneficiary)

Presentation: I got information from my relatives. They told me that if we could serve as apprentices at certain private company we can get a stable market. So we want another training at the private company. If JICA will not provide for it, we will try to send one or two trainees by ourselves. (Daw Kyin Win, beneficiary)

Question: What is the main reason why you want another training? (Golden Plain Coop.)

Answer: The main reason is we can get a stable market by serving as a trainee at the private company. The last training provided by JICA is also good. But we want better condition. (Beneficiary)

Discussion: The training at Sounder Weaving School is very beneficial to them, but they need more skillful in machine maintenance. Since the production by motorized weaving machine is a newly-introduced one to their village, the group leader is making enquiries for the market of their products. They may have difficulty at first, if they cannot get contact with influencing private manufacturer. The group expects to get sub contract by those manufacturers.

The production workshop is not completed, as the machines do not arrive yet. The machines are to be

permanently fixed on the concrete floor in the workshop.

The group requested for raw material supply, as it is vital for their business.

(2) Knitting

Discussion: At the first group formation session, all 53 members decided to form 5 groups. They had learned a lot of lessons in deciding procurement of machine supply, while having training at Pyin Oo Lwin. But at last, they can manage to get most appropriate machines (upper & lower machines) for their group. However, they had to revise again for forming groups as they will be provided with 4 machines.

No more question.

(3) Sewing

Discussion: The group had completed two trainings (embroidery with sewing machine and manual embroidery machines). There are ten trainees at the first training but more sixteen trainees could be organized at the second training. The machines are not yet handed over to the group. They have thirty members in the group and formed 3 small groups. At first, they demanded to get motorized machines but they realized afterwards that the manual machines are most suitable for their village

No more question.

Mingan Village

Questions and Answers

Presentation, Clarification and Answers were shared within participants and they had discussions on respective activities. Following are the proceedings:

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

(1) Mulberry cultivation

Presentation: There are some villagers who are misunderstanding me. They think JICA paid me money for watering the mulberry. So I would like to request you to explain about this.

Explanation: We did not provide villagers by separately. We kept the villagers at the same level. And we did not pay money to the village chairman. You got wrong information. (Dr. Hla Hla Thein)

Question: What is your future program concerning mulberry? (Dr. Hla Hla Thein)

Answer: When mulberry trees grow up, we will arrange to multiply mulberry trees. But the villagers lack helping to water the mulberry plants. (Village Chairman)

Question: Did you arrange to water the plants by discussing with 10HH leaders? I think it is better. (T/S PDC secretary)

Answer: Yes, we did like that but the most villagers did not obey. Now we arranged to discuss again. (Village Chairman)

(2) Sorghum

Question: I heard sorghum growing was not successful in Mingan village because rats destroyed the plants. How about rice-bean? (Dr. Yan Naing Swe)

Answer: We fed rice-bean to animals. We cut rice-bean's sprouts again and again because we think rice-bean plants will cover sorghum plants. We haven't any experience for rice-bean growing and we

have not seen rice-bean plants before. This is the first time for us. (villagers)

Explanation: According to Mr. Iriya, Dr. Yan Naing Swe explained about the difference between Japan variety and local variety concerning sorghum.

(3) Compost Making

Question: Now I heard that some beneficiaries could get compost but some could not. Why? (Daw Thein Thein)

Answer: We can not tell exactly but we think it depends on water. And the other we think is due to using bunch of sesame stem (not one by one of sesame stem). (villagers)

Question: Why did you dig the hole to make compost? How about the other way to make compost? (U Thura Soe)

Answer: Weather in this region is dry. So we can get moisture by digging hole. If the villagers do not want to dig the hole, they need to use water for moisture. So we taught just only way to make compost by digging the hole. (the Contractor)

Discussion: I will help you to get EM from MAS T/S office. I will tell the person from that office to help you. (U Thura Soe)

Discussion: The persons from MAS T/S office told me if we have a list of the persons who want to use EM, they can help to get EM. (U Win Htin, Magway Site Assistant. Contractor)

According to Mr. Iriya, introduction about IMO was done by Myo Zaw Shein.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR

(1) Goat raising

Question: Have you already arranged concerning with when you will transfer to next beneficiary? (Dr. Hla Hal Tein)

Answer: Yes, we will transfer to next beneficiary when we get kid goats but problem is some kid goats are he-goats. So we arranged the person who has he-goats will have to sell that he-goat and to buy she-goats and transfer to the next beneficiary. (villagers)

(2) Improved housing for livestock animal

No Question.

(3) Urea Molasses Block Making

No Question.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY SECTOR

(1) Hammer and Crowbar Providing

Question: Can we pay back the hammer we got to repair for the hole of hammer? (villagers)

Answer: Yes. But you need to pay money for repairing charge. (the Contractor)

(2) Trollogy

Question: Now you told trolley can bring the weight as like as four carts. Do you know the measurement of it? (GP)

Answer: Yes. It is equal to about 1.5 ton or 1200 viss. (villagers)

Question: Now you want to add more leaf-spring. What is the difference between the two condition now and after repairing?

Answer: Now it can carry 1200 viss. After repairing it can carry 2000 viss. Engine power is also enough for it. And then it will not use more diesel too.

Question: Is there any trolley around Mangan village it is working as like as your next program? (GP)

Answer: Yes, we have already studied and confirmed it. (villagers)

(3)Electricity (Generator)

Question: Any problem? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer and Presentation: I would like to discuss and present about problem, already happened. We do not know who made a phone call to JICA office, YGN, when we went to Mandalay to bring generator. We discussed that we can get enough electricity for our village and our works with the man who sell generator (TV, lamps, cottage industries, etc.). And then the time we almost bring the generator, we are stopped by U Nay Win and he told that "we got a big problem concerning with generator, so we have to make it pending". So we came back without anything. That's all. I think there is no one in our village who knows the phone number of JICA YGN office.

Question: According to your presentation can we assume that no one from the village did not contact with JICA YGN office? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes, we are sure. (villagers)

LIVELIHOOD SECTOR

(1)School Construction

No More Question.

OTHERS

Question: I would like to attend the workshop in Mandalay. I would like to know whether you invited by name to attend workshop held in Mandalay or not? (One beneficiary)

Answer: No. We think you should select the persons who is suitable to attend or not by yourself. It is better for you? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Presentation: We selected the persons who are the most familiar with JICA project, and who are the most suitable for respective activities. For the next time, we arranged to collect all villagers and hold a meeting to select the people who are the most suitable for workshop in Mandalay. But the problem is most of the villagers are not interested in attending any meetings in the village. They want to attend the meeting just only in Mandalay.

Question: Out of participants who attend today workshop, how many persons knew about the workshop held in Mandalay. (Mr.Sakagami)

Answer: It is 35% of attendants. (by hand raising).

Legaing Village

Questions and Answers

Presentation, Clarification and Answers were shared within participants and they had discussions on respective activities. Following are the proceedings:

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

(1) Mushroom cultivation

Presentation: I would like to present something. My daughter also grows mushroom by herself by using horse-dung. I cultivated by using JICA's method. The difference between me and my daughter is when I got about 3.5 viss, she got 7 or 8 viss of mushroom although she grew in winter. And I have to use hormone two times for mushroom and daughter has already harvested when I used hormone second time. She had to use hormone just only one time. So I think the difference is depending on using horse-dung. (One beneficiary)

Question: How did the mushroom farmers of Legaing, penetrate market to Magwe? (Mr.Hachigushi)

Answer : One of the beneficiaries & 2 of non beneficiaries become middle persons and collect mushroom in the village and go to sell them in Magway.

Discussion: Due to cold weather, mushroom production rate had decreased. However, the growers find their own way by using raw materials, which promote to get heat, such as goat dung and chicken dung for growing. (U Ye Nyunt, One beneficiary)

One of the beneficiaries (U Maung Aye) has become a trainer in local area and assisted to grow mushroom in Minbu District PDC compound.

(2) Sorghum

Presentation: local farmers do not prefer to continue this practice, after completion of the project, because the farmers as well as the cow are not used to doing land preparation in rows. All local farmers are used to broadcasting method for all crops due to their clayey soil condition. They also do not depend much on sorghum for animal feed since they have enough feed all year round.

Question: What is the different yield between local and Japan variety of sorghum? (Mr. Hachigushi)

Answer: Japan variety is 40 baskets of seed and local variety is 30 baskets per acre. (U Tin Mg Than, One beneficiary)

(3) EM Bokashi Compost Making

Question: How much EM do you have? (Mr. Iriya)

Answer: We have about 90 gls. (U Aye Mon, Dy- TS officer, MAS, Pwintbyu)

Question: What is the main reason; why the farmers cannot continue the EM bokashi compost making practice? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: We can continue EM Bokashi making in the next season, if we can get EM liquid. We have enough raw materials to make EM bokashi compost. (villagers)

Discussion: Farmers can easily get EM concentrate at Township MAS office from now onwards with

the price of 100 kyats per litre.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR

(1) Pig Raising

Question: Out of 30 piglets, 5 piglets by 5 beneficiaries, died within 1 week after vaccination. Beneficiaries wanted to know, whether they would have to transfer 2 piglets to next generation beneficiaries.

Answer: Those beneficiaries do not need to transfer 2 piglets. They can transfer only 1 piglet to next beneficiaries. (Mr. Iriya)

Question: How many beneficiaries are there for the next generation? (Mr. Hachigushi)

Answer: We will pay the pig to the persons who attended the training when the training finished. Because the last time, some beneficiaries did not attend the training when they got the pigs.

Discussion: In this case, there can be inconvenience for second generation beneficiaries, as some may get 2 and some may get 1 piglet. So the management committee had to make proper arrangement for transfer program, before anything started.

(2) Uncastrated Bull

Discussion: All cow owners are willing to use the bull service at the village, when the Bull is matured enough. The beneficiaries prefer to have a young bull which is not yet matured in their hand, and use as a bull for mating service. They do not prefer to buy an already matured bull.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY SECTOR

(1) Fruit preservation and fruit juice production

Discussion: There are 8 persons who are doing as business, at present. The major difficulty for them is to get packaging material, packaging equipments (vacuum pack) and preservatives. They had planned to solve their problem by sending one representative to Mandalay or Yangon to purchase their requirements.

Question: How many persons are doing fruit juice production as a business? (Mr. Hachigushi)

Answer: 8 persons. (Beneficiaries)

Presentation: For the equipment, provided during the training, the village main committee is still taking care of it and they wanted to know how to hand over the equipment, since the beneficiaries had not yet formed a group.

Question: We would like to know how we can hand over the equipment? (Beneficiaries)

Answer: Now you have not formed the group yet so it is a little difficult to answer this question. So I cannot solve this problem yet. (Mr. Okabe)

The individual producers had planned to form small groups and they will use the equipments by rental charges.

Question: Will you use the packing machine in-turn? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: Yes. At present we decided like this. (Beneficiaries)

Question: I heard one of your problem is lack of machine. How will you solve this problem? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: We already confirmed that if we buy machine by ourselves, we have to spend 150000 kyats. We can not afford to use this amount of money. So now we are still discussing to solve this problem. (Beneficiaries)

Presentation: We can order equipment by making contact with the persons from Yangon co-operative. We can call on the phone and send money by bus and they will send raw materials by bus. This is Golden Plain's arrangement. (U Sein Tun Aung, One beneficiary)

(2) Road Station

Presentation: I would like to request you something. I went on a study tour to Bago concerning with road shop. So think about me to give the first priority for renting the restaurant, please.

Presentation: Study tour you went is just only for study how the other shop is running. This is not concern with you should be given the first priority due to your study tour. (village chairman)

Question: How did you select the persons who will sell product at the road shop? (Mr. Okabe)

Answer: At first we announced by loud speaker to attend the meeting who are interested in selling products at the road station. 15 persons attended. We selected poor persons who do not have any place to sell their products as a priority. And then those persons will have to sell local products. We arranged to make agreement once in six months.

Discussion: The management committee had organized to collect (8)vendors who will sell products at the Road Station, at the rate of 5000 Kyats per month. The vendors offer their own floor price according to their affordable budget. So the committee got 40000 Kyats for half the area of the Road Station.

For the next half space for food center, they will invite sealed tender, with the help of Township PDC. Their selection criteria is not mainly based on price. They gave priority to the local villagers, as some organizations such as agro chemical companies and farm machineries suppliers also offer high offer price to them, but they had refused.

The committee planned to provide uniform desks with storage lockers for vendors by the committee's expense. However, the vendors will have to settle the payment in instalments.

Question: Do you know the advantage and disadvantage of tender? (Myo Zaw Shein)

Answer: No. (Beneficiaries)

Discussion: One of the advantages of tender is we can get more money than other. Disadvantage of tender is just only for the person who can pay money a lot. So poor persons cannot get a chance.

(3) Paddy Dryer and Rice mill Training

Discussion: They need a moisture meter, which is a major requirement for operation. Golden Plain took responsibility to provide the moisture meter, through Dr. Myo Aung Kyaw, Dryer expert.

Question: When we started rice dryer, we had to spend some money for repairing and servicing for rice dryer. Can we get it back? (One beneficiary)

Answer: Yes, you can get it back. We will settle it later. (Golden Plain)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL
AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR
POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME
IN
THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF
THE UNION OF MYANMAR**

**Final Evaluation Workshop
Proceedings**

FEBRUARY 2008

**SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN
Golden Plain Agricultural Products Co-op Ltd**

CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
1. Rationale	1
2. Objectives	1
3. Participants.....	1
4. Methodology	1
SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY	1-1
1.1 Opening by the Chairman	1-1
1.2 Welcome Speech by the JICA Team Leader	1-1
SESSION 2 REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES TO DATE	2-1
2.1 Activity Review by Sector and by Component.....	2-1
2.2 Presentation, Clarification and Answers	2-7
SESSION 3 PROJECT EVALUATION BY 5 ASPECTS	3-1
SESSION 4 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE TREE	4-1
SESSION 5 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS	5-1

ATTACHMENT

PARTICIPANT LIST

PHOTOS

PREFACE

1. RATIONALE

The captioned study has been undertaking some community-based projects as pilot since early June 2007. Up until now, we have carried out a kick-off workshop held at Mandalay City, a series of consensus making planning workshop at village level, mobilization and organizing of the potential beneficiaries, some trainings, provisions of necessary equipment, monthly progress meeting, etc.

All the activities planned under the pilot projects are now coming to an end coincide with the closing of the financial year 2007/2008. From this time point of view, there should be a need to evaluate the activities we have so far done, HENCE THIS FINAL EVALUATION WORKSHOP.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the three-day workshop are:

1. To review all the activities we have done to date,
2. To identify problems we have faced during the implementation of the pilot projects,
3. To learn lessons out of solving the problems we have faced,
4. To share the problems and lessons identified amongst all the participants,
5. To agree way-forward toward latter part of the pilot project implementation.

3. PARTICIPANTS

Division Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives)

District Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives)

TS Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives)

Villagers (Leader, Farmer, Livestock, Cottage industry, Non-farmer)

4. TIME TABLE (FOR DETAIL SCHEDULE, REFER TO THE ATTACHED TABLE)

Day 1: Registration, opening, review of activities (group work), selection of the presenters, and cross presentation of the Problem Trees established during mid- term evaluation workshop.

Day 2: Presentation of the activities, problems and lessons by sector, and the project evaluation by 5-aspects.

Day 3: Continue of the Day 2 work, presentation of a comprehensive Objective Tree and its prioritization by approach and by strategy and closing.

5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the workshop is of small group work, presentation by group leaders, open forum discussions, brainstorming, etc., which are all based on participatory approach.

Time Table for the Final Evaluation Workshop (Jan. 30, Jan. 31, and Feb. 1)								
Day/ Time	8:30- 9:00	9:00 - 10:30	10:30- 10:40	10:40 - 12:00	12:00- 1:00	1:00 - 2:30	2:30- 3:00	3:00 - 4:30
Day 1Jan. 30	Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Self-introduction · Opening speech by the chairman · Welcome speech by NPD, and guests · Welcome remark from JICA Team Leader · Announcement of workshop objectives, timetable, norms, etc. 	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Grouping of the village leaders and TS officers · Preparation of the review of activities, identification of problems, lessons, and way-forward by sector (group preparation only) 	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preparation of the review of activities, identification of problems, lessons, and way-forward by sector including rehearsal (group preparation only) 	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cross Presentation of the Problem Trees established during Mid-term Evaluation WS, and its review and exchange of comments/ views between TS officers and villagers.
Day 2Jan. 31		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Introduction of District/ Divisional Officers · Orientation of Project Evaluation by 5-aspect · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) <i>Agriculture Sector</i> 	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) · Project Evaluation by 5-aspect <i>Agriculture Sector</i> 	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) · Project Evaluation by 5-aspect <i>Livestock Sector</i> 	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) · Project Evaluation by 5-aspect <i>Livestock Sector</i>
Day 3 7.12.07		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) · Project Evaluation by 5-aspect <i>Cottage Sector</i> 	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation of the review of activities, problems, lessons, and way-forward (presentation of the Day 1 work) · Project Evaluation by 5-aspect · <i>Cottage Sector</i> 	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Problem Trees established during Mid-term Evaluation WS (maybe cancelled if time not allowed) · Presentation of the Comprehensive Objective Tree (established by JICA ST) 	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prioritization of the Dev. Approaches (sectors), and Dev. Strategies in the Comprehensive Objective Tree, by 3 groups; namely, by villagers, by TS officers, and by dis./ div. Officers · WS evaluation by questionnaire, Closing.

SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY

1.1 Opening speech by the Chairperson

U Hla Myint Aung (Dy-Divisional Manager, MAS, Mandalay), Chairperson of the Workshop expressed his sincere thanks to JICA Study Team inviting him to attend this important occasion. He said that the workshop is critical to this pilot study, to review and evaluate the pilot activities being implemented in Agriculture, livestock, cottage industries and livelihood improvements. He urged that all the participants from relevant counterpart ministries, village representatives and responsible persons from Golden Plain Co-op to actively participate in the program with frank and honest manner. He pointed out that, all these efforts will be of great assistant to formulate way forward for the next pilot programs, especially for the poverty reduction of the poor stratum in the Central Dry Zone.

1.2 Welcome Speech by the Team Leader of JICA study team

Team leader welcomed to all the participants for joining the workshop. He expressed his acknowledgement to the village representatives being present at this workshop despite their full engagements at this crop season. He mentioned that most of the participants in this workshop had experienced the mid term evaluation workshop held in December'07, reviewed, discussed upon problems, lessons and setting ways forward by effective corporation .

The leader explained that up to this day, most of the activities implemented had reached to a certain achievement and some are remaining on going. Hence, in this final workshop also, the participants will have to proceed for the identification of the problems, lessons identified, discussion & clarifications as well. The leader stressed that, while implementing activities, he believes everyone had faced series of problems, however, tried to overcome those difficulties to get better achievements, became developed somehow. So it is notable to share these valuable experiences, by this time of the completion of the pilot project, on how they have done, what they have achieved. All these facts will be disclosed to the district & division level officers tomorrow and everybody will have to participate in evaluation process. By doing so, everybody will observe the real improvements regarding poverty reduction program through their own efforts and achievements.

SESSION 2 REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES TO DATE

2.1 Activity Review by Sector and by Component

Village: Khaungkawe, Magyi Sauk, Legaing, Mingan, Magyi
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Bokashi

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Beneficiary selection	30 persons (KGW) 30 persons (MGS) 30 persons (LGN) 33 persons (MGN) 30 persons (MGY)	Nil			
2. Conducting Training	1- trainer & beneficiaries	Nil			
3. Collecting Raw Material	Sesame stem Paddy Straw Cow dung Rice Bran EM	difficult to collect sufficient amount of raw material for all beneficiaries, due to off harvesting time, while having training	Dried grass, leaves and other farm yard wastes were collected to use for compost making.	Required raw material should be stored during harvesting time.	
4. Outcome Villagers from surrounding area are interested and observe Bokashi compost making. Field crops using Bokashi compost were under observation by the interested villagers.	2 persons from Kamma Village 2 persons from Ba-be-gyi Village 1 persons from Ba-be-lay Village 3 persons from Thiri-ban Village 5 persons from Ywa-thit-kone	Nil			

Village: Ar La Ka Pa, Legaing
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Mushroom cultivation (1/2)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Beneficiary selection	Ar La Ka Pa: 20 pax Legaing: 20 pax	Ar La Ka Pa: It was quite difficult to select landless people. Legaing: Nil	Only farmers were selected as beneficiaries.	We should select anybody who is interested in mushroom cultivation though we want to select landless people.	
2. Attending the Training	Ar La Ka Pa: 20 persons Legaing: 20 persons	Nil			
3. Practical Cultivation	Ar La Ka Pa: 20 persons Legaing: 20 persons			We should not select those who are not interested in the activity. (Ar La Ka Pa) Mushroom seed should be fresh.	
Mushroom Yield	Legaing 1st session : 53 - 42 Viss 2nd session : 123 - 20 Viss 3rd session : 121 - 70 Viss	Due to lack of experience by the beneficiaries, they are weak to follow the systemic procedures.	Discussions and knowledge sharing were made among the beneficiaries.	Success can be achieved through discussion and sharing among the beneficiaries.	
4. Continuation of Cultivation	Ar La Ka Pa: Nil Legaing: Continue	Ar La Ka Pa: There was lack of interest in mushroom cultivation. Ar La Ka Pa: Most of the farmers had less interest in mushroom cultivation compare to their interest to get improved variety of seeds and modern technology for their agricultural promotion. There is low yield of mushroom in winter season.	Reduced cultivation, just to continue the production to get continuous market share.	The activity quite suitable for the village will be implemented by the villagers and success can be achieved (Ar La Ka Pa). Mushroom cultivation cannot make profit in the winter season, because other vegetable are abundant & cheap.	All members will cultivate mushroom again in summer.

Village: Ar La Ka Pa, Legaing
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Mushroom cultivation (2/2)

5. Demonstration of Mushroom cultivation in Kan Swe, Model Villages and Pwintbyu Township (Legaing's neighbouring villages)	Legaing: 28 persons Kan Swe: 2 people Model villages: 5 persons Pwintbyu: 2 persons Oo-yin-kyit: 1 person				
6. By the request of Secretary, Minbu District PDC, U Maung Aye from Legaing had transferred the technology of mushroom cultivation in Minbu.	15 trainees				
7. Almost all mushroom beneficiaries of Legaing can transfer technology like U Maung Maung Aye and U Pein.					
8. Mushroom cultivation requires only small space and easy to manage. The price of mushroom can attract more villagers to cultivate mushroom					

Village: Magyi Sauk, Khaungkawe
Sector: Agriculture
Activity: Raised Bed Cultivation

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Ploughing and harrowing for raised-bed cultivation	Khaungkawe: 15 HH Magyisauk: 15 HH	Khaungkawe: The selected land was under the flood in rainy season and due to high moisture content, big size earth chunks occurred by ploughing.	Big chunks of earth were crushed by using rollers (small tractors).	Land preparation can be completed in time only by using rollers (small tractors).	We need a tractor with rollers. (Khaungkawe)
		Khaung kawe- Difficult to complete land preparation in time, due to erratic rain fall.	Ploughing & earth crushing by tractors and harrowing by draught cattle.		
2. Conducting Training	1 trainer, 15 trainees	MGS: Farmers are not afford to use required insecticides at high price. Farmers are familiar with cultivating local variety and need experience to cultivate hybrid varieties. Women Association(raised bed beneficiaries) can not practice much, because the land area is limited Cost of cultivation for onion is high.	not yet solved not yet solved not yet solved	Farmers need capital to fully implement the activity cultivating hybrid varieties need more skillful Onion cultivation need high investment	We need a technician who will supervise the activity from the beginning to the end. It will be convenient if loans or contributions are provided.
3. Outcome	Farm labors can get more daily wages- 1000 to 1500 Kyats. People become interested in improved cultivation practices. Having better knowledge on income generation through raised bed and vegetable cultivation.				

Village: Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: Growing Chickpea by using Seeder (Magyi), Growing Chickpea (Ma Gyi Sauk)

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Organizing beneficiaries	(Magyi) 1 leader/ group of 10 (MGS) 20 beneficiaries	It was difficult to organize farmers because they are engaged in field work.	Farmers were organized by using loud-speaker.	In the future, work plan should be arranged in advance.	
2. Delivery of Seeders	Magyi: 10 pieces	It was difficult to use seeders in clayey soil.	The soil was ploughed first and then the seeder was used.	The seeder saves seed consumption and saves time. It will be better if hard clods of earth can be crushed by machine.	
3. Conducting the training	2 trainers Magyi: 97 pax Magyisauk: 20 pax	Nil			
4. Distribution of Seed - Magyi - Magyisauk	Chickpea Seed 100 baskets Chickpea Seed 40 baskets	Magyi: The amount/ weight of seed is shortage. Magyisauk: Since the seed was delivered late, germination was not good.	3 beneficiaries share 2 baskets of seeds. - Magyisauk: The fields were irrigated by pumping. We need pumping-engine.	Magyi: It is necessary to receive exact amount of seed Magyisauk: If the chickpea seed was delivered in time, it would be good.	
5. Providing Fertilizer	Magyi: 50 bags Magyisauk: 40 bags	Magyi: Fertilizer was not enough	10 more bags are delivered by Golden Plain.	Enough fertilizer should be provided.	
6. Growing Chickpea	Magyi: 100 acres Magyisauk: 40 acres	Nil			
7. Prevention of pests and insect	Magyi: 3 times spraying Magyisauk: 2 times spray	Insecticides and modern sprayers were needed	Insecticides were bought on credit sale and sprayers were borrowed	It will be better if we have sprayers of our own.	
8. Outcome	2 farmers from Kamma village hired seeder from Magyi village at 300 Kyat/ day to practice growing by seeder for chick pea. Improved chick pes varieties are having better plant performance than local varieties. Seeders give advantages to farmers.				

Village: Mingan, Magyi, Khaungkawe, Ar La Ka Pa, Ma Gyi Sauk

Sector: Livestock

Activity: Sheep / Goat Raising

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	Mingan 15 persons Khaungkawe 15 persons Magyi Sheep and Goats 30 persons Ma Gyi Sauk Sheep and Goats 30 persons	Mingan 2 members refused to participate the project activities. Khaungkawe, Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk - Nil	Mingan Replaced another interested person.	We should select those who are interesting the project activities.	
2. Building of Animal Houses	Ma Gyi Sauk 6 houses Khaungkawe 13 houses Magyi 19 houses Mingan 14 houses			Collective housing method of Magyisauk, is regarded as best practice for poor villagers.	
3. Raising of Sheep/ Goats	Ma Gyi Sauk 44 sheep were sold and 48 goats were bought as substitute.	Males should be provided (males are not sufficient). In Ma Gyi Sauk, sheep raising is not profitable compare to goat raising.	Mix with another herd which have Ram, when grazing. All the sheep were sold and goats were bought from nearby villages.	Shoats should be provided in 1: 25 ratio of Male & Female for better reproduction. Shoats should be purchased from near by area. Well-grown and healthy shoats should be purchased .	
4. Conducting Training	3 trainers 90 trainees	Leaders of families were busy with their job and let other family members attend the training. Some found out difficult to understand the training.	Solve by TOT method.	to organize the leaders of families to attend the training by giving suitable assistance.	
5. Outcome	<p>Mingan, Khaungkawe, Ma Gyi Sauk: Animals' dung can be used as fertilizer by intensive housing method.</p> <p>All villages: Growth rate becomes better by litter housings.</p> <p>Mingan: Gain by selling goat dung, Selling price is 2500 kyats/cart. Some farmers from near by villages are interested in project activities (5 persons from South Babe village and 5 persons from North Babe village).</p> <p>Khaungkawe: Delivery 31 heads (14 female, 17 male). Mortality 19 heads (big and small)</p> <p>Mingan: Delivery 22 heads (7 female, 5 male). Mortality Nil</p> <p>Magyi: Delivery 13 heads (8 female, 5 male), Mortality 11 heads (big and small)</p> <p>Ma Gyi Sauk: Delivery 13 heads (8 female, 5 male). Mortality 11 heads (big and small)</p>				

Village: Legaing
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Pig Raising

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	15 persons were selected	Nil			
2. Construction of a Model Pig House	It was built in the compound of U Kyaw Thein, one of the beneficiaries.	Nil			
3. Construction of Pig House by Pig Beneficiaries	14 beneficiaries built pig houses on their own expense.	Beneficiaries cannot afford to build pig houses as same standard as model house, with brick flooring.	They built houses by bamboo poles and thatch roofing.	If beneficiaries were provided with sufficient cost for housings, they would be able to build the same as a model one.	
4. Provision of Piglets	30 piglets (large white variety) from Pwint Byu Breeder farm, LBVD. 2 head/ HH.	It was difficult to get all piglets at the same time.	Piglets were delivered twice. 10 heads for 5 beneficiaries (1st time) and 20 heads for 10 beneficiaries (2nd time).	To order piglets in advance if possible, to receive all at the same time.	
5. Pig raising	30 piglets for 15 beneficiaries	5 pigs (1 from each beneficiary) were died in early stage. So it was difficult to transfer 2 piglets to next generation beneficiary.	It was decided that those beneficiaries are obliged to transfer only 1 pig each to the second generation beneficiaries (by JICA study team, 21.1.08, Legaing).	Beneficiaries are weak in caring piglets. Some are lack of interest during the training on pig raising.	Proper arrangements should be made in advance to make trainings efficient.
6. Conducting Training	Trainer U Saw Lwin, LBVD Officer (Pwintbyu Breeder Farm) (22-12-07 to 23-12-07). 12 trainees	It was difficult for the pig beneficiaries to attend the training the whole day as they are obliged to work hand to mouth.	The training was conducted with trainees who can spend time to attend training.	For all beneficiaries to be able to attend the training, short-period trainings with several sessions are preferable.	
7. Outcome The poorest persons in the village were selected as pig raising beneficiaries. When they were provided with pigs, their families were improved. When the pigs grew up, they will sell them and give two piglets to the second beneficiaries. JICA project is quite effective for them because they will be able to continue pig raising after handing over the two piglets to the second beneficiaries. Other poorest persons are interested in JICA project and they are looking forward to becoming beneficiaries.					
8. Comment In the village, pig raising is gaining momentum. JICA project could draw the attention of villagers. 70 per cent of the poorest persons in the village are carrying out pig raising in a system of paying half of the profit to the owner. So, they cannot enjoy the full profit. If JICA provides one or two pigs each to 70% of the poorest families, their lives will become comfortable. It will be better if the pigs were provided together with housings.					

Village: Mingan, Magyi, Khaungkawe, Ar La Ka Pa, Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Livestock
Activity: Molasses Block Making

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Selection of Beneficiaries	Mingan 30 persons Magyi 30 persons Khaungkawe 30 persons Ma Gyi Sauk 30 persons Ar La Ka Pa 30 persons	Nil			
2. Conducting Training and Demonstration.	3 trainers 150 trainees	Some illiterate villagers are having difficulty to understand the terms.	Villagers assist each other to have more understanding in training terms.	It is better to use more simple words that are easy to understand for the illiterate persons.	
3. Practical Feeding	150 blocks (1kg each) 1kg block for 5 goats	Sheep /goats were not much accustomed to UMBs in some places.	It has not yet been solved.	We should train the shoats to become familiar to UMBs. UMBs will be kept near the drinking-water supply just close to the sheep /goat housings. Sheep /goats will become accustomed to UMB in the long run.	
4. Outcome Those who will continue making Urea molasses block. Khaungkawe 3 persons, Mingan 20 persons, Ma Gyi Sauk 15 persons, Ar La Ka Pa 15 persons, Magyi 2 persons, Total 25 persons. For the time being, it is still early to judge the results of UMBs. We had learnt the effectiveness of UMB feeding by the study tour program to intensive sheep /goats raising farm. Sheep and goats are healthy and performing very well.					

Village: Magyisauk
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Weaving, Embroidery and Knitting

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Mobilization of members	Weaving 15 pax Embroidery 30 pax Knitting 53 pax	Nil Nil Nil			
2. Holding Discussions	Weaving 5 times Embroidery 4 times Knitting 4 times	Nil Nil Nil			
3. Formation of Groups	Weaving 2 sub groups Embroidery 3 sub groups Knitting 5 sub groups	Nil			
4. Selection of trainees	Weaving 5 pax Embroidery 16 pax Knitting 5 pax	Nil			
5. Attending the trainings	Weaving 5 pax Embroidery 16 pax Knitting 5 pax	- Trainees know how to operate the machines but they do not know how to repair them. - A mechanic is needed - Training period is too short.	- A mechanic was invited to repair the machines during the - Machines were fixed by the mechanic. - Training on improved knitting machine(upper & lower	- We should use the machine that are suitable for our village - We should select the training that can bring about village development.	
6. Change of Training Courses	Embroidery 16 pax Knitting 5 pax	Nil Nil			
7. Receiving the machine	Golden Plain brought the machines to the village	The machines are not yet transferred to the village groups with proper documents.	Not yet solved.		
8. Arrangement for technology transfer to the group members.	Weaving 5 times Embroidery 16 times Knitting 5 times	Raw materials and a spinning machine were needed for trainings.	Not yet		
9. Choosing the Site for Workshop	The land that belongs to a weaving group leader was chosen and the workshop was constructed.	- We do not need to attend the training, if we obtain designs, we can do weaving according to - Choosing the site for workshop was weak.	- The workshop is being constructed in village-owned land for all - Negotiation was made with authorities concerned of Township level.		
10. Future Programme	Individual group activities are carried out by the assistant of experienced technicians and trying to get confirmed market in relevant market areas.				

Village: Legaing
Sector: Cottage Industry
Activity: Road Station

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Holding a meeting to form a committee	A committee was formed with 5 members	Nil			
2. Applying for getting a permit (Form 105) for the site & construction permission	Aply to SLRD and Township PDC	Recommendation from land record Dept is received but permit to construct is by verble only from TDPC.	Cannot solved.		
3. Construction of Road Station	Foundation bricks were laid. Necessary materials were collected	Construction was temporarily stopped for 2 times by the TDDC & District PDC during the foundation work. (Now the construction work has been completed)	Confirmed permission for construction could be obtained by presenting relevant documents to Township PDC, District PDC and Division PDC through Magwe Division Co-op Dept & MAS.	To get construction permit, presenting documents to authorities concerned should be done through proper channel in advance.	
4. Construction of toilet and bathroom place	Toilet and bathroom place were completely constructed according to the original drawing.	The authorities concerned instructed to re-construct the toilet by the reason of close to the Holly spirit house.	The toilette was rebuilt at the new place, which is about 15 feet away from original site. A water storage tank was built for common bathing at the original	Belief of other villagers should be respected and considered by the working committee.	
5. Preparation to start business.	Applied for electric meter box. Applied permission to construct an approach road from Municipal Dept and Road Construction Dept. Arrangement for making fencing around Paddy Dryer and RS toilette place. Invite interested vendors to enter into tendering for Road station. Arrange Tender for Food Center.				

Village: Legaing
Sector: Cottag Industry
Activity: Fruit Preservation and Fruit Juice

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
1. Training on fruit preservatives and fruit juice	28 trainees	More people request to conduct same training.	Arrangement has been made to conduct training course by the first generation beneficiaries.	Technology of fruit preservation and fruit juice/ jam should be widely disseminated among the villagers	
2. Production of fruit juice and jam	- 2 trainees (with their own brands) Produce their products packed in improved boxes - 4 trainees Produce their products packed in plastic bags.	difficult to get required preservatives difficult to access improved plastic boxes in near by towns. Nil	Assistant by Trainers from Cottage (lower Myanmar) Golden Plain suggest for attractive packing & taking care of purchasing & send	Still need assistant from outside. Packaging is important for market penetration.	A representative will go and buy necessary things from MDY/ YGN
3. Outcome	People from near by villages came and enquire for the repetition of the training. People have strong desire to get the technology as a mean to generate household income. (15) from Kan Swe, (5) from Le Hla Kone, (12) from Ywa Thit Kone				

Village: Khaungkawe
Sector: Cottag Industry
Activity: Tinsmith, Guitar key, Weaving

Activities	Indicator	Problem	How we have solved ?	Lessons out of solving the problem	If it has not solved yet, how are we going to solve in future
Tinsmith					
1. Group Formation	4 group Leaders were selected with 68 members	Nil			
2. Choosing the site for building workshop	The land belongs to former villageCo-op society. The building is completed.	Permission to clear old building for the construction of village workshop.	Negotiations among the village and Coop department.	Negotiations are needed for proper understanding.	
3. Receiving machines and negotiation for fixing machines	Machines were fixed systematically	Nil			
4. Test run of machines	Training by the technician at the workshop place.	We are not skilful in handling (operating) the machines. The increased price of raw material make delay to start operation.	To conduct next training to become more skillful. to collect capital money from each group leaders, to start	Production by using machines need time to become skillful operators. Production by machines need more investment for producers.	
Guitar key					
1. Group Formation	30 members and 4 sub group leaders.	Nil			
2. Purchasing and receiving machine	7 motorized machines already installed in	Nil			
3. Trainings on electro nickle-plating and plastic moulding	1 trainer, 1 helper and 15 trainees	Nil			
4. Production by machines supported by project	Electro nickle plating business is already started. Guitar Keys production is expect to start in 2nd week of Feb'08.	Difficul to start due to capital requirement, as the product is new to penetrate market share.	Take time to sell out old products and collect capital.	Introducing new technology need time to penetrate market and high capital requirement.	
Weaving					
1. Group Formation	5 sub group leaders and 85 members	It was difficult to organize members	explained on project activities to everybody	General assembly to explain project activities should be made in	
2. Providing raw material	14 owners 250 lb (wool)- 5lb/ loom for 50 looms	It was not enough for all loom	1st beneficiary(5 lb/loom) has to transfer 2lb, after every 2 weeks to next beneficiary.	Raw material transfer program is effective for owners.	
3. Outcome	People from neighbouring villages (especially, Tinsmith & Weaving) are much interested in project activities and operation plans. Weaving- (3) from Ku Toe Seik village, (1) from Thin Ban Village/ Tinsmith- (2) from Ku Toe Seik Village/ Guitar Key- (7) from Ku Toe Seik ,(1) from thin Ban				

2.2 Presentation, Clarification and Suggestions

Presentation on review of the activities were made by the village representatives and discussions, clarifications and suggestions were shared within the participants. Following are the proceedings.

2.2.1 Agriculture sector

(1) Raised bed cultivation

(Khaunkawe, Ma Gyi Sauk- 30 HHs)

Presenters: U Myo Tint (Khaungkawe)

Presentation: The presenter mentioned that the cabbage and tomato field are not successful due to heavy rain, and pest destruction. The onion seeds provided by the project resulted with very good germination compare to seeds available in their local area market. However, for onion cultivation, because of labor intensive work nature, the farmers have to borrow money from outside to settle labor charges. They are in debt but they expect high income through onion cultivation. Further more, they will have to learn a lot about pest and diseases control for successful crop cultivation.

Discussions: The farmers should regard borrowed money as cash investment for future profit. They should not mention this as debt.

Raised bed cultivation is effective for water management and weed control, which promote crop yield. Pest infection is very much related with weather condition. But local varieties are more resistant to pest and diseases compare to hybrid varieties, however, appropriate pest and disease control methods are important for high yield result.

Suggestion: Raised bed cultivation activity should start after the rainy season, due to erratic weather condition. The training also should provided with full course, i.e inclusive of pest and disease control and all necessary procedure up to harvesting stage. Provision of seed variety should according to the local area market demand.

(2) Improved seeding practice/ improved seed regeneration

(Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk- 118 HHs)

Presenters: U Kyaw Sun (Magyi) and U Aye Ko (Ma Gyi Sauk)

Presentation: In Magyi village, the number of beneficiaries increased from original 10 to last 98 numbers. All 98 farmers shared 100 baskets of chickpea seed and 50 bags of fertilizer provided by the project.

Concerning seeder, they found out weak points, especially due to clayey soil condition. However, by using seeder, they had benefited by saving seed rate, easier for weed control and appropriate plant population.

In Ma Gyi Sauk, 20 beneficiaries grow 40 basket of ICCV-2 and ICCV-7 chickpea seeds provided by the project. But, due to scarce rainfall after growing, some of the chickpea fields are not having good germination. They notice that if they can chance to irrigate within 20-25 days after germination, the plant performance would be much better.

Discussion: As the farmers realize the advantages of using seeder, especially reduction of seed rate, easy weed control, this system should be widely expanded among the farmers.

Suggestions: In the future the seeder should be modified in order to be convenient to the soil type. Also, the farmers in Magyi village can try to improve their clayey soil, by using EM Bokashi compost.

(3) EM Bokashi compost making

(Khaungkawe, Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan, Legaing- 152 HHs)

Presenter: U Aye Ko (Ma Gyi Sauk)

Presentation: The farmers had faced 2 main problems in this activity. (1) scarce of raw material supply due to post harvest time, and (2) difficult to access EM in local area, for future utilization. All 4 villages beneficiaries had completely decayed of their compost and already used in Raised bed, winter crops etc. However, some beneficiaries in Mingan village, had not yet decayed, probably because lack of water. Farmers learnt that EM is useful not only for agriculture, but useful for livestock breeding also. One farmer in Legaing had plan to produce Super Bokashi Compost, in commercial scale since they have abundant paddy straw, rice bran, also easy available of EM concentrate from Pwintbyu Township MAS office.

Discussion: MAS had arranged to provide EM concentrate through the township offices, so that the farmers can be more easily available in the future. Also it is advised to put more effort to use more compost to improve soil condition, especially in the CDZ. In the long term the advantages of compost is far more than chemical fertilizers, which prices are very much higher.

Suggestion: In the future project component, application of IMO (Indigenous Micro Organism) should also be included , so that farmers can effectively make compost by their own resources.

(4) Mushroom Cultivation

(Ar La Ka Pa, Legaing- 37 HHs)

Presenter: U Zaw Zaw (Legaing) and U Kyaw Hlaing (Ar La Ka Pa)

Presentation: Although this activity targeted to landless households, small farmers participated in Ar La Ka Pa and they don't show much interest due to many reasons. They have more interest in field crop production. Out of 4 methods learnt, old paper cardboard and cow dung mixed cultivation method resulted high yield.

Quite contrary in Legaing, the activity's success story is widely spread and 2 beneficiaries became commercial scale producers and many small scale producers. 2 became middlemen to reach market at Minbu and Magway and near by area. The technology is extended to near by townships.

Discussion: It is very important to select the right beneficiaries according to the project's real objective, to get the better results. Infect, this kind of component is very beneficial for the landless poor stratum of CDZ.

In Khaungkawe village, though mushroom cultivation component was not included in the pilot activity, some people had started to grow mushroom by the technical assistant from golden plain, as they are very much interest in this activity for household income improvement. The most important is to follow the exact procedures , according to the conditions, so as to harvest good yield.

Suggestions: This activity should be extended to many CDZ villages for extra income source of poor landless households.

2.2.2 Livestock sector

(1) Shoats Raising

(Khaungkawe, Magyi, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan- 90 HHs)

Presenters: U Aung Naing (Magyi village)

Presentation: The model housing provided by the project is very costly that the farmers could not follow. But they managed to modified by themselves ,in their affordable budget. Some farmers managed to build collective housing in Ma Gyi Sauk, which can not only save money but also solve problem for Ram requirement, by collective grazing practice.

Ma Gyi Sauk farmers are facing difficult to find pure breed of sheep in local area. Furthermore, they found out that performance of goat raising is far more better than sheep raising. Hence, the sheep farmers decided to change their sheep with goats for future raising.

The villagers concerned much about pasture and grazing ground requirement, upon increasing numbers of raised livestock. Also, the important problem for livestock farmers is the difficulty to get assistant for diseases and illness of their raised livestock.

Some farmers in Ar La Ka Pa requested training on nutrition and feeds formulation for dairy cows.

Discussion: It is important to upgrade the breed gradually, and also to develop pasture for long term requirement. Further more, since the project provided training concerning housing, husbandry, health care, feeding, nutrition, etc the farmers should follow these valuable techniques and methods for livelihood improvement.

Suggestion: It is better to add courses on indigenous medicine for livestock farmers for emergency treatments and also for nutritional requirement for higher production.

To extend training course especially for dairy cattle, since there is a wide range of dairy cattle breeding in CDZ.

Shoat farmers should keep income improvement by selling shoat manure for agricultural use.

(2) Pig Raising

(Legaing- 15 HHs)

Presenter: U Than Ko (Legaing)

Presentation : Despite the trainings provided by the project, some beneficiaries are weak to follow the instructions and faced with mortality of piglets in early stage.

Discussions: Breeder farming is more profitable than fattener.

Suggestions: As the target area is a paddy area, paddy by products are abundant and both pig raising methods are profitable and this activity should be extended.

(3) Urea Molasses Block Making

(Khaungkawe, Magyi, Ar La Ka Pa, Ma Gyi Sauk, Mingan- 150 HHs)

Presenter: U Maung Linn (Mingan)

Presentation: Many shoat farmers found out, their shoats do not prefer the UMBs. It is probably because of monsoon and winter seasons, where grazing ground have abundant of fresh green leaves. We had learned the effectiveness of proper usage of UMBs, thanks to the study tour to an intensive shoat farm. We got the knowledge that the UMBs will be much helpful in summer times, when grazing grounds are dried.

Discussion : Legaing do not have this activity. Some Legaing dairy farmers wish to get this kind of training.

Using salt to encourage licking UMB by the goats is not a necessary. Salt is already included in the ingredients.

Suggestion : The same training should be done on summer time to know the real out come. The shoats should be trained to get accustomed with UMBs.

(4) Sorghum Intercropped with Rice Bean Cultivation for fodder

(Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan, Legaing- 30 HHs)

Presenter: U Than Zaw Myint (Ar La Ka Pa village)

Presentation: Farmers, also the observers realize the advantages of this practice, especially soil improvement. The major problem in this activity is serious rat destruction in Mingan and sparrows in Legaing on Japanese hybrid variety. Local variety is much resistant to pests, obviously.

Discussion: Farmers should use rodent preventives to control rats. The activity is effective for both fodder and soil improvement. However, the farmers have less interest to continue, because their interest is more on growing cash crops.

Suggestions: As the fodder shortage is a problem for CDZ livestock farmers, JICA should look for another alternative to solve fodder problem.

2.2.3 Cottage Industry Sector

(1) Tin smith strengthening, Guitar Key Strengthening, Weaving Improvement

(Khaungkawe village- 44 HHs)

Presenter: U Tin Hlaing, U Win Tin. Daw Ma Cho (Khaungkawe village)

Presentations: Concerning tinsmith production, producers need some more time to become skillful to handle the machines and equipments provided by the project. For the time being, tinsmith production in Khaungkawe is having low marginal profit due to low quality and increased price of raw tin sheets.

However, the producers have high expectation to get more profit by selling improved quality products, manufactured by the machines, provided by the project. To solve the problem for raw material purchase, we already agreed upon group production, by collecting partial investment from interested producers. We do hope we can overcome the difficulties.

Concerning Guitar key production, we are obliged to sell out our old style products stock, before starting the production of improved quality products. Also, we need to invest for raw material by this money. For long time, we have been getting low profit margin, because our products can not compare quality of China imported ones. Now we see our bright future thanks to JICA's support.

Weaving producers were obliged to buy raw material wools by credit term from the middle men, because we are not afford to invest much. Raw material support by JICA project help us to become smooth business and we can raise up the labor charges to some extent. The project support 250 lb of wool, this can cover only for 50 number of loom. We have 90 number hand looms in the village.

Discussion : The training provided by the project can be beneficial for both Tinsmith and Guitar Key groups to upgrade the quality. However, we have to seriously consider for the market demand according to the current living style of the households who prefer more to the plastic wares which are lighter and easier to use than tin wares.

The presenter explained that their tinsmith products, especially water buckets have high demand by the rural households, mine industries (gold quarry), foresters etc, who prefer the durable products than plastic wares.

Suggestion: The budget on raw material support for weaving producers is limited by training component in this project period. But, since this activity is quite supportive for both producers and laborers, the project should consider for full support to all producers, to become more efficient.

(2) Sewing, Knitting, Weaving promotion

(Ma Gyi Sauk village- 150 HHs)

Presenter: Ma Shan, Ma Yin Yin Aye, Daw Kyin Win (Ma Gyi Sauk village)

Presentation: Concerning sewing group, having embroidery training, we had 16 out of 30 members are trained by manual embroidery machines. We are still practicing to become more skillful, after the training. We hope to get wider market than present situation, by using the machines and technology provided by the project. Our group has put much effort for this expectations to come true.

Knitting group leaders who attended training program in Pyin Oo Lwin, had now transfer technology within the group members. However, they are quite confuse whether to transfer technology to the members in first priority or to work for income generation be the first priority, because they have to pay back charges to main committee.

Weaving machines are under installation and not start working yet. However, they think they need a mechanic for regular maintenance.

Discussion: These project activities are very much in line with the local area development through women participation. However, since the groups haven't started the business yet, it is earlier to give comments.

Suggestions: Since the project main object is to support with improved technology to have better income of the production groups, both income generation and technology transfer is considered important. Priority should give accordingly.

For weaving group, the trainees attended at Sounder Weaving School had got certain knowledge on repairs and maintenance of the machine, as well as doing business in commercial scale. But for detail and emergency assistant, the group can rely on Monywa weaving school, which is nearer to the village.

(3) Sandstone ware improvement

(Mingan- all HHs)

Presenter : U Myat Soe (Mingan village)

Presentation: The tools for sand stone production , especially are of low quality. The trollogy is also weak in loading capacity and frame structure. Now the hammers are modified by Golden Plain and easier to use than before. Golden Plain bear the cost for modification. The village group is in debt by the cost for trollogy transportation expenses and other repair charges. Trollogy is now under repairs to upgrade under the supervision of GP.

Although low quality, the hammers are supportive to the poor producers who are not afford to buy it. The trollogy is also supportive for transportation of sandstone products and other purpose.

Discussion: Instead of complaining too much, villagers should put more effort to improve the present situation, how to efficiently utilize the machineries supported by the project.

Suggestion: The village should focus to upgrade their products according to the market trend. Project can consider to provide small machines and equipments to improve the sandstone ware.

(4) Road Station

(Legaing- all HHs)

Presenter: U Sein Tun Aung (Legaing)

Presentation: The construction of the Road Station is successfully completed, despite some inconveniences in raw material procurement and postponements during the construction period by the local authorities. The management committee had selected 8 vendors by tender basis in monthly rental charges of 5000 kyat per month. For the food center, we still have to organize tender procedure for beneficiary selection. The floor price will be of 40000 kyat, the same amount of the former half area. For making locker desks for the 8 vendors side, we took assistant from Golden plain for investment. For the construction of approach road, we already applied for permission to Road construction department and township municipal committee. The vendors in the Road Station consist of crispy snack seller, fruit privatives seller (beneficiary of the JICA project), fabrics, fruits, daily household provisions, etc.

Discussion: It is important that the fruit preservatives are free from harmful chemical. Responsible person from cottage industry department explained about the standard of training provided and recommendations upon using chemicals ,which is not hazardous for health.

Suggestion : Crispy snack production is a famous product of Legaing, so considerations to upgrade the packaging is also important.

It is important to form proper committees for management in the villages, before hand over the buildings, machineries and equipments by the project.

2.2.4 Livelihood Improvement Sector

(1) Electricity supply

(Mingan- all 126 HHs)

Presenter: U Win Aung (Mingan)

Presentation: During the implementation of this activity villagers put their volunteer service in collection and erecting wood poles. Now, the villagers enjoy electricity supply 3 hours per night (6-9 pm) . The charge is 50 Kyat per night for every fluorescent light, TV or VCD player. However, fuel consumption is relatively high which cause low income from electricity generation.

By this electricity distribution we have much advantages: sandstone workers can continue work in night time, children can study more, the people have less risk from harmful animal (snake & others) walking in night time and less chance of fire out break.

Discussion: Cost and return ratio should always be checked and control by the management committee. The rate is reasonable and quite cheap compare to prevailing prices. Should consider for repair and maintenance charges in the long term.

Suggestion : Regular collection of electricity charges , and also, book keeping, cash control are important. The electricity charges rate should not be fixed for long term. It should be flexible according to the fuel price. Since the fuel prices are increasing gradually, the project should consider more for Biogas power supply.

SESSION 3 PROJECT EVALUATION BY 5 ASPECT

The evaluation and appraisal of the pilot activities were conducted from the view points of **Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Relevance and Sustainability** and the participants voted for marking in a range from 1 as the lowest to 5 as the highest.

3.1 Agriculture Sector

Table 3.1 summarizes the 5- aspects evaluation results of Agriculture components. There is a tendency for the villagers to give higher marks than government officers in general. There is a bit lower marks in Effectiveness, Relevance and Sustainability in Raised bed cultivation component, rated by the government officers. Also lower marks in Effectiveness, Relevance and Sustainability in Mushroom cultivation rated by the government officers.

Table 3.1 5-aspect evaluation results of Agriculture components

Sector	Component	Participants	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Relevance	Sustainability
Agriculture	Raised-bed Cultivation (Khaungkawe, Magyisauk)	Villagers	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.0
		TS Officers	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4
		Dist, Div, HQs	4.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3
	Improved seeding practice with seeder/ (Magyi) Chickpea seed regeneration / (Magyisauk)	Villagers	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0
		TS Officers	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.6	3.9
		Dist, Div, HQs	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Bokahsi compost making/ (Mingan, Magyi, Khaungkawe, Magyisauk, Legaing)	Villagers	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9
		TS Officers	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7
		Dist, Div, HQs	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0
	Mushroom cultivation (Arlakapa, Legaing)	Villagers	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
		TS Officers	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.3
		Dist, Div, HQs	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8

3.2 Livestock Sector

Table 3.2 summarizes the 5- aspects evaluation results of livestock components. First two components were given higher marks. Urea molasses block making and sorghum with rice bean cultivation were given lower marks.

Table 3.2 5-aspect evaluation result of Livestock components

Sector	Component	Participant	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Relevance	Sustainability
Livestock	Goat and sheep raising/ (Magyi, Khaungkawe, Magyisauk)	Villagers	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
		TS Officers	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
		Dist, Div, HQs	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3
	Pig raising/ (Legaing)	Villagers	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
		TS Officers	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.0
		Dist, Div, HQs	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6
	Urea molasses block making/ (Mingan, Magyi, Khaungkawe, Arlakapa, Magyisauk)	Villagers	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6
		TS Officers	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
		Dist, Div, HQs	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.5
	Sorghum intercropped with rice bean cultivation for Fodder/ (Mingan, Arlakapa, Legaing)	Villagers	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
		TS Officers	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
		Dist, Div, HQs	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1

3.3 Cottage Sector

Evaluation for cottage sector was not done by each component. It was done as village cottage industry. Table 3.3 shows that the cottage sector components were given relatively higher marks, though in some parts, there are a bit lower marks. In Magyi Sauk village, government officers were concerned with motorized weaving machines, which need fuel as well as technician for emergency repairs and maintenance. In Mingan village, the trolley was a issue, which concern high repairs and maintenance costs, which can sweep away the profit.

Table 3.3 5-aspect evaluation result of cottage components

Sector	Component	Participant	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Relevance	Sustainability
Cottage Industry	Tinsmith strengthening, weaving improvement, guitar-key strengthening/ (Khaungkawe)	Villagers	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
		TS Officers	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
		Dist, Div, HQs	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0
	Sewing (Embroidery), Weaving (Motorized), Knitting promotion (Magyisauk)	Villagers	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.8
		TS Officers	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.7
		Dist, Div, HQs	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1
	Sandstone ware production improvement/ (Mingan)	Villagers	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9
		TS Officers	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9
		Dist, Div, HQs	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6
	Road station/ (Legaing)	Villagers	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
		TS Officers	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
		Dist, Div, HQs	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3

3.4 Livelihood Improvement Sector

Table 3.4 shows the evaluation result of livelihood improve sector. Only electricity supply in Mingan was evaluated in this sector.

Table 3.4 5-aspect evaluation result of livelihood Improvement components

Sector	Component	Participant	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Relevance	Sustainability
Livelihood	Electricity supply/ (Mingan)	Villagers	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0
		TS Officers	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0
		Dist, Div, HQs	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.8

SESSION 4 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE TREE

Prioritization results for the development strategy are shown in Figure 4.1. Priority ranking by government HQ, divisions, district level officers, priority ranking by township level officers and priority ranking by village representatives are placed in each column. The higher the statement is placed, the higher the priority is given in each of the development approach.

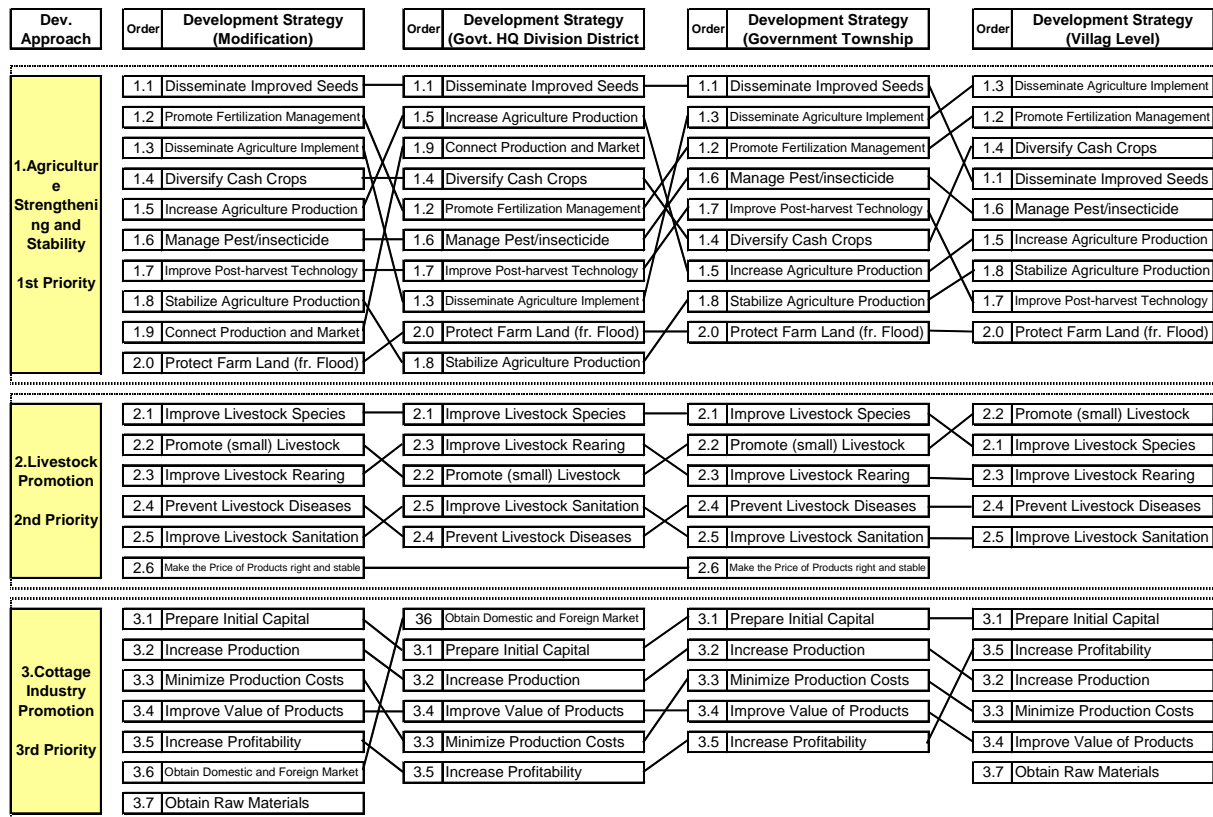


Figure 4.1 Prioritization of the Strategies, Areas to focus, by different participant groups

SESSION 5 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

At the end of the workshop, a simple questionnaire was administered to the village participants, TS officers plus TS PDC participants and also District, Division, H.Q level participants. The questionnaires are as follow;

1. How do you think/ feel were good for this workshop or by participating this workshop?
2. What do you think/ feel were weak areas for this workshop, which area need improvement?
3. What did you learn from this workshop?
4. What things did you found interesting in this workshop?

The respondents were 23 participants for the villagers and 30 participants for the government officers (mainly TS officers and Dist; officers). Following four tables summarize the results for the above inquires:

Table 5.1 Answers for the good things

(no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (23 respondents)	Government officers (30 respondents)
(2) Have an opportunity to know the real conditions of implementing the activities	(10) Have an opportunity to know the real conditions of implementing the activities
(5) Exchanged our experiences, views and thoughts each other	(2) Exchanged our experiences, views and thoughts each other
(7) All participants had equal opportunity discuss freely and frankly between the Government officers (technicians) and villagers	(12) Had opportunities to discuss frankly.
(5) Gained good and effective results and ideas through mass discussion	(9) Gained good and effective results and ideas through mass
	(4) Arrangements of the workshop are systematic and effective.
	(2) Providing necessary assistance to be able to attend the workshop.
	(1) Evaluation on the project can be done
	(2) Having a person (a facilitator) lead the discussion

Table 5.2 Answers for the areas to improve

(no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (23 respondents)	Government officers (30 respondents)
(1) In some cases, it is too early to do evaluation	(1) Some discussion took a longer time than others (having no limited time)
(1) Some facilities are necessary (microphone, electricity, photo, power point, etc.,)	(4) In some cases, it is too early to do evaluation
(1) Weakness in invitation of villagers (more villagers should be invited to the workshop)	(2) Some facilities are necessary (microphone, electricity, photo, power point, etc.,)
(9) Some villagers cannot present and discuss very well due to their incomplete understanding	(9) Some villagers cannot present and discuss very well due to their incomplete understanding
(1) Discussion period is too short	(1) There are some participants who remain abstention in evaluation
	(1) Discussion about the matters irrelevant with the topic
	(1) Workshop days coincide with Office Day and Pay Day
	(1) Workshop should be attend by those who are really interested in the discussion

Table 5.3 Answers for what learned from workshop (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (23 respondents)	Government officers (30 respondents)
(1) Although JICA's great help, in some activities there were no effective implementations	(3) Although JICA's great help, in some activities there were no effective implementations
(1) To provide the things that the villages really need	(6) To provide the things that the villages really need
(6) We can achieve success by discussing and negotiating collectively	(9) We can achieve success by discussing and negotiating collectively
(1) Prioritization of Objective Tree	(1) Prioritization of Objective Tree
(1) Instead of trying to achieve more and more success in the activities already helped by JICA, some villagers are asking for some more contributions from JICA	(1) The Government technician are to advise and co-operate in connection with the activities to be implemented
(1) It is necessary to form a united and exactly-right group to implement the respective activity	(1) We can decide what things should be done and what things should not be done
(1) Concerted effort should be made for sustainability	(2) For the villagers, thorough preparations should be made
(1) We appreciate to learn the Situation Analysis on Study Area	(1) We find that the JICA's discussion are open-hearted
(2) Evaluate the project activities with 5 aspects	(1) Evaluate the project activities with 5 aspects
(2) We gain much knowledge for upgrading the livelihood through multi-sector discussions	(3) We gain lessons and knowledge by sharing our experiences
(1) We should carry out the activity after studying it from all angles	(1) JICA Project is weak in co-operation with respective departmental personnel
(3) We gain lessons and knowledge by sharing our experiences	(1) We should unitedly try to bring about development and progress in our villages by making use of our products.
	(1) We can share our experience gained through JICA's Project to other person who are interested in the activities

Table 5.4 Answers for interested things in this workshop (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (23 respondents)	Government officers (30 respondents)
(4) Livestock breeding activity is very effective	(1) The discussion about tinsmith and Guitar-key whose products can compete with the products of China
(1) All activities are interesting	(1) Unexpected happenings or occurrences in Mangan village were heard and learnt
(2) Frankly discussion and negotiation for problems we have faced	(9) Livestock breeding activity is very effective.
(3) Activities of Cottage Industry are interesting	(1) Collectively finding out the way for sustainability is heartening
(3) Agriculture activities	(2) All activities are interesting
(5) Evaluation with 5 aspects	(5) Frankly discussion and negotiation for problems we have faced
(1) Ranking of Prioritization	(1) Giving suggestion and advice
(1) Situation analysis on Study Area	(6) Activities of Cottage Industry are interesting
(2) Getting good ideas and experience shared from participants	(2) Getting good ideas and experience shared from participants

(1) Arrangement for electricity	(1) Ranking of Prioritization
	(5) Evaluation with 5 aspects
	(10) Agricultural activities
	(1) Arrangement for Electricity
	(2) Upgrading the Livelihood

ATTACHEMENT

PATICIPANT LIST

Attendance list of Government Staffs

Sr	Name	Title	Department	Division/ District/ Township	Division
1	U Hla Myint Aung (Act:)	Division Manager	MAS	Mandalay	Mandalay
2	Dr. Sat Shwin	Division Officer	LBVD	Mandalay	Mandalay
3	U Aung Phyu	Division Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Mandalay	Mandalay
4	U Htay Lwin	Director	Cot: Ind: Dept:	Mandalay	UpperMyanmar
5	U Aye Myint	District Manager	MAS	Kyauk Se	Mandalay
6	U Aung Win	District Officer	LBVD	Kyauk Se	Mandalay
7	Daw Kyi (Act:)	District Manager	MAS	Myin Gyan	Mandalay
8	Daw Mu Mu Win	District Officer	LBVD	Myin Gyan	Mandalay
9	U Khin Maung Nyunt	Township Manager	MAS	Ta da Oo	Mandalay
10	U Than Htun	Township Officer	LBVD	Ta da Oo	Mandalay
11	U Nyunt Shwe (Act:)	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Ta da Oo	Mandalay
12	U Kyaw Saung	Township Manager	MAS	Ngan Zun	Mandalay
13	Dr.Thant Zaw Htwe	Township Officer	LBVD	Ngan Zun	Mandalay
14	U Aye Ko	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Ngan Zun	Mandalay
15	Dr.Than Htike	Division Officer	LBVD	Monywa	Sagaing
16	U Wai Lin	Division Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Monywa	Sagaing
17	U Thet Naing Win	Head Master, Weaving School, Monywa.	Cot: Ind: Dept:	Monywa	Sagaing
18	U Aye Swe	District Officer	LBVD	Monywa	Sagaing
19	Daw Khin Phyu Win(Act:)	District Manager	MAS	Monywa	Sagaing
20	U Htein Win	District Officer	LBVD	Sagaing	Sagaing
21	Daw Khin Soe Myint(Act:)	Township Manager	MAS	Myinmu	Sagaing
22	U Maung Maung	Township Officer	LBVD	Myinmu	Sagaing
23	U Win Aung	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Myinmu	Sagaing
24	U Sein Myint	Township Manager	MAS	Ayardaw	Sagaing
25	Dr.Myint Soe	Township Officer	LBVD	Ayardaw	Sagaing
26	Daw Myint Than Htwe	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Ayardaw	Sagaing
27	U Kyaw Tint	Division Manager	MAS	Magway	Magway
28	Dr.Maung Hlaing	Division Officer	LBVD	Magway	Magway
29	U Kyaw Nyein (Act:)	Division Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Magway	Magway
30	U Zaw Hein	District Manager	MAS	Magway	Magway
31	Dr.Yin Yin San	District Officer	LBVD	Magway	Magway
32	U Khin Maung Lay	District Manager	MAS	Minbu	Magway
33	U Kyaw Win	Township Manager	MAS	Pwintbyu	Magway
34	U Saw Lwin	Township Officer	LBVD	Pwintbyu	Magway
35	U Aung Myo Thu	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Pwintbyu	Magway
36	U Nay Htun Than (Act:)	Chairman	TPDC	Chauk	Magway
36	U Khaing Win	Township Manager	MAS	Chauk	Magway
37	Dr.Win Maw	Township Officer	LBVD	Chauk	Magway

Attendance list of villagers

Sr	Name	Title	Department/Sector	Village	Division
1	U Tun Win	Chairman	VPDC	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
2	U Myo Tint	Leader	Agriculture	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
3	U Maung Mauung	Leader	Livestock	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
4	U Tin Hlaing	Leader (tinsmith)	Cottage Industry	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
5	U Win Tin	Leader (Guitar Key)	Cottage Industry	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
6	Daw Ma Cho	Leader (Weaving)	Cottage Industry	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
7	U Mya Maung	Representative	Non farmer	Khaungkawe	Mandalay
8	U Aung Naing	Chairman	VPDC	Magyi	Mandalay
9	U Tin Kha	Leader	Agriculture	Magyi	Mandalay
10	U Kyaw Sann	Leader	Livestock	Magyi	Mandalay
11	U Myint Yee	Leader	Cottage Industry	Magyi	Mandalay
12	U Maung Maung	Chairman	VPDC	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
13	U Kyaw Hlaing	Leader	Agriculture	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
14	U Tin Swe	Leader	Livestock	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
15	U Myint Saung	Leader	Cottage Industry	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
16	U Than Zaw Myint	Representative	Non farmer	Ar La Ka Pa	Sagaing
17	U Win Lwin	Chairman	VPDC	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
18	U Aye Ko	Leader	Agriculture	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
19	U Poe Htoo	Leader	Livestock	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
20	Daw Kyin Win	Leader (Weaving)	Cottage Industry	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
21	Daw Yin Yin Aye	Leader (Knitting)	Cottage Industry	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
22	Daw Shan	Leader (Sewing)	Cottage Industry	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
23	U aung Maung	Representative	Non farmer	Ma Gyi Sauk	Sagaing
24	U Thet Cho Win	Chairman	VPDC	Mingan	Magway
25	U Min Aung	Leader	Agriculture	Mingan	Magway
26	U Maung Linn	Leader	Livestock	Mingan	Magway
27	U Myat Soe	Leader (Co-op)	Cottage Industry	Mingan	Magway
28	U Win Thaung	Representative	Non farmer	Mingan	Magway
29	U Zaw Zaw	Chairman	VPDC	Legaing	Magway
30	U Tin Maung Than	Leader	Agriculture	Legaing	Magway
31	U Than Ko	Leader	Livestock	Legaing	Magway
32	Daw Tin Tin Mu	Rep: (Fruit & juice)	Cottage Industry	Legaing	Magway
33	U Ba Than	Representative	Non farmer	Legaing	Magway

Attendance list of Staff from Headquarter

Sr.	Name	Title	Department
1	U Kyaw Lwin	Assistant Director	DAP, MOAI
2	Daw Jenny Lu	Assistant Manager	MAS, MOAI
3	Daw Khin Tint	Assistant Manager	MAS, MOAI
4	Daw Htay Htay	Staff Officer	DAP, MOAI
5	Daw Khin Khin	Chair person	Thiri May, Women Development Co-op
6	Daw Khin Myat Myat Thu	Managing Director	Thiri May, Women Development Co-op
7	Daw Cho Cho Tun	Counterpart (Cooperative)	Dept of Co-op. MOC
8	Dr. Yan Naing Swe	Counterpart (Livestock)	LBVD, MLF
9	U Htin Aung Shein	Counterpart (Agriculture)	MAS, MOAI
10	Daw Nyein Aye	Counterpart (Cottage industry)	Cottage Industry Dept, Upper Myanmar Division, MOC
11	Dr. Sun Tun Oo	General Secretary	Union of Myanmar Livestock Federation (Mandalay Division)
12	Dr. Tin Win OO	Consultant (Vet Surgeon)	Sein Tet Lu- Animal Feed Mill



Study Tour to Intensive Goat Farm



Prioritization of development objective s



Hand raising voting for evaluation



Presentation & discussion on Sandstone production



Discussion for Shoats raising



Presentation on Road station, Fruit processing

PHOTOS

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES**

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY
REDUCTION PROGRAMME
IN THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF THE
UNION OF MYANMAR**

**Proceedings of 1st Kick-off Workshop for
the Pilot Project Implementation (Stage -2)**

(16.6.08 and 17.6.08)

**SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN
Golden Plain Agricultural Products Co-op Ltd**

Table of Contents

PREFACE	1
1. Rationale.....	1
2. Objectives, schedule, Norms of WS.....	1
3. Participants	1
4. Methodology.....	1
SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY.....	1-1
1.1 Opening by the Chairman.....	1-1
1.2 Welcome speech by National Project Director	1-1
1.3 Introduction by the JICA Team Leader	1-1
1.4 Introduction by Golden Plain	1-1
SESSION 2 REVIEW OF 2007/08 PILOT PROJECT ACTIVITIES	2-1
2.1 Brief review of the study by team leader	2-1
2.2 Brief review of the pilot project activities (2007-08) by NPD	2-1
2.3 Explanation of planned pilot project activities for 2008-09 in selected townships	2-4
2.4 Discussion and confirmation of townships.....	2-7
SESSION 3 SITE SELECTION OF PILOT PROJECT (STAGE-2).....	3-1
3.1 Selection Criteria for villages by Pilot Project	3-1
3.2 Base data of the selected villages	3-1
3.4 Clarification, Questions and Answers	3-1
SESSION 4 COMMENTS BY THE PARTICIPANTS UPON 1ST DAY WORK SHOP.....	4
ATTACHMENT	
Annex-1 Selection criteria of the villages	
Annex-2 Format for base data of the villages	
Annex-3 List of participants	
PHOTOS	

PREFACE

1. Rationale

As part of the Study, the JICA Team had carried out some community-based pilot projects in 2007/08 in collaboration with relevant government ministries such as MAS, LBVD, Cottage Industry, etc. Those community-based pilot projects were once evaluated in February 2008 at Mandalay by inviting not only beneficiaries but also all the concerned officers.

Given lessons from the pilot project implementation in 2007/08, we are now heading to the 2nd stage of the pilot project implementation. The 2nd stage of the pilot projects have already been designed inclusive of new components taking into suggestions given by the Steering Committee and also JICA Headquarters.

Here, there is a need for the relevant officers to know the component, overall schedule, modus operandi, implementation mechanism, etc. for the pilot project in this year 2008/09. As well, locations (villages) in which pilot project will be implemented shall be discussed and agreed, hence this KICK-OFF WORKSHOP.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the two-day kick-off workshop are:

1. To know the contents of the pilot projects to be carried out in 2008/09,
2. To know the overall schedule and modus operandi of the pilot project implementation,
3. To agree the locations (townships) where pilot projects are to be implemented (specific villages by pilot project will be decided after consultation with the concerned villagers).
4. To agree way-forward toward the 2nd kick-off workshop.

3. Participants

Division Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives)

District Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives)

TS Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives, PDC)

4. Methodology

The methodology for the workshop is of class-room type lecturing, open forum discussions, brainstorming, etc., which are all based on participatory approach.

Time Table for the 1st Kick-off Workshop

Date/Time	Activities	Person in Charge
DAY 1		
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	GP
9:00 – 10:00	Opening Speech	The Chairman, Upper Myanmar Div. Officer, Dept of Cottage Industries.
	Welcome Speech	NPD
	Self Introduction	Participants
	Introduction of JICA Team	JICA TL
	Introduction of Golden Plain (sub-consultant)	GP
	Announcement of WS Objectives, Schedule, Norms	NPD
10:00 – 10:20	Tea Break	
10:20 – 12:00	Brief Review of the Study, and Pilot Projects in 2007/08 Questions & Answers	JICA TL, NPD
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 14:40	Presentation of the Pilot Projects in 2008/09	NPD
14:40 – 15:00	Tea Break	
15:00 – 16:30	Discussion & Agreement for Township by Project	NPD
DAY 2	TS Officers Only to Attend	
9:00 – 11:00	Selection Criteria for Villages by Pilot Project Selection Criteria for Project (W/S)	NPD Facilitator
11:00 – 11:15	Tea Break	
11:15 – 11:30	Forms to be Required for the Villages	NPD
11:30 – 12:00	Clarification, Questions and Answers	NPD, JICA
12:00 -	Way-forward, and Closing	

SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY

1.1 Opening by the Chairman

U Htay Lwin, Chairperson of the Workshop express his special thanks to JICA Study Team, for inviting him to chair this important occasion. He urged that all personnel from relevant counter part ministries, in this meeting are obliged to concentrate in planning of this year pilot components, taken into considerations, last year projects' lessons and learnt. He stated that, in this year's pilot components, the program for capacity building for the staffs/ extension workers of counter part ministries is included, which is of much helpful for the sustainable development of the Central Dry Zone. He pointed out that the outcome of this workshop will be of great assistance to proceed for the pilot project activities to be in more efficient manner. He stated that the project activities are more or less related with the integrated nature which in fact having integration on development of agriculture, livestock, cottage industries and livelihood. In conclusion, he urged all participants to actively participate in the project activities for the sake of the development of rural areas particularly those living in the central dry zone of Myanmar.

1.2 Welcome speech by the National Project Director

U Thura Soe, the National Project Director warmly welcome to the participants, mentioning his special thanks for fully participation, despite of delayed invitation for the Workshop. He mentioned that all present personnel from three counterpart ministries had been working in cooperation since last year, and he urged all participants for freely and openly participate in reviewing last year's activities as well as planning for this year pilot project.

1.3 Introduction by the JICA Team Leader

The team leader welcomed all the participants joining the workshop, and expressed his pleasure to meet again in this year. The Leader explained that the Team together with the government counterpart staffs started this project from two years ago and this year 2008 is the third. The team has developed the Draft Master Development Program for the poverty reduction of the CDZ, which is a highly prioritized project. The team has carried out the project as pilot, beginning from last year and this year is of 2nd stage. This year project components included some introduction of improved varieties and activities to provide necessary trainings to those government officers stationing in the target six (6) townships. He said that all the participants have had learned a lot of lessons through the last year's pilot implementation and in this year program, every body should put more effort to achieve better results by revising last year's experiences and move forward in a better way.

1.4 Introduction by Golden Plain

Dr. Hla Hla Thein, advisor of Golden Plain Cooperative Ltd, warmly welcomed and expressed her special greetings to the participants, to meet again in this year in implementing pilot project activities for the poverty reduction and sustainable agricultural development of Central Dry Zone. She mentioned that members of Golden Plain are engaged in agriculture and livestock field for years, rendering consultancy services mainly for community based development projects, around the states and divisions of Myanmar. She said that GP have been experiencing and learning a series of strength and weaknesses, opportunities and threats while implementing pilot project activities last year, and by revising past lessons, we are willing and eager to step way ahead, in coordination with the all the personnel meeting here , for the fundamental development of the CDZ.

SESSION 2 REVIEW OF 2007/08 PILOT PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Brief review of the study by team leader

In reviewing the Pilot Project activities carried out in 2007/08, the Team Leader has focused on situation analysis of the 3 Dry Zone Divisions share of agricultural production in the Union, namely rice, sesame, green gram and chick pea, crop production, annual consumption, local and export price trend of Rice, Sesame and pulses in relations with neighboring countries. In summary, he pointed out the importance of three priority crops in the Central Dry Zone as-

- (1) Potential to produce rice, but becoming less competitive in international rice market from the price point of view,
 - (2) Oil crops not much competitive in economic term due to cheap palm oil import,
 - (3) Potential to further increase pulses and beans thanks to Indian market and its economic transformation.
- In addition the Team Leader presented the Poverty Profile of the study area, by explaining Poverty Line, based on cost of basic needs method, Ratio of landless people in rural area, Inequitable Income (Gini Index), Deepness of debt and reason, summarizes the poverty profiling as below;

Poverty Lines	In Kyat per Yr	In US\$/Yr (1260 K/\$)	194\$ Poverty Line	64\$ Non Food
Poverty line	244,763	194 (100%)		130 \$ Food
Non-food PL	80,860	64 (33%)		
Food PL	163,903	130 (67%)		

Poverty line per Typical HH=244,763 Kyat x 4.7(adjusted family number)=1.15 million Kyat

Category	Poverty %	Category	Poverty %
Whole sample	44	Farmer HHs	28
Male Headed HHs	43	Non- Farmer HHs	62
Female Headed HHs	51	Farm Labor HHs	70

2.2 Brief review of the pilot project activities (2007-08) by NPD

Pilot project activities carried out in the 2007/08 were reviewed by sector wide components by the National Project Director and are summarized as follows;

Table 2.2.1 Out puts of the Pilot Project Activities in 2007/08

Sector	Component	Major Out
Agriculture	Raised bed cultivation	About 50 farmers from 2 villages learned vegetable cultivation by raised bed & about 20 farmers applied on their field. Onion cultivation in the village has expanded.
	Improved seeding practice (with seeder)	Improved chickpea seed 140 basket & 10 seeders are supplied to 120 farmers.

	“Bokashi” compost making	150 beneficiaries from 5 villages learned to make compost and applying it.
	Cultivation of mushroom	50 beneficiaries from 2 villages learned mushroom cultivation & continue the practice to commercial scale.
	Paddy Dryer	Operation of paddy dryer & improved milling technology is learned by 10 farmers.
Livestock	Goat/sheep raising	Total of 300- goats & 150 sheep are delivered to 90 beneficiaries from 5 villages and about 85 kids are born at the end of January’08.
	Improved feeding system	150 beneficiaries from 5 villages learned improved feeding system, livestock nutrition & disease protection & prevention knowledge.
	Intercropping of sorghum & rice bean	30 beneficiaries from 3 villages learned soil improvement by practicing intercropping with legume.
Cottage	Tinsmith strengthening	. 60 members learned advanced technology, given a set of machines. . They can produce 650 pieces of bottom-part a day.
	Weaving improvement	14 owners participated under raw material revolving program, labors getting increased labor charges.
	Embroidery/Sewing improvement	30 members learned advanced technology of manual embroidery machines, given a set of machines.
	Knitting improvement	. 53 members (5 groups) learned advanced technology of standing pose machine and double-layer machine, given a set of double –layer machine.
	Road station	. One road station where the villagers can sell their product was constructed (food center already opened)
	Fruit preservation training	. 20 members learned fruit processing including juice making. . 7 members started production as business.
	Sandstone production improvement	. Beneficiaries learned skills of sandstone cutting with provided tools. . Beneficiaries started marketing of sandstone given a trolley.
Living Improvement	Drinking water supply	Drinking water pond for human and livestock was constructed in one village.
	Biogas- electricity generation	305 HHs from Khaung Kawe village has benefited by having electricity light 6 hrs a day (2hr/day& 4 hr/night)
	Diesel- electricity generation	126HHs from Mingan village are having diesel power electricity, 3 hrs a night.
	Primary school	A primary school was built in Mingan village.

Table 2.2.2 Outcome of the Pilot Project Activities in 2007/08

Sector	Component	Major Outcome
Agriculture	Raised bed cultivation	Generate income opportunity and increase daily wages (male-1000 K to 1500 K/ female 800 K to 1000 K)
	Improved seeding practice (with seeder)	Reduced seed rate from conventional 24 Pyi/acre to 17 Pyi/are by using seeder.
	“Bokashi” compost making	Not confirmed yet (up to January’08)
	Cultivation of mushroom	Increase HH income about 10%.
	Paddy Dryer	Farm gate price increase from 3500 to 5000K/basket
Livestock	Goat/sheep raising	Reduction of initial capital for L/S raising (housing)
	Improved feeding system	Increased awareness on importance of L/S nutrition, animal health care & disease control.
	Intercropping of sorghum & rice bean	Increased awareness on soil improvement by legumes through nitrogen fixation.
Cottage	Tinsmith strengthening	Revolving Fund establishment.
	Weaving improvement	Revolving Fund establishment.
	Embroidery/Sewing improvement	Revolving Fund establishment.
	Knitting improvement	Revolving Fund establishment.
	Road station	Revolving Fund establishment.
	Fruit preservation training	7 members started production and 2 had been in commercial scale.
	Sandstone production improvement	Not confirmed yet (up to January’08)
Living Improvement	Drinking water supply	Daily drinking water consumption by about 50 HHs & 70-80 goats/ cows.
	Biogas- electricity generation	Students can learn more time at night by electricity light.
	Diesel- electricity generation	HHs can reduce atleast 50 K /day, compare to using candle light.
	Primary school	Encouragement for better education of children due to near locality.

In addition, project evaluation by 5-aspects, which was done during the Final Evaluation Work Shop in January'2008, was presented in brief by the facilitator as mentioned below.

Table2.2.3 5-aspects evaluation of the pilot project activities in 2007/08

Sector	Pilot Project	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Relevance	Sustainability
Agriculture	Raised bed cultivation	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.4
	Seeder, seed regeneration	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.2
	'Bokashi' compost	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.0
	Mushroom cultivation	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.1
	Paddy dryer	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.8
Livestock	Goat raising	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1
	Sheep raising	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.3
	Improved feeding	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.3
	Sorghum with rice bean	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.2
Cottage	Tinsmith strengthening	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7
	Weaving Improvement	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.6
	Embroidery Sewing	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.6
	Knitting Promotion	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.6
	Sandstone ware improvement	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2
Living Improvement	Drinking Water	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3
	Bio gas generation	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0
	Diesel generation	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.0
	Primary school	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.0

2.3 Explanation of planned pilot project implementation in 2008/09

Planned pilot project implementation program is explained by NPD in detailed, and the table below summarizes the plan, rationale of the project components with the Project type and component wide approach.

Table 2.3.1 Planned Pilot Project Implementation in 2008/09

Field	Pilot Project Programme	Rationale	Project Type	Component-wide
Agriculture	A1. Improved paddy cultivation promotion programme	Paddy is the No.1 Priority in Myanmar, here paddy cultivation improvement from agronomical point of view to be tried through TS extension officers.	-	6 TSs
	A2. Organic farming promotion programme(with indigenous microorganism: IMO)	Farmers cannot cope with recent chemical fertilizer's hike, hence low input agriculture to be tried.	-	6 TSs

	A3. Improved seeds regeneration project (with the introduction of seeder)	Prioritized as No.1 by WS participants, since farmers feel seed deterioration. To improve seeding practice, an improved Seeder is also introduced.	2 villages	-
	A4. Pro-poor oriented Mushroom culture promotion project	Tried in 2007/08, giving good results to the landless since the cultivation does not require farmland. Expansion therefore should be tried in 2008.	2 villages	-
	A5. Small-scale irrigation promotion project (shallow well + treadle pump)	A lot of farmers are interested in vegetable cultivation, e.g. onion, in winter season. In this dry season, they need a simple lifting device, such as treadle pump.	2 villages	-
	A6. Crop storage depots promotion project	Suggested by the S.C. Mainly paddy storage is to be tried, e.g. beside paddy drier already constructed in Legaing village in 2007.	2 villages	-
	A7. Minimum tillage promotion project (mixed cropping with <i>desmodium</i>)	Desmodium, a fodder crop, was suggested by the SC, and it can be tried as a part of minimum tillage (soil conservation) farming.	2 villages	-
	A8. New varieties adaptability trial project	Suggested by the SC. To be tried are; sesame, sunflower, maize, Physic nut, drought resistant paddy, etc. as the certified seeds to be provided by DAR.	6 villages (?)	-
Livestock	L1. Pro-poor oriented goat/sheep revolving programme	Tried in 2007/08, giving good results for landless people in rural villages. In 2008, it should be expanded.	-	6 TSs (for 12 villages)
	L2. Pro-poor oriented piggery revolving programme	Tried in 2007/08, giving good preference by landless in paddy cultivation areas. In 2008, it should be expanded.	-	6 TSs (for 4 villages)
	L3. Livestock feeding improvement programme (molasses block, silo, Ipil Ipil, etc)	In line with L1 & L2, the beneficiaries should also learn the improvement of feeding.	-	6 TSs
Small-scale Industries	C1. Community revolving fund establishment project (by using amortization of capital invest')	According to the beneficiaries' request, machineries & equipment for cottage industry promotion to be provided as initial investment together with trainings, and they are supposed to pay back the initial cost to a revolving fund to be established in the village.	2 villages	-
Living Environment	I1-1. Firewood substituting bio-fuel promotion project	Firewood is becoming scarce in CDZ, therefore bio-fuel like briquette made of <i>Jatropha</i> oil cake should be tried. At the same time present household cooking stove should also be improved to be more energy efficient.	3 villages	-
	I1-2. Improved cooking stove promotion project			
	I2. Paddy husk power generation project	Electricity is highly needed in rural areas. Where paddy cultivation is abundant, paddy husk power generation can be tried.	1 village	-

	I3. Children's nutritional improvement center project	Around Bago Hills area, where the living condition is the severest, there found a lot of under-malnutrition children. Hence nutritional improvement center is required.	1 village	-
--	---	---	-----------	---

Those which are to be implemented through project type approach have typical implementing character of test trials – namely, pilot-oriented character. On the other hand, those which are to be implemented through component-wide approach will be implemented by the government TS officers in a wide way than the project approach, given the necessary trainings and materials by the JICA Team (+ local consultant). Namely, the JICA Team (+ local consultant) under the Component Wide Approach is to provide necessary trainings to those government officers stationing in the target six (6) townships. The Officers are to be the ones who will do the actual project activities given necessary materials and logistics allowances as agreed.

2.3.1 Implementation Methodology

2.3.1-1 Quantity of Implementation Sites in the Project Type Approach

In case that the Pilot Project is implemented through project type approach, 6 villages (6 TSs) implemented in 2007/08, or their neighboring villages in the same TS are as a rule selected as the target villages. Such a selection not only facilitates follow-up and monitoring by the Study Team and also it is envisaged evaluating the effect of integrated rural development oriented approach that is implemented along with plural components in an area.

As regards concrete sites (TS and villages) for the implementation of the Pilot Project, the following table indicates the location. However, final decision shall be made during the 2nd kick-off workshop where relevant government officers are to attend.

Table 2.3.2 Number of Target Villages of Project to be implemented with Project Type Approach in 2008/09

Pilot Project under Project Type Approach	Type	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type III	Type IV	Type V
	Index	G7	M8	M3	S2	S6	G13
	Township	Chauk	Ngazum	Tada-U,	Myinmu	Ayadaw	Pwintbyu
	Village	Mingan	Magyi	Khaungkawe	Ar La Ka Pa	Ma Gyi Sauk	Legaing
A3. Improved Seed Regeneration	2 Villages			✓		✓	
A4. Mushroom Culture	2 Villages	✓		done in 2007		✓	done in 2007
A5. Small-scale Irrigation	2 Villages		✓	✓			
A6. Crop Storage Depot	2 Villages					✓	✓
A7. Minimum Tillage Cropping	2 Villages		✓		✓		
A8. New Varieties Adaptability (with DAR)	6 villages	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C1. Village Revolving Fund	2 Villages				✓ (Tractor)		✓
I1-1. Firewood Substituting I1-2. Improved Cooking Stove	3 Villages	3 Villages from those with high production output of Jatropha					
I2. Rice Husk Power Generation	1 Village						✓
I3. Nutrition Feeding Centre	1 Village	✓					

2.3.1-2 Quantity of Implementation in the Component-Wide Approach

The other type of approach, i.e., component-wide one, will be realized by providing MAS and LBVD extension staff stationed in 6 TSs where the Pilot Project has been implemented in 2007/08 with training. Thus, the extension workers who participated in the training will individually extend extension activities with the minimum inputs and logistics supplied from JICA, after they return to their jurisdictional TS.

About 16 extension staff on average are stationed in an agricultural extension office at TS level, and 4 staffs on average belong to a livestock extension office at the said level. It is planned to provide training at the rate of 6 staff (out of whom, one is the manager of the office) equivalent to around a third of the staff per office in terms of agriculture, and all 4 staff in terms of livestock since the total number of staff per office is originally limited. Districts and divisions are placed superior to TS level, and the participation of these staff in the training will also be requested at the rate of one staff per office. Table 2.3.3 summarizes number of staff in terms of agriculture planned to join the training, while Table 2.3.4 does those in terms of livestock. So, it is planned to invite to the training altogether 45 staff from agricultural offices and in total 33 staff from livestock ones.

Table 2.3.3 List of Agricultural Extension Staff to be participated in the Training

Division	TS level (Agricultural side)			District	Division	Grand Total
	TS	Extension staff	Total			
Sagaing	2	6	12	1x2 District	1	15
Mandalay	2	6	12	1x2 District	1	15
Magway	2	6	12	1x2 District	1	15
Total				Covering 2TSs/ district		45

Table 2.3.4 List of Livestock Extension staff to be participated in the Training

Division	TS level (Agricultural side)			District	Division	Grand Total
	TS	Extension staff	Total			
Sagaing	2	4	8	1x2 District	1	11
Mandalay	2	4	8	1x2 District	1	11
Magway	2	4	8	1x2 District	1	11
Total				Covering 2TSs/ district		33

The training is scheduled dividing into two courses. The second course is characterized as a refresher course in which the trainees report what they have actually extended in their service village areas after receiving the first training course so that their experiences can be shared among the attendants. The subjects of training include A1. Improved Paddy Cultivation Promotion Programme and A2. Organic Farming Promotion Programme (with indigenous microorganism: IMO) in agricultural field and these courses are provided separately, e.g., dividing into 2 batches. As regards livestock field, L1. Pro-poor Oriented Goat/ Sheep Revolving Programme, L2. Pro-poor Oriented Piggery Revolving Programme, and L3. Livestock Feeding Improvement Programme are undertaken as one batch of training (e.g., undertaken jointly).

The below table briefs days of training per course, total days of training, number of trainees and cumulative man-days of participation in the training. The total training is anticipated at 1,521 man-days.

Table 2.3.4 Contents of the Training related to Agriculture and Livestock, number of days for training (provisional)

Training Subject (draft)	The 1 st course	The 2 nd course	Total No. of days	Number of participants	Cumulative man-days
A1. Paddy Crop	8 (net 6)	5 (net 3)	13 (net 9)	45	585
A2. Utilization of IMO	7 (net 5)	5 (net 3)	12 (net 8)	45	540
Sub-Total					1,125
L1. Goat Revolving	Simultaneously implemented	Simultaneously implemented	Simultaneously implemented	Simultaneously implemented	Simultaneously implemented
L2. Piggery Revolving					
L3. Livestock Feed					
Sub-Total	7 (net 5)	5 (net 3)	12 (net 8)	33	396
Grand Total					1,521

2.4 Discussion and confirmation of townships/ villages

After the detailed explanation of the planned pilot project implementations, the participants discussed upon project type approach and draft agreement for quantity of project sites (township) as shown in table.

Table 2.4.1 Target Townships to be implemented with Project Type Approach in 2008/09

Pilot Project under Project Type Approach	Type	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type III	Type IV	Type V
	Index	G7	M8	M3	S2	S6	G13
	Township	Chauk	Ngazum	Tada-U,	Myinmu	Ayadaw	Pwintbyu
A3. Improved Seed Regeneration	2 Villages			✓	Δ	Δ	
A4. Mushroom Culture	2 Villages	✓		done in 2007		✓	done in 2007

A5. Small-scale Irrigation	2 Villages		✓	✓			
A6. Crop Storage Depot	2 Villages					✓	✓
A7. Minimum Tillage Cropping	2 Villages		✓		✓		
A8. New Varieties Adaptability (with DAR)	6 villages	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C1. Village Revolving Fund	2 Villages				✓ (Tractor)	Δ	cancelled
I1-1. Firewood Substituting I1-2. Improved Cooking Stove	3 Villages	Δ		Δ		Δ	
I2. Rice Husk Power Generation	1 Village						✓
I3. Nutrition Feeding Centre	1 Village	✓					

Remark ; (1) Δ represent proposed TS of project type activities by the TS officers.

(2) for A3- Improved seed regeneration, Ayardaw and Myinmu TS will share half amount each of the whole budget for seed regeneration. However, Ayardaw TS officer (MAS) prefer for improved Rice seeds, rather than Chickpea seed as Ayardaw has provided with chick pea seed in 2007/08 pilot project and also priority of need for rice for local consumption.

SESSION 3 SITE SELECTION OF PILOT PROJECT (STAGE-2)

3.1 Selection Criteria for villages by Pilot Project

At the beginning of the 2nd day workshop, the NPD has explained about the major selection criteria for villages for the pilot project 2nd stage as follows;

- (1) Should be selected from nearby villages from the ones where 1st stage P.Ps were implemented (either within same VT or from neighboring VT), for the purpose of facilitating the monitoring of the 1st stage P.Ps.,
- (2) Should have a demonstration effect to not only the villagers but also people from other villages; namely, endorsed with good accessibility and/or location advantage,
- (3) Should not have had much donor/government assistances so far, so as to avoid concentration of supports on just one place, and
- (4) As long as a project is feasible to implement, planned projects should be implemented in one village within the TS.

Taken into consideration of the selection criteria, the township level extension staffs, with the assistant of the facilitator collectively proposed and agreed upon the detailed selection criteria for the villages-
Annex-1

3.2 Base data for the selected villages

Base data required for the selected villages are to be collected by the township officers. Sample format to be filled up the data in detail is shown in **Annex -2**.

3.3 Clarification, Questions and Answers (Through out the WS)

Question: By Dr. Set Shwin (Division Officer, LBVD, MDY)

Concerning goat raising in Kaungkawe, they found out that (2) beneficiaries had died all the goats, and (5) beneficiaries had died many numbers. It is possible that some beneficiaries had sold away without consent. This kind of situation happens also in Magyi. Also, in Khaung Kawe, the machines supplied for tinsmith group are very good, however, the group cannot run the operation till today. Considerable for how the agreement is made, when delivery and how to control for sustainability aspect.

Answer: by NPD

There are relevant village level committees, which composed of tsp LBVD officer, village leader and beneficiaries group members to manage from the delivery to revolving of livestock. So, these committees have to cooperate well for the sustainability for the benefits of the poor people. For the cottage sector activities we will continue monitoring, evaluation of the last year activities.

Question: by Dr. Maung Myint (Division Officer, LBVD, Magwe)

Concerning housing of livestock, they found out that the sample houses cannot represent as model for housing improvement. They like to know how budget are used for the activities in livestock sector, as they are responsible to evaluate the cost effectiveness and put up to the HQ.

Answer: by Dr.Hla Hla Thein (GP)

During the first year pilot project implementation, there are many variations from plan. For example, in goat supply portion,the budget is based on kids(female) but we were obliged to supply with adult she goats, and additional Rams according to the real situation. For housing improvements, the costs were based on improved model housing, but after realizing project's real objective to be as model

house built with locally available cheap material for the poor farmers, we managed to utilize the budget by sharing among the components, accordingly.

By NPD: The planned and actual budget can be available from NPD if necessary.

Question: by U Kyaw San (District Manager, MAS, Monywa)

Even though last year evaluation pointed out high score for sustainability of raised bed cultivation, we considered less efficient & sustainable due to increased labor charges. Farmers cannot continue the practice, because they do not afford to hire labor.

Most local area farmers had to rely much on irrigated sesame, as it can be done by minimum land preparation. If this project can consider to introduce cheap and appropriate tools for easy earth up for this cultivation, it will be very much helpful and effective, as farmers are not afford to hire labor for earth up.

Answer: by NPD

The project aim to introduce with low cost and efficient tools for sustainability .The project will consider for this suggestion.

Question: by U Kyaw Win (T/S manager, MAS, Pwintpyu), U Aung Nan Yin (District manager, MAS, Sagaing)

MAS townships may not send 6 number of trainees as planned, for the Paddy Cultivation Training Program, due to lack of staffs. Also, township managers may not get permission from the local authorities to be out of duty area for 6-8 days, especially at this season. Would like to reduce number of trainees for 3- 4/tsp.

For training period, all MAS tsp managers preferred to be around 2nd week of July'08, before the cultivation time.

Answer: by Team Leader

Since the training can allow for 6 trainees /tsp, it is advisable to invite trainees from nearby townships, so that they can disseminate the knowledge and practice in their respective areas.

Question: by U Htay Lwin, Daw Nyein Aye (Dept of Cottage Industries, Upper Myanmar Division)

Regarding cottage sector promotion, village revolving fund establishment (amortization) based on paddy price is quite complicated and want to know the real objective of using this practice and to consider for fixed interest rate for amortization.

Answer: by Team Leader & Daw Thein Thein Aung (GP)

The objective is to consider inflation rate in amortizing the input amount, and to put for depreciation at refund. The concept of using equivalent farm gate price of paddy is recommended because it is suitable for this country, however, it is not a obligatory. But, there should be an agreed arrangement to hedge inflation and put depreciation, prior to the delivery of equipments and support.

According to the discussion in Live- stock sector component wide pilot activities, it was proposed to change number of villages in each township with priority to poverty profile situation of township, as follows. However, still to confirm at 2nd Kick –off meeting for piggery revolving.

Activity	No of village in each township					
	Chauk	Ngazum	Tada-U,	Myinmu	Ayadaw	Pwintbyu
L-1:Pro-poor oriented goat/sheep revolving program raising	4	2	2	2	1	1
L-2:Pro-poor oriented piggery revolving program	1	1		1		1

SESSION 4 COMMENTS BY THE PARTICIPANTS UPON 1ST DAY WORK SHOP

Observations and comments towards the improvement of the project, by the participants upon 1st Day program of the workshop are summarized as mentioned in the following table.

Sr No.	Questionnaire	Comments	Title					Total
			Division	District	Township	Other	Not Identified	
1	Comments on Situation Analysis and Poverty Profile	1. We gain general knowledge. The presentation is good.	7	10	9		3	29
		2. It will be better if other sectors in addition to agriculture are presented.	2					2
		3. It will be better if 2008-09 paddy production is calculated and mentioned.			1			1
		4. Our country's paddy production should be compared with other rice production countries in the world.			1			1
		5. If the presentation is explained in English, we will			1			1
		6. Emphasis should also be laid on IEC.	1					1
		Total					35	
2	Comments on brief review by NPD about Pilot Project carried out in the year 2007-08.	1. Field supervision is weak.		2	1			3
		2. The group of contractors should transfer the heading of expense only after getting the permission from Steering Committee in advance.	1		1			2
		3. To make the Work-Shop more active, the presenter should learn the facts in advance.	2			1		3
		4. Present situations of the villages where Pilot Project was carried out should be mentioned and presented.	1		1			2
		5. Performance of Pilot Project is good.			1	1		2
		6. In connection with Livestock sector, selection of good breed and scientific rearing should be disseminated rather than goat and pig raising.			1			1
		7. It is necessary to participate more by the government staffs in the project activities.			2			2
		8. It is assumed that considerable success has been achieved.			1			1
		9. Villagers who have interest in the works for the community are needed.			1			1
		10. We should find the solution to some projects which gain only a few progress and necessary efforts should be made to make further projects successful.		2	1			3
		11. Explanation is neither good nor bad.		2				2
		12. The project from Livestock sector are not appropriate for the villages, it is seen.		1				1
		13. Explanation and conjunction with photographs and slide show is excellent.	2	3	2		2	9
		14. Explanation should be made township-wise.	1					1
		15. The activities carried out could be re-examined.	1		1			2
		Total					35	

3	Comments on explanation by NPD for Pilot Projects which will be carried out in 2008-09 financial year.	1.Presentation is neither good nor bad.	3	1	1		1	6
		2.Presenter should learn the factors in advance.			1			1
		3.More co-operation with respective ministries is needed.			1	2		3
		4.Continuous monitoring is to be done.	1	1				2
		5.Presentation and explanation is perfect.	2	8	4		4	18
		6.Specific negotiation and exact implementation are needed.		1	1			2
		7.It will be better if township-wise requirements are included			1			1
		8.We appreciate the training. Please don't reduce the days or			1			1
		9.To reduce the training days and not to conduct two trainings at the same time since the number of staff is small. So, trainees should be selected not only from the target townships but also from the neighbouring townships.	1					1
	Total						35	
4	Comments on discussion and agreement for townships.	1.Fair and correct way of doing.	1	2	1		1	5
		2.Monitoring should be done incorporation with responsible personnel from townships	1		1			2
		3.The programme is good.	3	6	4		4	17
		4. It is preferable, if the relevant documents for workshop are delivered to the participants in advance when invitation.	1					1
		5.In connection with getting agreement, JICA should lead the discussion as it has last year's experiences. Now, JICA hampers the townships too much.			1	1		2
		6.After discussion and negotiation between JICA team and respective staff who will carry out field activities have been made, they should be allowed to perform their tasks freely.				1		1
		7.It is quite important to make sure that correct village is selected, that is, to ensure the project is really appropriate				1		1
		8.Detailed discussion and negotiation are required.				1		1
		9. There should be a system which is accepted by six villages in connection with Village Revolving Fund.	1					1
		10. Programme for trainings is good. No need to reduce the days of trainings and the number of participants.					1	1
		11. Nothing is written for no.4 question. (Blank Sheet)				3		3
	Total						35	

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES**

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY
REDUCTION PROGRAMME
IN THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF THE
UNION OF MYANMAR**

**Proceedings of 2nd Kick-off Workshop for
the Pilot Project Implementation (Stage -2)**

(26.6.08 and 27.6.08)

**SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN
Golden Plain Agricultural Products Co-op Ltd**

Table of Contents

PREFACE	1
1. Rationale.....	1
2. Objectives, schedule, Norms of WS	1
3. Participants	1
4. Methodology.....	1
SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY.....	1-1
1.1 Opening by the Chairman.....	1-1
1.2 Welcome speech by National Project Director	1-1
1.3 Introduction by the JICA Team Leader	1-1
SESSION 2 RECAP (REVIEW) OF 1ST KICK OFF WORKSHOP	2-1
2.1 Recap (review) of the 1 st Kick off WS by NPD.....	2-1
SESSION 3 MONITORING RESULTS OF PILOT PROJECT (2007-08).....	2-1
3.1 Monitoring Results(current situation, out put & issues) of the pilot project(2007-08) by T/S personnel	2-1
SESSION 4 VILLAGES SELECTED FOR THE PILOT PROJECT(2008-09)	2.2
4.1 Presentation of the Villages Selected for the Pilot Projects, with basic data and the reason why elected.....	2.2
ATTACHMENT	
Annex-A List of participants	
Annex-B Monitoring results of the pilot activities carried out in 2007-08	
Annex-C Basic data of the villages selected and reason of the selection and objective of the projects.	
Annex-D Comments of the participants on the 2- days workshop programs	
PHOTOS	

PREFACE

1. Rationale

During the 1st Kick-off Workshop, held on June 16 & 17, the participants had an idea of what pilot projects will be undertaken in this financial year 2008/09. Upon completion of the 1st kick-off workshop, the relevant TS officers were fielded back to their jurisdictional TS areas to; 1) follow up/ monitor the pilot project done in the last financial year 2007/08, 2) select villages by pilot project with reference to the criteria we have agreed, 3) collect basic data about the selected village.

There is, therefore, a need to once again convene all the relevant TS officers to report 1) the monitoring results for the previously carried out pilot project, 2) villages which have been identified for pilot projects, 3) and to discuss and agree the way-forward, HENCE THIS 2nd KICK-OFF WORKSHOP:

2. Objectives

The objectives of the 2-day 2nd kick-off workshop are:

1. To know the situation, outputs and issues (problems) of the pilot projects carried out in the previous financial year 2007/08,
2. To clarify and have common understandings for all the pilot projects (especially in terms of expected outputs, objectives, concept, etc.),
3. To report and agree the villages selected for the pilot projects in this financial year 2008/09,
4. To share the basic information of the selected villages for the pilot projects,
5. To agree the way-forward, what to do next, on 1) the training for agriculture and livestock, 2) the activities for the pilot villages, etc.

3. Participants

Division Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives), 3 divisions

District Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives), 6 districts

TS Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperatives, PDC), 6 original townships + additional 6 townships

4. Methodology

The methodology for the workshop is of class-room type lecturing, open forum discussions, brainstorming, participatory workshop, etc.

Time Table for the 2nd Kick-off Workshop

Date/Time	Activities	Person in Charge
DAY 1 (Jun. 26)	TS Officers Only to Attend	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	GP
9:00 – 9:40	Opening Speech	The Chairman
	Welcome Speech	NPD
	Self Introduction	Participants
	Introduction of JICA Team	JICA TL
	Announcement of WS Objectives, Schedule, Norms	NPD
9:40 – 10:00	Recap (Review) of the 1 st Kick-off WS	NPD
10:00 – 10:20	Tea Break	
10:20 – 12:00	Preparation of the Monitoring Results for the Pilot Projects carried out in Financial Year 2007/08	Relevant TS Officers (Facilitator)
12:00– 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 15:30	Report of the Villages Selected for the Pilot Project with basic data and the reason why selected	Relevant TS Officers (Workshop style)
15:30 – 15:50	Tea Break	
15:50 – 17:00	Discussion of Training Sessions on Agriculture and Livestock including participant numbers by TS	NPD
DAY 2 (Jun. 27)	Divisional, District, and TS Officers to Attend	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration for the District and Divisional Officers	GP
9:00 – 9:15	Day 2 Opening	The Chairman
9:15 – 9:30	Recap of the Day-1 Activities	NPD
9:30 – 10:30	Presentation of the Monitoring Results	Relevant TS Officers
10:30 – 10:50	Tea Break	
10:50 – 12:30	Presentation of the Monitoring Results, continued	Relevant TS Officers
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 15:00	Presentation of the Villages Selected for the Pilot Projects, with basic data and the reason why selected	Representatives from TS Officers
15:00 – 15:20	Tea Break	
15:20 – 16:00	Submission of Training Schedule on Agriculture & Livestock including Major Session Titles	NPD
16:00 -	Way-forward, and Closing	NPD

Participant:

Office	MAS	LBVD	Cooperative	TS PDC	Total
Division	3	3	4 (3+1)		10
District	6	6			12
TS (original)	6	6	6	6	24
TS (additional) ^{*1}	6				6
Day 1 (TS only)	12	6	6	6	30
Day 2 (all above)	21	15	10	6	52

Note 1: Additional TSs are; Monywa, Wetlet, Kyaukse, Myittha, Saline, Minbu for Paddy and IMO related Trainings.

SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY

1.1 Opening by the Chairman

U Set Shwin, Chairperson of the Workshop express his special thanks to JICA Study Team, for inviting him to chair this important occasion. He stated that, after the 1st work shop, the township officers are once again convene today, to report 1) the monitoring results for the previously carried out pilot project, 2) villages which have been identified for pilot projects, 3) and to discuss and agree the way-forward, in this 2nd Work shop. He is confident that the relevant township officers had been compiled and confirmed the information, current situation and required data, after follow up of the pilot project activities done in 2007-08 and visited new villages to be selected for this year. He pointed out that the outcome of this workshop will be of great assistance to proceed for the pilot project activities to be in more efficient manner. In conclusion, he urged all participants to actively participate in the project activities for the sake of the development of rural areas particularly those living in the Central Dry Zone of Myanmar.

1.2 Welcome speech by the National Project Director

U Thura Soe, the National Project Director warmly welcome to the participants. He urged all the participants to freely participate in reviewing past activities, clarifying & have common understandings for all pilot activities in terms of expected outputs, objectives, concept, and to agree the way- forward for (1) training for Agriculture & Livestock, and(2) the activities for the pilot villages.

1.3 Introduction by the JICA Team Leader

The team leader welcomed all the participants joining the workshop, and expressed his pleasure to meet again. The Leader stressed that the collaboration of all the participants in this workshop, from the relevant Counterpart Ministries together with the Study Team is of great support for this Study, resulting in most appropriate Action Plan Formulation for the Development of CDZ. The leader also urged for fully participation of the training programs, as a high priority for the capacity building of the extension workers, especially engaged in the respected project areas.

SESSION 2 RECAP (REVIEW) OF 1ST KICK OFF WORKSHOP

2.1 Brief review by NPD

In reviewing the First Kick off work shop , the NPD has first recapitulated this year's component wide and project type activities. He carried on confirming of the original townships, additional townships to participate in the Paddy Cultivation Training Program, Livestock training program and number of participants from relevant offices. It is revised and confirmed for the participants to attend the relevant trainings as follows:

Agricultural extension staffs to be participated in the 1st Organic Farming promotion training at OISCA

Division	TS	No. of participants			Total
		Township	District	Division	
Sagaing	Ayardaw	3	1	1	14
	Myinmu	3	1		
	Monywa	2			
	Wetlet	2	1		
Mandalay	Tada U	1	1	1	16
	Ngazun	2	1		
	Kyaukse	4			
	Myittha	6			
Magway	Chauk	2	1	1	15
	Pwintbyu	3	1		
	Salin	3			
	Minbu	4			
Total		35	7	3	45

Livestock extension staffs to be participated in the 1st Livestock training

Division	TS	No. of participants			Total
		Township	District	Division	
Sagaing	Ayardaw	4	1	1	11
	Myinmu	4	1		
Mandalay	Tada U	4	1	1	11
	Ngazun	4	1		
Magway	Chauk	4	1	1	11
	Pwintbyu	4	1		
Total		24	6	3	33

Concerning Organic Farming promotion training, due to limited number of participants for the effectiveness of the training by OISCA training center, the above 45 participants are to attend the training in 2 session. First session will cover 24 participants from Sagaing Division(4 townships) & Mandalay Division (2 townships), tentative date 13.7.08 to 17.7.08 . Next session will be at 21.7.08 to 25.7.08 with 21 participants from Magway(4 townships) and Mandalay (2 townships). It was agreed to conduct the Paddy Cultivation Promotion in January'09, according to the availability of the participants.

SESSION 3 MONITORING RESULTS OF PILOT PROJECT (2007-08)

The participants of the first day Work shop had prepared the monitoring results (current situation, outputs, issues and recommendations) in each village/ township and presented in day-2 program. The monitoring results are shown in Annex – B.

SESSION 4 VILLAGES SELECTED FOR THE PILOT PROJECT(2008-09)

At the last session, the township officers, together with the District and Division level officers had clarify, share basic information, having common understanding upon all the pilot project activities to be carried out in 2008-09 with their expected outputs, and selection of target villages are agreed upon as mentioned in Annex-C in detailed. The following table shows the brief of the selected villages and pilot components to be carried out in this year.

Selected villages with pilot project activities to be carried out in the year 2008-09

Division	District	Township	Village	Component	
				Ref	Activity
SAGAING	Sagaing	CHAUK	Alakapa	A3	Improve seeds regeneration
				L1	Goat raising
				L2	Pig raising
			C1	Community Revolving fun establishment	
			A3	Improve seeds regeneration	
			A7	Minimum Tillage	
	Mon Ywa	Ayar Daw	Bo Min Gyi Kin	L1	Goat raising
				A3	Improve seeds regeneration
			Ma Gyi souk	A6	Crop storage Deport
				C1	Community Revolving fun establishment
				A4	Mushroom cultivation
			Za Yit	L1	Goat raising
				L2	Pig raising
Ku Doe Kine	L2	Pig raising			
Kan Pyuu	I1,2	Bio fuel & improved cooking stove			
MANDALAY	KYAUKSAE	Tada U	Nga Zin Yine	A3	Improve seeds regeneration
				A5	Small scale irrigation
				A8	New variety seed distribution
				I1,2	Bio fuel & improved cooking stove
			Thu Nge Daw	L1	Goat raising
	Na Kyaw Hta	L1	Goat raising		
	Myin Chan	Nga Zun	Kan Ma	A5	Small scale irrigation
				A7	Minimum Tillage
				A8	New variety seed distribution
				L1	Goat raising
			Magyi	C1	Community Revolving fun establishment
Kyauk Ta Lone			L1	Goat raising	
	L2	Pig raising			
MAGWAY	Ma Gway	CHAUK	Pabae(N)	I1,2	Bio fuel & improved cooking stove
				L1	Goat raising
				L3	Lunch Center
			Pabae(S)	L1	Goat raising
				Zee Pin Cho	L1
			Zee Bwa	A4	Mushroom cultivation
				A8	New variety seed distribution
	L1	Goat raising			
	Min Bu	PYINPHYU	Legaing	A6	Crop storage Deport
				A8	New variety seed distribution
				L1	Goat raising
Le Hla Kone			L2	Pig raising	
			L2	Pig raising	
Mon Taw Gyi			I1,2	Bio fuel & improved cooking stove	

Total	6 townships	20 villages
--------------	--------------------	--------------------

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT 2ND KICK OFF WORKSHOP

Sr	Name	Title	Department	Division/ District/ Township	Division
1	Dr. Sat Shwin	Division Officer	LBVD	Mandalay	Mandalay
2	U Htay Lwin	Director	Cottage Industry	Mandalay	UpperMyanmar
3	U San Lwin	Director	Co-operative	Mandalay	Mandalay
4	Daw Khin Thin Kyaw	Assistant Manager	MAS	Sagaing	Sagaing
5	Doctor Aung Kyi Oo	Division Officer	LBVD	Sagaing	Sagaing
6	Daw Thein Htay	Staff Officer	Co-operative	Sagaing	Sagaing
7	U Myint Soe	Dy-division officer	MAS	Magway	Magway
8	Dr. Aung Hlaing	Division Officer	LBVD	Magway	Magway
9	U Aye Myint	District Manager	MAS	Kyauksae	Mandalay
10	Dr. Htwe Myint	District Officer	LBVD	Kyauksae	Mandalay
11	Daw Kyi	Assistant Manager	MAS	Myingyan	Mandalay
12	Daw Mu Mu Win	District Officer	LBVD	Myingyan	Mandalay
13	U Kyaw San	District Manager	MAS	Monywa	Sagaing
14	Dr. Aye Swe	District Officer	LBVD	Monywa	Sagaing
15	U Aung Nan Yin	Division Manager	MAS	Sagaing	Sagaing
16	U Htein Win	Division Officer	LBVD	Sagaing	Sagaing
17	U Aung Chit	District Manager	MAS	Magway	Magway
18	Dr. Yin Yin San	District Officer	LBVD	Magway	Magway
19	Daw Khin May Thit	District Manager	MAS	Minbu	Magway
20	U Khin Maung Nyunt	Township Manager	MAS	TadaU	Mandalay
21	Dr. Myo Tint	Township Officer	LBVD	TadaU	Mandalay
22	U Nyunt Shwe	Township Officer	Co-operative	TadaU	Mandalay
23	U Kyaw Saung	Township Manager	MAS	Ngazun	Mandalay
24	U Aye Ko	Township Officer	Co-operative	Ngazun	Mandalay
25	Dr. Thant Zaw Htwe	Township Officer	LBVD	Ngazun	Mandalay
26	U Aung Win	Township Manager	MAS	Myitthar	Mandalay
27	U Ni Win	Township Manager	MAS	Kyauksae	Mandalay
28	U Ohn Myint	Township Manager	MAS	Myinmu	Sagaing
29	U Win Aung	Township Officer	LBVD	Myinmu	Sagaing
30	U Kyaw Win	Township Officer	Co-operative	Myinmu	Sagaing
31	U Sein Myint	Township Manager	MAS	Ayardaw	Sagaing
32	Dr. Myint Soe	Township Officer	LBVD	Ayardaw	Sagaing
33	U Khin Myint	Township Officer	Co-operative	Ayardaw	Sagaing
34	Daw Myint Myint Than	Staff Officer	TPDC	Myinmu	Sagaing
35	U Aung Myo Lin	Staff Officer	TPDC	Ayardaw	Sagaing
36	U Tin Yee	Township Manager	MAS	Monywa	Sagaing
37	U Ni	Township Manager	MAS	Chauk	Magwe
38	Dr. Win Maw	Township Officer	LBVD	Chauk	Magwe
39	U Kyaw Nyein	Township Officer	Co-operative	Chauk	Magwe
40	U Aye Mon	Township Manager	MAS	Pwint Phyu	Magwe
41	U Saw Lwin	Township Officer	LBVD	Pwint Phyu	Magwe
42	U Aung MyoThu	Township Officer	Co-operative	Pwint Phyu	Magwe
43	U Nay Tun Than (for)	Chairman	TPDC	Chauk	Magwe
44	U San Win	Township Manager	MAS	Salin	Magwe

Attendance list of Counterparts

Sr.	Name	Title	Department
1	Daw Cho Cho Tun	Counterpart (Cooperative)	Dept of Co-op. MOC
2	Daw Nyein Aye	Counterpart (Cottage)	Cottage Industry Dept, Upper Myanmar

Township: Myinmu

Village: Arlakapa

Sector: Livestock

Activity: (1)Improved housing for cattle/ goat/pig /chicken (2)Drinking water supply (3) Breeding improvement (local sire bull)

Current situation	Output	Problems
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small housings for cattle, goat, pig and poultry have been constructed. 2. Drinking water tank for cattle has been built. 3. A tube-well of 115 ft depth has been dug. 4. Drinking water for animals is pumped up by using an electric motor and a compressor. 5. There is an sire bull. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 9 local draught cattle, 6 adult she-goats, 1 adult pig(f) and 30 local chickens . - 24 cows have been mated. - Cattle are found of eating sorghum and rice bean. - Since cattle are not accustomed to Urea Molasses Block, they do not eat them. No more making of UMB was seen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cattle housing’s floor is always muddy since the ground is mixed with slurry, cow dung and lingering of cattle. - There is no ram for reproduction. - The motor and compressor have to be repaired quite often. - There is no separate housing for the bull. - To be able to grow sorghum & rice bean is continuity, seeds are needed.
<p>Recommendations</p> <p>To provide arrangements for gravel-flooring for cattle housing, to provide a ram and to provide Japan variety seeds of sorghum is needed.</p> <p>For cottage industry sector, Kywe-yaik village tract should be encouraged by JICA.</p> <p>For the progress of hat-weaving industry by using wheat stalks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shwe-yin-mar village tract should also be encouraged by JICA for alms-bowl sling and girdle making industry. - For agricultural sector, there is no progress in mushroom cultivation since the income from mushroom is lower than other cultivation works. - The floor of cattle housing should be earth-floor instead of gravel-flooring not to lose FYM, with an arrangement not to let slurry remain on the ground. 		

Township: Ayardaw

Village: Magyi Sauk

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: (1) Raised-bed Cultivation , (2) Chickpea Growing (3) Compost Making

Current situation	Output	Problems
<p>1. Land preparation is being done.</p> <p>2. Second beneficiaries have been provided with chickpea seeds. Chickpea seeds have been under system storage.</p> <p>3. Paddy straw is being collected for compost making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High yield can be obtained by raised-bed cultivation. - 20 cultivators will practise raised-bed cultivation and arrangement has been made. - In the hands of 40 beneficiaries, first and second beneficiaries, there have been seeds. - Compost has been used in summer paddy cultivation. - In the places where Bokashi compost is used, the use of chemical fertilizer can be reduced. 	<p>1. The cost for raised-bed making is big.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is difficulty to build a raised-bed within a short period. <p>2. Last year, seeds were not provided in time and so the yield was low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is difficulty to protect the danger of insects since the seeds are stored in different places. - For lack of information about delivery of seeds, chickpea could not be grown at a stretch. <p>3. There is difficulty to get raw materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is also difficulty to get EM liquid.
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For raised-bed, modern implements are needed and good and quality seeds are required. - For chickpea growing, it is necessary to provide seeders, crop depot and insecticide. - For Bokashi compost making, arrangement to get EM liquid in time should be made. 		

SESSION 3 MONITORING RESULTS OF PILOT PROJECT (2007-08)

ANNEX-B -3

Township: Ayardaw

Village: Magyi Sauk

Sector: Livestock

Activity: (1) Sheep / Goat Raising (2) Improved feeding system

Current situation	Output	Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 Second beneficiaries for sheep/goat raising have been selected. - No more making and feeding of Urea Molasses Block 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 93 sheep / goats were born. - Each group of 5 beneficiaries collectively built the housings and did the herding by turn. If someone cannot carry out his/her turn, he/she has to pay for herding charges at reasonable price. - Extra income can be earned by selling sheep/goats dung to be used as fertilizer. - Breeding rate is good because of systematic raising with housings. - Sheep/goats are not accustomed to UMB, the result is little effective. Beneficiaries are lack of interest in UMB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ram was obtained at a later period and so there were not many sheep/goats in breeding as expected. - For lack of interest in UMB, there is difficulty to organize them for extension and demonstration works.
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ram should be provided in time. - The means and ways which can draw the attention of beneficiaries in connection with UMB feeding, should be investigated. - For beneficiaries, it is necessary to make them contact with LBVD if and when there brings about diseases. (UMB is to be fed in the form of powder instead of block.) 		

Township: Ayardaw

Village: Magyisauk

Sector: Cottage Industry

Activity: Improvement of Embroidery/Weaving/ Knitting

Current situation	Output	Problems
<p>1. 30 members are using 3 motorized embroidery machines and 1 beating machine by turn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 members who have completed the trainings are disseminating the technology by conducting trainings for other members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families of 30 members can earn more income. - 14 members could learn the advanced technology. - 31500 kyats could have been saved for village fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production is slow because of using the machines by turn. - In connection with village fund, responsible persons are ignorant of book-keeping.
<p>2. 15 members are using a loom by turn at present as the other was out of order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained 5 members are imparting their knowledge to the rest 10 members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although advanced technologies were obtained, there is still weakness in book-keeping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The engine power can be used for 5 looms, but only a loom is being used. So, there is loss of energy. - There is also a capital problem.
<p>3. 53 members are using (5) knitting machines by turn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained 15 members are training other members. - Village fund is obtained form using machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families of 53 members can earn more income. - The rest 38 members have been trained. - 90,000 kkyat could have been saved for village fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production is slow because of using the machines by turn. - There is a capital problem. - Knowledge on book-keeping is required.
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For motorized embroidery sector, capital to buy machines and raw materials is needed. - For weaving sector, raw materials and more looms are needed. - For knitting sector, capital and more knitting machines are needed. - For the management of village fund, knowledge on book-keeping is needed. - It will be better if the training for book-keeping can be conducted under the supervision of Department of Co-op. 		

Township: Tada-U

Village: Khaung Kawe

Sector: Livestock/ Agriculture

Activity: (1)Goat raising (2) Improved goat housing (3) Improved feeding system (4) raised bed cultivation

Current situation	Output	Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One model housing for goats and 9 other housings built by beneficiaries. - For the next year, cow dung is being spread for raised-beds. - Beneficiaries are interested in growing onion. - The soil became fertile because of Bokashi Compost. Rainy season sesame is in successful stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From original 75 she-goats and 3 rams, 32 she-goats and 1 ram had died already. - 25 (m) and 17 (f) kids were born. - At present, there are 24 (m) and 61(f) goats. - farmers do not continue UMB, due to difficult access to obtain raw materials. - Growing time for cabbage and tomato is to be changed. - By growing onion Gross lac 750000 kyats of income could be earned. - There is no need to go to other places to buy onion. - Land preparation could be done easily. The yield increased with low cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote the rate of breeding and to reduce the mortality rate. - Conventional herding is still in practice. - Cabbage and tomato were destroyed by weather. - There is no difficulty in connection with growing onion. - Stubble of paddy (straw) and sesame stems are difficult to obtain.
<p>Recommendations</p> <p>Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To find out better way, which can be effective and practicable concerning feeding system for better growth and lower mortality of livestock. <p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It is necessary to do something for better yield of onion. -Now, the yield of onion is 1/3 and so the power of attraction is weak. 		

Township: Ngazun

Village: Magyi

Sector: Agriculture/Livestock

Activity: (1) Improved seed regeneration (with seeder) (2) Small scale irrigation (3) Improved housings for Sheep/ Goat/ Pig

Current situation	Output	Problems
<p>1. Seeds obtained have been delivered to 135 cultivators.</p> <p>2. Two tube-wells and a pump are still in use.</p> <p>1. Although there are goats in the model housing for goats, there aren't any pigs in the pig model housing.</p> <p>2. At present, there are 85 goats and 78 sheep. There are 20 goats kept in the model housing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries come to know the effectiveness of good quality seeds. - The yield increased from 10 to 13 baskets per acre. - Germination is in uniform and it is easier to do weeding and spraying insecticide. - Owing to irrigation, winter crop onion and rainy season crop sesame increased in yield. - Out of 76 goats provided, 5 died - Out of 75 sheep provided, 10 died - 18 goat kids were born and 4 died - 14 sheep kids were born and 1 died -Pig model housing is degrading a little. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeds are not enough to be delivered. - Seeder was used for the first time and so there was lack of skill in using it. - As there are many acres, there is a difficulty in moving the pump. - Sheep and goat are not very productive for lack of nutrient. They suffer from anaemia. -Pig model housing has some weak points and so there is no pig raising and no more pig housing construction.
<p>Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeders should be strong enough to be used. 2. We would like to know the program of providing seeds. 3. It will be better if there is a program for availability of water all the year round. 4.To implement the project, livestock training is necessary. 5.Sheep and goats should be in healthy conditions when provided. 6.Pig model housing should be designed according to local situation. 7.As there is low productive condition, sheep/ goat raising should have and supervision committee. 8.Selection for beneficiaries should be done with care. 		

Township: Pwintbyu

Village: Legaing

Sector: Agriculture

Activity: (1)Mushroom Cultivation (2) Bokashi Compost Making

Current situation	Output	Problems
<p>(1) Mushroom cultivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 beneficiaries continue mushroom cultivation. - 1-3 beds are cultivated depending on weather, market and availability of seeds. <p>(2) Bokashi compost making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original 30 beneficiaries do not continue Bokashi Compost making. - Other observers do not practice Bokashi Compost making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries earn more income. - Interested persons from neighboring villages and in Pwintbyu, also come to do mushroom cultivation. - Mushroom can be bought at reasonable price all seasons. - Only a heap of Bokashi Compost was used for 0.25 acre and so the effectiveness could not be seen clearly. - However, all accept that if a large amount of Bokashi Compost is used, there will be considerable effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In summer, the yield is low and so is the profit. - It is still necessary to obtain mushroom seeds easily. - If there are more mushroom cultivators, the demand on the market decreases as mushroom is in abundance. - Some stop mushroom cultivation because of transportation charges to Minbu & Magway market. - It took a long time to organize the beneficiaries to have interest in making and using Bokashi Compost.
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be able to obtain mushroom seeds easily, the technology of how to produce mushroom seeds should be in Pwintbyu township. - Owing to difficulty of getting raw material and having many steps, beneficiaries do not want to make it. They even do not store cow dung systematically, it is learnt. So, a model cow dung storing-shed which can be followed by beneficiaries easily should be constructed. 		

Township: Pwintbyu

Village: Legaing

Sector: Livestock

Activity: (1)Pig Raising (2) Natural Bull Raising

Current situation	Output	Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 beneficiaries of second group started raising of 20 piglets and 5 died. That group will provide 15 piglets to 15 beneficiaries in August. - Under prevailing circumstances, the owner of cows do not like the bull's present condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six beneficiaries lost one pig each and they got 100,000 – 150,000 kyats by selling the rest one. The price of a piglet is only 35,000 kyats and so their porfit was about 100,000 kyats. For those who could rear two pigs, the profit was greater. - For those who rear one male and one female, a fattened pig was sold out and bought two piglets for next beneficiaries. From a female pig, they got piglets and they can enjoy the fruit from pig raising. - Up to now, only 4 cows were mated and then no more mating. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some pigs did not come on heat at the usual period and so mating was late. - Some beneficiaries could not feed pigs very well. - The village group leader hurriedly bought the bull without accompanying any person who have through knowledge in connection with bull and so an approved bull (or) a good quality bull was not obtained.
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instead of two, only one piglet should be provided to each beneficiary to widen the scope of pig raising on manageable scale. - Strict rules and regulations for revolving system should be compiled to be followed by beneficiaries. - Only those who can follow the rules and regulations should be selected. - The present bull should be sold out at the price of meat trade and a good quality bull should be bought as a substitute by adding necessary money for that. - Activities concerning livestock sector should be carried out keeping in touch with township LBVD. - The present bull should be sold out and a young bull should be bought by co-operation of township LBVD and village group. 		

Township: Pwintbyu

Village: Legaing

Sector: Cottage

Activity: (1)Road Station (2) Paddy Dryer

Current situation	Output	Problems
<p>1. Village fund 2 lakh (200000) kyats could have been saved. The restaurant could not fetch good sales as the parking area is not level and the road is uneven. So, the rental is going to be reduced to 30,000 kyats beginning from July this year. 8 shopkeeper desks have been made at the cost of 376,000 kyats by borrowing the money from Golden Plain.</p> <p>2. Rice drier is not in operation at present.</p>	<p>- Road building for car parking area can be done as 2 lakh of village fund has been in hand.</p> <p>- No operation, no income.</p>	<p>- Not many cars park in the area as the road is uneven.</p> <p>- There is difficulty to repay the money to GP as the rental charge for desks is still beyond agreement.</p> <p>- Rice drier has been operated on test twice and it was difficult to measure the moisture of paddy because there was no moisture meter.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rice drier will be in operation at the harvesting time of summer paddy, a moisture meter is actually required. - To overcome the difficulty of rental charge for desks, arrangement is still being made to fix reasonable charge. - A moisture meter has to be provided as soon as possible. 		

Township: Chauk

Village: Mingan

Sector: Livestock/ Agriculture

Activity: (1) Bokashi compost making (2) Goat raising (3) Housing (4) Sorghum & Rice Bean (5) Mulberry Cultivation (6) Improved feeding system

Current situation	Output	Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One model / housing and other 14 housings for goats have been built. - 76 mulberry plants are still alive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bokashi Compost was used in the rainy season of 2008 for sesame and pigeon pea and they are in good growth. - 28 male goats and 15 female goats were born. - When sorghum and rice bean were two months, rats destroyed them and no seeds were kept by for the next. - The soil became fertile. - We gained knowledge that mulberry plants can grow well although they are grown in the dry zone if they are kept under systematic care. We found that UMMB was effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bokashi compost had to be made at the harvesting time and so all beneficiaries could not make Bokashi Compost at the same time. - It was difficult to buy all 75 female goats in bulk. - The mulberry plants were watered but they did not grow well. - We faced problem for not being able to put up systematic hedge to prevent from the destruction of goats and cattle. - Raw materials for UMMB were not available easily.
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conduct Bokashi compost making soon after harvesting when farmers have spare time and raw material is abundant. - Female goats of good variety and quality should be bought and collected before the delivery. - To overcome the destruction of rats, preventive measures should be taken. - Cattle and goats should be turned out for pastures systematically so that the mulberry plants will not be destroyed. - Training for UMMB making should be conducted again and to make the beneficiaries accustomed to feeding UMMB widely should be carried out. 		

SESSION 3 MONITORING RESULTS OF PILOT PROJECT (2007-08)

ANNEX-B -11

Township: Chauk
Activity: Sandstone Production

Village: Mingan

Sector: Cottage Sector

Current situation	Output	Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruments such as sledge hammers and grub-hoes are in use. - Trollogy is being used for carrying stone products, bricks, gravel and goods. - Generator for power supply is in use daily. - Primary school is still under construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There brought about progress in sandstone production. - Net profit of 197490 kyats from trollogy has been gained. - Children in the village can attend classes in their own village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruments of good quality are difficult to be bought. - The committee for generator is facing with difficulties to buy fuel and to maintain the generator because they did not calculate the cost and income systematically.
<p>Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruments should be provided by turn. - For electrification, reasonable charge should be fixed and other tasks which can earn extra income should be carried out. - To finish the works that are to be carried out by the village, authorities concerned should give necessary supervision. 		

COMMENTS BY THE PARTICIPANTS

Annex-D

Observations and comments towards the improvement of the project, by the participants upon two days program of the workshop are summarized as mentioned in the following table.

Sr No.	Questionnaire	Comments	Title				Total
			Division	District	Township	Other	
1	Comments on presentation of observation on 2007-08 project implementation	1.A successful one and all participated in optimistic outlook.	2	4			6
		2.2007-08 Project implementation should be re-analyzed.	1	1			2
		3.Some project results are weak and all of concerned persons need to try for sustainability	1				1
		4.Village committee, concerned ministry departments and Golden plain should be in better co-operation.	1	1	1	1	4
		5.Livestock sector of Khaungkwe should be revised for poor result.Livestock sector of Magyi also should be revised in co-operation of LBVD,G.P and village committee.	1		1		2
		6.The discussson of bull selection in Legaing is good.					
		7.It is assumed that some weak points are found in shoats regeneration process.Rules and regulations of that should be revised in coming project.	1				1
		8.Some present that pig raising is weak although project provide pig house.But in goat raising, beneficiaries imitate the model goat house					
		9.Presentation of all responsible persons are well satisfied.			1		1
		10.It is to be considered for relationship between levestock and agriculture sector.					
		11.The success of sandstone production and trollegry providing activites should be maintained for long term.		1			1
		12.Goat raising number datas should be collected updatey.					
		13.In pig raising, the regeneration system by bond in certain period is very reasonable		1	1		2
		14.In Sire bull selection, semen collection should be done.					
		15.The pilot project should be succeeded at least 75%.The weakness should be analvzed.				1	1
		16.In livestock sector, pure breeds procurement should be supervised by concerned persons				1	1
		17.In agriculture sector, providing seeds should be in time.					1
		18.The selection of target village should have strong reason.				1	1

Sr No.	Questionnaire	Comments	Title				Total
			Division	District	Township	Other	
1	Comments on presentation of observation on 2007-08 project implementation	19.It is need to contact to relevant T/S departments in advance for required datas for project.			1		1
		20.The village committee worry about interfering of counterpart department.But in real, counterpart department intend to the sustainability of the project.			1		1
		21.Two way discussion in the kick-off meeting is clearer and clearer for the project implementation.			1		1
		22.It is found that in Khaungkwe, the guitar key production and tinsmith committes are facing with the problems of repayment.And also in weaving sector,(250)pounds of wool may be less amount comparing with the number of beneficiaries			1		1
		23.The ratio of project providing and outcome may be weak.			1		1
		24.The good suggestion may come out of the open hearted discussion in the second kick-off meeting.			1		1
		25.Presentation and discussions in the meeting are generally completed		1			1
		26.The weak activities should be supervised and solved the problems jointly together.			1		1
		27.Bokashi making activity should be carried out in the period of available raw materials.			1		1
		28.Mushroom cultivation should be done in the village which is available for raw materials and			1		1
	Total	7	9	16	2	34	
2	Comments on presentation of the reasons for the selection and basic information of target villages	1.The objectives of the pilot project are very reasonable.	1				1
		2.The target villages to be selected should be poor and also good communication.	1	1	2		4
		3.Selection of target villages should be done in negotiation by not only concerned departments also local authorities.	2	1			3
		4.Old target villages should not be selected.		2	3	1	6
		5Child nutrition centre of Panbae and rice husk generator of Montawgyi activities are warmly welcome.	1				1
		6.There is no habit of pig raising in some target villages. So, selection of village in livestock sector should be considered in traditionally accepted ways and ideas of beneficiaries.	1				1
		7.Selection of targer villages should be considered for energetic beneficiaries	1		1		2
		8. All of presentations are satisfied enough but the selected villages should be easily reached by project responsible organizations.		3	2		5
		9.Selection of target villages should be considered on the reasons of 1)major needs of locality 2)interest of beneficiaries 3)good supervision and management 4)under		1	5		6
		10.It is assumed that the most suitable villages may be selected in the second kick-off meeting			1		1
		11.It is considered that the result of livestock and cottage industry sectors are more successful than agriculture sector.			1		1
No comments		1	1	1	3		
	Total	7	9	16	2	34	

Sr No.	Questionnaire	Comments	Title				Total
			Division	District	Township	Other	
3	Presentation on the schedules of training headings including agriculture and livestock	1.Continuous extension training should be carried out.	1				1
		2.The presentation is very reasonable one	3	6	2		11
		3.Norminated trainees will be achieved for livestock training.	1		1		2
		4.Training schedules should be delivered to each participants.			1		
		5.Training period should be carried out in timely operation.		2			2
		6.Invitation letter of the training should be sent in advance to concerned persons.			1		
		7. It is considered that the shorter the training, the more effective for the trainees.			1		1
		8.Being short period of the training, the outcome may be weak.			2		2
		9.The training should be applied for the trainees in practical.			1		1
		10.After the completion of the training, responsible persons have to carry out the project implementation in the target villages				1	1
		No comments	2	1	7	1	11
			Total	7	9	16	2
4	Other suggestions	1.To take more collaborative measures among JICA, GP, Departmental officers and beneficiaries	2				2
		2. In connection with shoats raising, it is heartening to learn about collective raising and herding in Magyisauk village. It should be exemplary.		1			1
		3.For livestock sector, selection committee should be formed to get good and able beneficiaries.		1			1
		4.The project should be based on the following points					
		1)to help promote the present major business		1			1
		2)the project should draw the attention of villagers					
		3)the project should be a new activity					
		4)to ensure success in the respective area					
		5.Departmental personnel should be informed of what preparations will be needed for W/S in advance so that the data collection work will be done in time.			1		1
		6.For 2008-09, villages should be selected based on causing to bring about convenience according to their situations.			1		1
		7.Authorities concerned should be informed first and then JICA, GP, villagers and departmental personnel should carry out the activities without having a gap among them.			1		1
		8.To take action against those who commit malpractice.			1		1
		9.Since project based on the poor, much attention should be paid to probability of failures and losses before the commencement of the project.			1		1
		10.to select other townships/villages of poor status.			1		1
11.It is necessary for township officers to implement the activities in a wider manner.			1		1		
12. Livelihood improvement beneficiaries should be under the supervision of Tsp PDC and Co-op.				1	1		
13.Imparting technology and providing inputs should not be delayed to successfully implement the respective project		1			1		
No comments	5	5	9	1	20		
	Total	7	9	16	2	34	

PHOTOS AT 2nd KICK-OF WORK SHOP



Opening of 2nd Kick off Workshop



Discussion by the Division officers at Day-2 presentation



Preparations for monitoring results after 1st KO workshop by township officers- Day-1



Presentation by TS officers on monitoring results- Day- 2



Preparations for selection of target villages with their base data



Presentation on selection of villages and reasons of selection.

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES**

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY
REDUCTION PROGRAMME
IN THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF THE
UNION OF MYANMAR**

**Proceedings of Village Workshop for
the Pilot Project Implementation (Stage -2)**

(30.1.09 and 5.2.09)

**SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN
Golden Plain Agricultural Products Co-op Ltd**

FY2008 Pilot Project Evaluation WS at Village Level

Village: Magyi
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 07A1 Small-scale tube well irrigation (Considering water saving)

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	member	5	
2	charges for one hour water distribution	400 kyats	
3	extended acres	25	
4	total acres used	7	
5	total hours used	465 hrs	
6	total income	66000 kyats	
7	cost for engine oil	4500 kyats	
8	profit	45000 kyats	to buy the pipe when needed
9			
10			

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	difficulty in water availability with one hole	no sufficient irrigated water	additional three tube well were dug	water from five tube well is better for irrigation	
2	pipe is shorter than requirement	the pipe did not reach to field	solved by hiring	need to buy sufficient pipe	
3	insufficient charges	meeting between members	team leaders paid charges temporarily for this difficulty	get success by solving the problem together	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	successful water outcome at 3rd try.	did not fetch sufficient water from only one deep well, and finally achieved by digging 3 shallow wells, combined them sucking with one hose.	this practice is applicable in local area.
2	improvement of yield on wheat and onion due to irrigated water and extension of growing areas.	benefits of this project activity.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	18	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	18		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 Pipe , new machine will be bought by income generated by the machine and will continue this work to be sustainable

Village: Magyi
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 07A2 Chickpea Seed Regeneration

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	committee member	10	210 persons at present
2	person using seeders	20	43 persons at present
3	income in previous year(07-08)	6000 kyats	
4	income in this year(08-09)	6900 kyats	
5	total income	12900 kyats	to change new variety (yeziz-6) produced form Tada-u township (Nga Zin Yine) in next year

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	ploughing	cannot grow in time	by conventional ploughing	to be able to plough with machine in time	
2	farmers cannot access quality seeds by themselves	low yield	grow with selected local variety	to change with new variety (Yeziz-6)	
3	irrigated water is hard to get	low yield	partially saved with own effort	to get water from lakes, creeks, tube well, ditches by connecting directly into field	
4	lack of enough soil moisture	cannot use seeder with 9 inches effectively in the soil	sown with traditional plough	spend more seed and result slow growth	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	yield increase and unity among the farmers.	yield were increased due to systematic distribution of seeds to second generation farmers 115 from last year 95 farmers, also good technologies by extension workers.	honest practices and unity among farmers.

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	31	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	31		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 will revolve the seeds by collecting the seed interests with common acceptable rate (e.g.; 1 basket= 1 Pyi)
2 try to fulfill the seeds in local village after which we will distribute to nearby village (e.g.; from Ma Gyi village to Kan Ma)

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 08A3 Improved seeds regeneration project (with introduction of seeder) Chickpea

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	committee member	8	
2	beneficiaries	19	
3	yield	5- 15 basket	harvested-3 person
4	damages	2 beneficiaries	due to flood
5	collecting seeds for revolving	not yet	will conduct after every body had harvested.

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	amount of seed is not sufficient	difficult to share among farmers	give priority to person of high interest, and capacity	better to have enough seeds	
2	rows of seeders are narrow for Yezin-6	cannot use seeders for chickpea-Yezin-6	use seeders with 10 inch rows	to use seeders according to variety characteristics	
3	need of pesticide, fungicide	damaged by fruit borer	own control	prefer to use organic insecticides	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.			
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
3	We do not want to continue the activity.			
	Total			

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1
- 2

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 08A3 Improved seeds regeneration project-Paddy

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Items	Current situation	Remarks
1. received amount in 2007-08	40 basket(Yezin-3-(20) Basket+ Yezin-7-(20) basket)	Yezin 7 result better yield.
2. no. of beneficiaries	20 farmers	
3. yield/ acre (basket)	Maximum-30 , minimum-8	
4. collection for revolving	38 basket	one cannot revolve due to no harvest
5. no. of beneficiaries in 2008-09 revolving	19 farmers	
6. field condition	all field are in good condition	not yet harvest at end January'09
7. recollection of seeds	one pyi interest will be received from one basket	practice from this year for more revolving

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	delayed in distributing seeds in 2007-08	effect in germination	irrigation if required	seeds should be kept ready in farmer's hand	
2	wilt disease occurred in 2008-08	plant population decreased	protection by foliar spray, fungicides	repetition of the crops in same plot	apply crop rotation to reduce disease
3	less amount of seed for next year revolving.	received 38 basket instead of 40	collection of one pyi additional from one basket in 2008-09	taking least interest is better than no interest	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	proper revolving to next generation beneficiaries	first beneficiaries put effort to successfully done their duties and now 19 more farmers have chance to grow new improved varieties.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	25	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	25	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 the villagers will proceed the revolving system by taking small interest on seeds delivered.
- 2 the seeds collected will be properly stored, cleaned and deliver to next beneficiaries in time.

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 07A5 Mushroom Cultivation

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	Member	20	Conduct depend on weather condition & individual's free time .
2	Person continue	7	
3	Time of proceeding	U Kyaw Myint	7 times
		U Soe	4 times
		U Naing Win aung	5 times
		U Aung KokKo Oo	5 times
		U Wa Lay	3 times
		U Aung Than	2 times
4	Income	Profit: 6500 Kyat per heap (Av.)	Expenditure: 6800 Kyat Income: 8 vissX2000 kyat= 16000 K
5	Revolving	Nil	Every body conduct on own plan

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	Mushroom seeds are not fresh	Low yield, sometimes almost no harvest	Buy fresh seeds from source at Mahar Nandar (MDY)	to use fresh seeds for better production	
2	To have reliable market	Damages of mushroom	Search for potential market before production	production is decided by market	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	high yield ,about10.5 viss from 1 heap	by proper temperature control; by conducting several times	Mushroom produce well in April and May, become better by experience

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	8	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	8		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 By sharing transport cost, one of the mushroom grower will go and buy fresh seed in Mandalay.
- 2 Sharing technology to other interested persons.

Village: Legaing
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 07A5 Mushroom Cultivation

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	no. of trainees	20	30000 Kyat loan by main committee to mushroom growers with 3% interest
2	number continue	7-Jan	
3	production capacity	3-4 heaps/ day/ person cultivation	
4	cost of cultivation	Av. 7000 Kyat/ heap	
5	income	14000 kyat/ heap	profit- 7000 Kyat/heap

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	marketing difficulty at initial stage	mushroom remain in hand and damaged	direct sale to Minbu, Magwe market, and credit sale to middle men.	having better profit by selling on own effort.	
2	weather effect on production yield	damage of initial stage mushroom by high temperature	use cowdung in summer and cover with palm leaves to prevent heat	we always have to learn weather changes and practice accordingly	
		decrease yield in cold weather	use goat dung in winter and lower the height of plastic cover to 1.5 ft to maintain heat		
3	time of harvest by different producers always varies	cannot meet to market requirement	sell with reduced price	to arrange according to market requirement	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	increment of person growing mushroom in village	by transferring technology by training beneficiaries	we will willingly share technologies
2	Improve income by HHs	creation of HH members' job opportunity	to learn mushroom cultivation techniques
3	publications by public media	improve livelihood by mushroom cultivation, with less investment	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	10	100%	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
3	We do not want to continue the activity.			
	Total	10	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 micro finance by main committee encourages more people to extend the business
- 2 extension of technologies to other interesting person by current beneficiaries.

Village: North Pabe
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 08A4 Pro-poor oriented Mushroom culture promotion project

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	Mushroom cultivation training	date of conduct: 21.10.08 with 20 trainees .	
2	cultivation after training	average yield- 6 viss/ heap 13 person, with seed purchased from Maha Nandar (MDY), arranged by GP.	total cost per heap-12300 kyats.
3	Yield/ heap	max: 3.5 viss, minimum: 0.25 viss	low yield due to cold weather condition
4	income	selling price-2000 Kyat/ viss	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	difficult to get sufficient cowdung	delay of mushroom cultivation	collecting cowdung from other village	to collect cowdung in advance	
2	Low yield	low income	not yet	can get low yield during winter	to grow mushroom during summer and winter season.
3	difficult to access to market	damage of mushroom and low income	sell the mushroom with lower price	to search market before harvesting	try to sell the mushroom not only in local but also in nearest city market.

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	Nil	because 6 out of 13 had failed.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	8	62	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	5	38	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	13	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 we will organize interesting people in the village to continue mushroom growing.
- 2

Village: Kan Ma
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 08A7 Minimum tillage promotion project (mixed cropping with desmodium)

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	committee member	20	
2	persons who really did this tillage	1	
3	cash crops intercropped with perennial legume crop	wheat intercropped with Rhizonia and Indigofera	Indigofera are sparsely grown up
4	planting for wind break	Glyricedea	
5	sown area	0.2 acre	
6	Irrigation	Three times	
7	Application of chemical fertilizer	3 pyi of chemical fertilizer + cowdung powder	
8	Application of Bio fertilizer	3kg of Azomite	
9	Estimated cost	1500-2000kyats	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	cannot do works in sequence, causing late cultivation	requirement of intensive supervision for survival of legume crop	irrigation when required	to start project in early monsoon season	
2	difficult to take care for Rhizonia and Indigofera during summer	need to give more time for this plot	-	-	to enclose the plot and to safeguard

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	practically did the minimum tillage which most farmers couldn't do.	volunteer to carry out, for benefits of others, to spread new technology.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	31	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	31		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 lack of perennial legume seeds
- 2 don't know any technology and it's practical benefits

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: Kan Ma
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 08A5 Small-scale irrigation promotion project (shallow well + treadle pump)

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	committee member	23	
2	original received of treadle pump	8	
3	no. of tube well	16	
4	charges for using treadle pump per one day	300 kyats	
5	income	4800 kyats	
6	which effect on crop	good quality of crops	
7	pest infection	fairly infected, but applied by insecticide	
8	machine repairing cost	1000kyats	
9	profit	3800 kyats	
10	total sown acres	20	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	not enough seed of onion	can not get sufficient seedlings so that desired sown acres was not fulfilled	solved by buying the seed with own expense	should support enough seed	
2	cost for sowing is high	obliged to take credit	sold out the crops in advance at crop standing condition	we should grow only if we get enough investment	
3	pest infection	poor growth	sprayed with insecticides	should prevent in advance before infected	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	cultivate the crops in low cost thanks to treadle pumps	can save 16 gallons of fuel oil per acre	
2	having good color of onion due to application of IMO bokashi	due to demonstration and education of IMO bokashi application by MAS, Ngazun	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	31	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	31		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 New treadle pumps will be purchased with the income generated by hiring the present one.
- 2 Sharing information to near by local farmers to buy the treadle pump because of low cost.

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Agriculture
Pilot Project: 08A6 Crop storage depots promotion project (mainly for paddy)

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr.		Current situation	Remarks
1	Variety	Sin Nwe yin	
2	Amount received	100 basket	
3	Nr. of beneficiaries	31 (about 1/3 of paddy farmers)	
4	Yield	max:90 basket, minimum:20 Basket, av.: 65 basket	one beneficiary cannot harvest due to water shortage from pumping irrigation
5	Collection of seed	100 basket	
6	Regeneration program	distribute seeds for 50 acres in coming Feb'2009	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	seeds did not received in time for nursery for some farmers	no involvement in this program	farmers who had not yet raised nurseries only involved in program	seeds should be delivered in time	
2	lack of irrigated water	decrease yield	not yet		
3	cannot afford to put enough fertilizers	decrease yield	apply fertilizer by taken loan	need to use fertilizer to get better yield.	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	better yield than years before	thanks to improved seeds delivered by project	
2	introduction of seed revolving system in the village	first beneficiaries already paid back their duty to agree committee.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	21	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	21	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 revolving practice will be continued in the village.
- 2 transfer of technologies will be spread to more framers.

Livestock

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 08L1 Pro-poor oriented goat revolving programme

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation				Remarks
1	member	group(1)- 5 members				
		group(2)- 5 members				
		group	M	F	total	
2	original received	1	1	20	21	
		2	1	20	21	
3	delivery of kids	1	2	7	9	
		2	8	3	11	
4	number died	1	0	0	0	house of group 2 is smaller and the place is located near a waste water pond
		2	5	1(original)	6	
5	current number	group (1)-30, group(2)-27				

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	high mortality in group 2	less number of kids to revolve	take advice from LBVD officers	to make clean and dry environment for goats	
2	lack of grazing ground after rainy season	reduction in new delivery of kids	go far away to get more feeds for goats		

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.			
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
3	We do not want to continue the activity.			
	Total			

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1
- 2

Village: Kan Ma
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 08L1 Pro-poor oriented goat revolving programme

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation			Remarks
1	members	10			
		M	F	Total	
2	original received	16	36	42	
3	Delivery of kids	13	11	24	
4	number died	3+1(ori)	3+2(ori)	9	
5	substitution for received male goat	1			
6	present no. of goat	16	42	58	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	selection of location for goat housing	lack of suitable place for breeding	housing 1= near gasifier compound housing 2= near U Tin lin's compound	solved the problems by all participants' involvement.	
2	less family members	difficulty in looking after the goat on grazing ground	one of the members took responsibility to look after the goat and paid for 6000 kyats per month	can solve by paying proper wages	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	most of the female goat give birth twin	proper goat variety were bred systematically	
2	can share the goat to others after one year (on time)	more goat were produced than before	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	20	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	20		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 we promise to share the goat to others who have opportunity to get benefits of the JICA project
- 2 to breed the goat systematically to produce more
- 3 to establish the collective and standard housing as a whole village to increase reproduction.

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: Legaing
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 08L1 Pro-poor oriented goat revolving programme

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation			Remarks
1	member (Group 1)	5			bought from village about 2 miles far away
2	original received	M	F	total	received- 21.8.08 by U saw Lwin, LBVD officer
3	delivery of kids	2+1 kid	19	22	
4	number died	10	6	16	inclusive of 1 male goat- original
5	current number	6	1	7	
6	grazing/ feeding/ vaccination	31			at U Ye Tint's house, collective grazing
		collective grazing, vaccinated by LBVD officers			

Sr	Items	Present situation			Remarks
1	group 2 member	5			
2	original received	M	F	Total	received- 23.8.08
3	delivery of kids	2	20	22	
4	number died(kids)	12	14	26	1 original male died also
5	current number	1	0	1	
6	grazing/ feeding	47			
		collective grazing, vaccinated by LBVD officers			

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	difficult for grazing(group 2)	taken responsible by alternate person cannot be arranged	rental of one person with monthly charges	every body benefit by this arrangement	
2	narrow space for housing(group 2)	unfavourable environment for goats health	select the most favourable place owned by one member	by properly arrangement, we can solve problem	
3	the original goats are not much favourable, small sized(group 1)	low reproduction rate, high mortality rate, mortality of original male goat	consult with township LBVD officers, but only partially solved	to select original breeds properly	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	good reproduction rate, low mortality rate in house-2	26 kids increased within 5 months	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	10	100%	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	10		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 the main committee will take responsible for continuation of revolving system
- 2 necessary exchange of goats kids(female with male) will be proceeded
- 3 close supervision for animal health care by beneficiaries.

Village: Magyi
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 07L2 Goat raising

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation			Remarks
1	member	15 members			
2	original received	M	F	total	
3	delivery of kids	1	74	75	
4	number died	28	31	59	
5	current number	8	6	27	
		13 (original)			
6	Revolving	107			have three people to revolve but not yet
		Nil			

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	involvement of sterile female goats	no reproduction	sell out them and buy new female goats	to take care when purchasing, not to involve sterile goats	
2	insufficient male goat for breeding	late reproduction	kept the goat with other male goat nearby housing, at grazing ground.	to get sufficient male goat	
3	revolving is delayed	second beneficiaries having lack of chance	not yet	can revolve quickly if reproduction rate increase.	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	more goat was produced because they were kept in housing with shelf.	local farmers imitate our goat housing as a sample	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	16	100%	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	16		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 we promise to share the goat to others who have opportunity to get benefits of the JICA project
- 2 to breed the goat systematically to produce more
- 3 to establish the collective and standard housing as a whole village to increase reproduction.

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 07L2 Goat raising

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr.	Items	Current situation	Remarks
1	number of beneficiaries	original 3 groups, current-5 groups	2 group changed to goat from sheep
2	received number of goats	group 1- 25 (F) + 1 (M)- total-26 group 2- 25 (F) + 1 (M)- total-26 group 3- 25 (F) + 1 (M)- total-26 group 4- 25 (F) + 1 (M)- total-26 group 5- 25 (F) + 1 (M)- total-26	already revolved to 2nd beneficiary ditto ditto not revolved yet, target May'09 ditto
3	current stock	group 1- 45(F) + 3(M)- total 48 group 2- 21(F) + 5(M)- total 26 group 3- 23 (F) + 3(M)- total 26 group 4- 25 (F) + 6 (M)- total-31 group 5- 32 (F) +2 (M)- total- 34	after revolved after revolved after revolved not revolved yet not revolved yet

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	selling out sheep and purchase goats again	no buck are available at purchasing time, hence delayed in reproduction	purchase afterwards	good bred, healthy bucks are necessary for better reproduction	
2		less number of delivery			
3		skin disease in purchased goats	consult with LBVD officer	skin disease can spread easily	
4	delayed in revolving		not yet		

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	revolving process successfully done after 1 year	first beneficiaries put effort to have better results by grazing where food are abundant, health care properly	collective housing and grazing system shows the unity of villagers

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	26	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	26		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?
1 continuation of revolving system will be maintain in the village.
2 to properly raise goats, in collective manner.

Village: Mingan
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 07L2 Goat raising

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr.	Items	Current situation	Remarks
1	Date received	18.9.2007 27.10.07	5 HHs 10 HHs
2	Number of goats received	75 (female)	5 head/HH
3	current number of goats	Total-M-47, F-113 kids- M 47, F-38 died-M-2, F-6	due to fire hazard
4	selection of 2nd generation beneficiary	to give priority to interesting landless poor.	
5	revolving to next generation	adult goats will be delivered to 6 No, 2nd beneficiaries.	inclusive of fire victim beneficiary

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	a lot of people wanted to receive goats	formation of a committee	the committee managed to select beneficiaries with proper selection criteria	committee members & village elders cooperation is always effective for village welfare	
2	cash requirement for goat housing	delayed of acceptance	using cheap & locally available products	collective participation is important	
3	several villagers want to be in 2nd generation revolving	difficult to manage	decided by village leaders, elders, collectively	selection process should be done properly	
4	more number of male goats than required for revolving	delayed transfer			to change male to female goats before transfer

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	no mortality occurs	proper caring, grazing, housing and cleaning	
2	goat dung for cultivation as natural fertilizers	goat dung can be easily collected by raised floor housings.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	28	100%	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	28	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?
1 to put effort to revolve to next generation in targeted time duration.
2 After revolving, 1st generation beneficiaries should promote goat raising for long term.
3 to encourage for collective housing and grazing for better reproduction.

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: North Pabe
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 08L1 Pro-poor oriented goat/ sheep revolving programme

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	committee member	10	
2	Original received	M-2, F-40, total-42	
3	delivery no. of kid	M-11, F-15, total-26	
4	no. died	original F-2	
5	present number	66	
6	raising system	individual housing by raised floor	
7	feeding/grazing	individual grazing with feed supplements at home	
8	vaccination	vaccination of the goats by LBVD from Chauk.	
9	training of UMMB making	LBVD officer from Magway conduct a training for UMMB making. 40 trainees from Pabe-N, Pabe-S, Mangan and Gwaybincho attended the training.	they could not continued UMMB making because of insufficient money.

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	few number of goats received by individual	requirement of a person for feeding / grazing for only few goats make difficult for poor HHs. No chance for other work to get income.	not yet.		to look after the goat in rotation.
2	difficult to consult with vet surgeon, when required.	a female goat (Doe) was died	not yet.	prevention is better than cure.	Veterinary officer have arranged to come to our village
3	poor people cannot afford to build goat house	need money to buy materials.	solved with loan	get little benefits	should build the goat housing collectively

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	increase reproduction of goats within 5 months	raising carefully with best effort.	
2	Get more organic manures to apply in upland fields	each beneficiary can put 2 cart load(35-40 basket) of goat dung in their fields.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	22	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	22	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 we will continue the goat revolving system.
- 2

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 08L2 Pro-poor oriented piggery revolving programme

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	member	10	
2	original received	20	all in good condition
3	houses	10	
4	mortality	nil	
5	expenditure for feed	30000 kyat/ month/head	concentrate(rice bran) and green feed
6	vaccination	vaccination -2 time, deworming-1 time, vitamins-1 times	by t/s LBVD officer

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	housing space are small	pig is not convenient	extended as much as possible	pigs become healthier	
2	lack of green feeds after rainy season	cannot feed green every day	substitute with concentrates(rice bran, etc) about 70 %, some people take credit for concentrates	more expenses	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.			
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
3	We do not want to continue the activity.			
	Total			

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1
- 2

Village: Legaing
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 07L3 Pig raising

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	first beneficiary	15	
2	number of pigs received	30	15 HH x 2 head
3	number of pigs died	6	during 2 months due to cold
4	person already revolved to next generation	15	
5	person continue after revolved	12	
6	2nd generation beneficiary	24 person, 24 pigs	one pig each
7	numbers died at 2nd time	6	during 2 months due to cold

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	mortality due to pneumonia within 2 months	less number for revolving to next generation	committee members decided to revolve one pig each to next beneficiaries	piglets cannot resist severe weather condition	
2	feed difficulty	low rate of weight gain	increase to 12 months for rearing before selling out	to select adaptable breeds	
3	delay of revolving in 8 months	less profit by beneficiaries	action taken according to target time	fattening period should be increase to 12 months	
4	piglets are too small (only 1.5 months old) when receive	cannot adapt to weather and cause high mortality rate	not solved yet	to select adaptable breeds	to provide piglets of atleast 2 months old.

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	increase HH income	healthy pigs can give income in shorter months, and reproduction of piglets by swan enhance continuous raising	
2	knowledge improvement of systematic raising methods	by attending training course and practical raising experience	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	18	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total		18		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

1 Pipe , new machine will be bought by income generated by the machine and will continue this work to be sustainable

Village: Magyi
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 07L1 Sheep raising

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation			Remarks
1	member	15			
2	original received	M	F	Total	
		0	75	75	
3	delivery of kids	23	15	38	
4	number died	22 original			
		6	2	30	
5	Revolving	Nil			7 people had selected but not revolved yet at present.

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	lack of matured male sheep	low reproduction	sheep were kept with other male sheep at grazing ground	to have own male sheep for better reproduction	to buy male sheep after the new sheep were sold out
2	sheeps were small sized when received	slow to get new kids		8-9 months old sheep should be given	
3	delayed revolving to next beneficiary	next generation beneficiaries has to wait for long time		revolving will be quick if reproduction increased	estimated time to revolve - at April/09(time after winter crop harvest), current ready-15 heads to revolve

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	19	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total		19		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

1 we promise to share the sheep to others who have opportunity to get benefits of the JICA project.
2 The old, unproductive ones will be sold and changed with suitable young sheeps.

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 07L1 Sheep raising

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Items	Current situation	Remarks
1. number of beneficiaries	original-3 groups, current-1 group(5 HHs)	original 2 groups changed to goat
2. received number	25 (f) + 1(m)	
3. kids born	19 (f) + 7 (m)	
4. kids died	1(f)	due to pneumonia
5. current number of sheep	43 (F) + 8 (M)= total 51	
6. Target time of transfer to next beneficiary	end March2009	25-F + 1 M to another 1 group

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	selling out sheeps and purchase goats again	no buck are available at purchasing time, hence delayed in reproduction	purchase afterwards	good bred, healthy bucks are necessary for better reproduction	
2		less number of delivery			
3		skin disease in purchased goats	consult with LBVD officer	skin disease can spread easily	
4	delayed in revolving		not yet		

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	nil		
2			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves.</u>	0	0%	people prefer goats than sheep
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	1	25%	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	3	75%	
	Total	4	100%	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

1 Nil

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Livestock
Pilot Project: 07L5 Local Cattle Improvement

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	member	1	
2	number of mating service	17 head	within 13 months
3	delivery of kids	10 head	
4	expenditure	concentrate- 45500 KYAT roughage- own labor cost	3500 KYAT per month x 13 months
5	income	42500 kyat	2500 kyat/ service x 17 head

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	most villagers do not like the bull	less number of service than expectation	not yet solved	characters of bull is chosen by local people	sell out current bull and buy new one
2	feed for bull	not sufficient feed	put own effort	if bull is good, this not a problem	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves.</u>			
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
3	We do not want to continue the activity.			
	Total			

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

1

2

Village: Legaing
 Sector: Livestock
 Pilot Project: 07L5 Local Cattle Improvement

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	purchasing	purchase from other village and due to limited budget, we do not get the bull with preferable characteristics	
2	natural mating service done	9 times	
3	selling of bull	already done by advice from township LBVD officer, to buy new one	selling price-400,000 Kyat. purchasing price- 430,000 Kyat support 30000 Kyat by main committee
4	purchasing new bull	bought new 'Shwe Ni' breed bull by assistant of township LBVD and village group	
5	service charge	3000 Kyat/ service (local viiager)	the beneficiary will get 20-30% of service income. When selling out stage, some more benefits will be get again.
		5000 Kyat/ service (others)	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	difficult to get " Shwe Ni" bred in local area	lack of interest for mating service	sold out original stock and buy new "Shwe Ni" breed by assistant of main committee-30000 Kyat	to find for bull breed which is highly preferable by local people	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	having good bull bred for villagers	by using support from village main committee income	
2	expansion of good breed for local area	by continuous effort to find good breed with best characteristics	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	12	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
3	We do not want to continue the activity.			
	Total	12	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?
 1 to increase service by using advertisements in various places
 2 to select new breed of bull from new generation kid bull .

Cottage Industry

Village: Legaing
Sector: Cottage Industry
Pilot Project: 07C7 Road Station

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	management committee	7 members	original-5
2	retail of shop place	50000 Kyat/month (Feb'08 to April'08) 30000 Kyat/ month (May'08 to date)	Restaurant side
3	rental for individual vendors	not yet up till now (loan-300,000 Kyat from GP)	some road side vendors may transfer to road shop in coming march.
4	cost for approach road & sign board	approach road- 34000 Kyat, signboard-51450 Kyat	
5	fund to main committee	289,550 Kyat	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	difficult to rent shops for individual vendors	lack of income from road shop	organized to rent out free of charge for test run one month	vendors from local market find difficult to do their everyday cash landing and borrowing process in road shop	to find alternative ways
2	restaurant side also facing difficult to pay monthly rental fees 30000 Kyat	cannot get monthly income	committee decided to wait for remaining rental charges	need of market promotion and attract all potential customers	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	raising fund for village development	from retail service	
2	travelers and local people can use improved toilet facilities	thanks to improved toilets	
3	abundance of clean drinking water and also for other purposes for travelers	thanks to tube well	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	20	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	20		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 first step to put effort for successful road shop business, by all means and organize to near by areas.
- 2 using raised fund for village development.

Village: Legaing
 Sector: Cottage Industry
 Pilot Project: 07C9 Fruit Processing

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	no. of participants	25	fruit preservation & fruit juice training
2	no. of person continue as business	2	
3	products	tomato, star fruit, plum preserves	seasonal fruits
4	production capacity	10 box each per variety at one time	to be fresh
5	price	500 Kyat/ box	
6	profit	1500 Kyat/ variety/ time,	15000 kyat/ month average

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	no problem for person continuing business				
2	difficult for market place (others who cannot continue)	long time to sell	look for seller with commission based	less profit	cannot solve

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	transfer technology to other interesting persons	people like the taste of products	
2	get orders at the donation ceremonies & other events	due to improved taste by continuous production	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	6	50	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	6	50	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	12	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- micro finance by main committee can support potential producers
- other interesting person will follow by watching successful business.

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
 Sector: Cottage Industry Tractor
 Pilot Project: 08C1 Community revolving fund establishment project (by using amortization of capital invest)

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	committee member	15	
2	acres, rented for harrow	33.4 acre	
3	place of service	no limitations to villagers	
4	Income	335000 kyat	harrowing- 10000 Kyat/ acre ploughing-20000 Kyat/ acre, rental charge will be fixed according to prevailing diesel price
5	EXPENDURE	145600 Kyat	cost of diesel,lubricants and driving
6	reimbursment to main committee	189400 KYAT	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1					
2					

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.			
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
3	We do not want to continue the activity.			
	Total			

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

-
-

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: Magyi
Sector: Cottage Industry Hand Weaving Loom
Pilot Project: 08C1 Community revolving fund establishment project (by using amortization of capital invest)

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	members	21	
2	original received	loom = 5 , rotor=1	
3	original received (cotton thread)	15sets for one loom x 5 loom=75 sets	
4	no of products	20 set for 1 loom x5 loom=100 sets	
5	total income	85setsx6000=510000 kyats	
6	product left to sell out	15 sets x4500=67500 kyats	
7	collecting fund	25500 ks	
8	loom operation at present	Nil	input and output is not balanced

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	What effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	Lessons out of solving the problems	If not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	training course for rotor is not yet completed	cannot handle the rotor	go to other village for help	to learn training course in advance	
2	market difficulty	no income	-	to search market with own effort	to wait until good market(until march)
3	difficulty in taking the training course on weaving	cannot improve skill	-	-	plan to learn in future
4	difficult to get trainer to conduct a rotor training course	cannot handle the rotor skillfully	-	to learn rotor training course in advance	to contact with a reliable trainer quickly

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	get fund for social welfare	they can make raw material into product even when they encountered economic crisis	
2	increased income since the project had established	by regular work	
3	the members found ways to extend the work in future by fund raising in the group	by learning revolving system of the project	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	2	28	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	7	72	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	9		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- depend on market
- no investment (They don't have any chance to store the product until good price is available)
- input prices are high and finished product price is low

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Cottage Industry
Pilot Project: 07C4 Weaving Improvement/ Motorized Weaving

Present situation and summary of the achievements

	Items	Current situation	Remarks
1	members	ordinary-15, current-6 members	members will increase when the business grow
2	machines & material received	2 weaving machines, 1 engine, 1 spinning machine, 1 threading machine, cotton thread 3 kinds-60 lb	
3	production rate	12-15 pieces of longyi/ time	
4	total production to date	27 pieces of longyis	
5	income	13 pieces x 2500 Kyat = 32500 Kyat	remaining-14 pieces
6	expenditure	31000 Kyat	
7	cash in hand	1500 Kyat	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	weaving machines cannot operate well at first 8 months	less income and some members quit from group	repair by asking mechanics from Monywa & Sounder weaving school	beneficiaries should understand minor repairs	now problems are solved by the assistant of a private mechanic from Amarapura and the operations are going well
2	threads are cut while weaving	delayed of work	employ 2 person/ machine	due to long time unused of threads	
3	minor repairs	delayed of work	consult with mechanic	common use accessories should be kept ready at the workshop	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	opportunity to learn advanced weaving technologies by other villagers	other interesting learn technologies free of charge	
2			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	13	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	13	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- transferring of technology to others
- Proper maintenance of the machines will be made.
- all members will cooperate to grow the business in short time.
- the group will try to get new machine by raising fund from business.

MOAI

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Cottage Industry
Pilot Project: 07C5 Knitting Promotion

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr.	Items	Current situation	Remarks
1	members	original- 53, current- 57	
2	number of machines	2007-08 pilot project - 5 unit 2008-09 pilot project -1unit	double layer knitting machines ditto
3	retal fees per month	4000 Kyat (working committee), 6000 Kyat (main committee)	
4	Fund raised in main committee	cash-129500 Kyat, thick sweaters-8 No, thin short sleeve-25 No, thin long sleeves-9 No, Waist coats-2 No	from March'08 to December'08
5	raw material received	wool- 30 lb / group, total 150 lb wool- 30 lb	2007-08 pilot project 2008-09 pilot project

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	individual groups cannot afford to pay regular fees in monthly basis	lack of village fund	given notice to them for regular payment	all group members should follow rules and regulations, set by main committee	the groups which do not follow rules will be given punishment
2					individual groups will try to sell products in cash rather than credit sales.
3					individual groups install payment in kind to main committee

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	transfer of technology to members in the same group	from original 5 , beneficiaries increased to 51	
2	creation of job opportunities for women	person without own sewing machine have opportunities to get better income	
3	increased fund for village development	by fixing rental charges from knitting groups	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	31	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	31	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- All groups will pay rental fees regularly to main committee.
- Transferring technology to others.
- Micro finance with low interest rate by main committee to expand business of small groups.
- To enlarge market.
- Maintanance of machines will be done regularly.

Village: Ma Gyi Sauk
Sector: Cottage Industry
Pilot Project: Sewing Promotion

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Current situation	Remarks
1	current memer	23 (3 groups)	
2	machines received	3 embroidery machines, 1 advanced sewing machine, beading	
3	raw material received	cloth 50 yard, yarn 50 bundles/ group	
4	rental fees for using machines	50 Kyat/ illow case, 100 Kyat/blouse, 200 Kyat/ longyi	cannot work in March, April, May'08 for June to Sept'08
5	income by committee	working committee-9000 Kyat main committee-16150 Kyat	from Oct'08 to Dec'08

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	machines went out of order for several times	low income	go and repair in Monywa	proper operation system, maintenance is required for long term benefit	
2	embroidery expertise required for longies	delayed in work	not yet solved		need to learn new more technology

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	transfer of technology to more trainees in the village	primary 10 beneficiaries tranfer technologies to next 13 beneficiaries	become skillful within 30 days, if there is no absent
2	transfer of technology to more trainees from the village near by	good news spread to other villages and came to learn advanced embroidery technologies.	we can share technologies with mush reduced fees to other villages for expansion of technologies

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	20	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	20	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- first beneficiaries will transfer technologies to more person.
- By using income from providing training, we can get more machines.
- All the groups will pay monthly rental fees, regularly.

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: Migan
Sector: Cottage Industry
Pilot Project: 07C6 Sandstone Ware Production Improvement

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Current situation	Remarks
1	management committee	9 members- at initial, 5 members at current	4 quit due to lack of interest
2	Rental business of trolley	carrying sandstone products, paddy straw, pigeon pea, construction material to Kyauk Padaung	
3	price	2500 Kyat / 2 cart load from village to Gwe Cho 4500 Kyat/ one cart load from village to Kyauk Padaung 30000 Kyat/ car load to Nyaung Toe 10000 Kyat/ car load from mountain base to Gwe Cho	
4	expenditure	driver- 15-20 % on income up from 10000 Kyat spare- 10%	
5	financial situation	balance cash-125780 Kyat (4.2.08 to 31.12.08)	expenditure for fuel & lubricants, repair charges are deducted

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	trolley did not meet the required quality when receive	delayed acceptance	managed by JICA study team, GP and village committee	to arrange in advance	
2	repairs to upgrade	need of cash	support from Mr. Sakagami, U Win Htin (SA, GP)	solve problem by proper cooperation	
3	continuation of repairs & maintenance	reduced fund	use the fund	learn more about trolley business	
4	difficult to get daily cargo	difficult to raise fund	not yet solved	nil	to search for market requirement
5	need of permanent driver	major barrier for management committee	drive by chairperson of coop himself	a permanent driver is a necessity for proper business	to pay incentive by salary basis

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	trolley is with full strength by now	thanks to assistant and proper advice by mechanic from Kyauk Padaung and committee members' effort	
2	useful to help unhealthy people's travel	poor people can rely for transportation with cheap cost for emergency health care requirements	
3	supportive for village development	useful to carry material for construction of primary school	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	26	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	26	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1
- 2
- 3

Living Improvement

Village: Ar La Ka Pa
Sector: Living Improvement
Pilot Project: 0711 Drinking Water

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	committee member	7	
2	beneficiaries	200 cattles, 300 sheeps, goats and near by 30 HHs	every day consumption
3	capacity	1200 gallons/day by electric pump	expense born by village main committee

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	wall height is high for livestock kids				
2					

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.			
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
3	We do not want to continue the activity.			
	Total			

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1
- 2

Village: Magyi
Sector: Living Improvement
Pilot Project: 07C10 Energy Efficient Stove

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	committee member	13	
2	expenditure for one stove	1500 kyatsx2 persons=3000 rough stove=500 kyats	3500kyats (if hired) 500kyats (if doing own effort)
3	results obtained after used	enjoy security of fire hazard and save firewood	
4	nr. of interested persons	30	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1					
2					

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1			

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	42	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	42		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

1 we will distribute the stove technology to nearby villages because it is very useful and beneficial; in addition this stove is very much in line with the project on prevention of fire hardzard which is carrying out in township at this season.

Village: North Pabe
Sector: Living Improvement
Pilot Project: 08I2 Improved cooking stove promotion project

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	commitee member	22	
2	no of member who made stove(17.11.08-31.1.09)	20	
3	expenditure for making stove	cost for one stove- 2500 kyat(wages-1000kyat,mud, asbestos sheet and dry grass-1500kyat)	cost for dry grass or straw-70 to 100 kyat
4	application of the stove	very much applicable, can reduce fire wood about 30 to 50 % and prevent from fire hazard.	

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	Difficult in collecting mud at near by area	delay in making stove.	solve with villagers' effort to get mud.	unity is very important for success	
2	poorer HHs cannot afford to bear the cost of buying	cannot make stove very well.	only 3 members solved with credit loan.	to save money in advance is a good practice.	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	Save firewood(33.33%)	no waste of firewood	
2	Prevention of fire hazard	have security of fire hazard in cooking	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	23	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	23	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

1 Will organize the villagers to participate in prevention of fire hazard.
2 Help to villagers who cannot make cooking stove.

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: Mangan
Sector: Living Improvement
Pilot Project: 0714 Primary School with Roof Catchment

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Current situation	Remarks
1	committee member	9	
2	number of students	original- 43 (M-26, F-17) current- 58 (M-30, F-28)	
3	number of staffs	teachers-3 + general worker-1	
4	building	JICA support- Open building with iron roof ,5 toilets, water tank	wall by local donation and villagers' voluntry service
5	current condition	walls are not complete yet	
6	contribution by villagers	U Khin Mg Oo (MDY)- 850000 Kyat(for cement), other doners from MDY- 800,000 Kyat, villagers contribution-25 pieces of sand stone bricks	
7	works to be continue	windows, doors	will proceed in summer holiday

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	poor cooperation by villagers	delayed to complete tasks	organized villagers by committee	unity is important for village development	
2	difficult access for timber/ high price	delayed to make frames for walls	raising fund by donations	to raise fund in advance	
3	insufficient stone bricks	delayed for making walls	organize villagers to complete in time	all people should respect target completion date	
4	delayed to call carpenters and maisons	delayed for completion	hire carpenters from other village	to fix date in advance for everybody's convenience	
5	transportation to carry stone bricks from mountain	effect villagers' work	put duty on each 10 HHs leader for volunteer service of related HHs, and hire trollogy by putting diesel	proper arrangement is important for convenience of all stake holders	

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	quite distinctive from other village school	by using sandstone local products	
2	students are very convenient to study at nearby school	students from this village are obliged to go for school at 2 miles distance, since 70 years ago	
3	increase of students in this year	poor parents can manage easily to send their children to school	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	28	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	28		

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 To organize students from Pabe-south village, who went to Kyauk Pa daung for primary school
- 2 To try to become a state primary school.

Village: Mingan
Sector: Living Improvement
Pilot Project: 0713 Electricity by Diesel Generator

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Nr	Items	Current situation		Remarks
1	committee member	13		
2	electricity distribution	205 unit (91 HH,10 FOC, 17 road points, buddha offering 87), TV/VCD-11		
3	collection of fees	400 Kyat/lighting point/ week		
		900 Kyat / TV, CD/ week		
4	distribution period/day	3 hr/day (6:30-9:30 pm)		
5	current income/expenditure condition	cash collection/week-	35650 Kyat	
		expenditure/ week	25100 Kyat	diesel, lubricants, battery, maintenance
		operator	2500 Kyat	
		net income/ week	8050 Kyat	
6	other income (from social events)	income from 1event	40000 Kyat	
		expenditure	32200	
		nett income	7800 Kyat	
7	cash in hand to date	163130 Kyat		would like to spend for AC-DC inverter

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	unstable diesel price	reduced lighting hour, sometimes stop lighting	increase fees	most villagers do not accept	
2	need of machine repairing	costly	solved by using fund	to raise fund is very important	
3	difficult to collect fees	lack of fund	unpaid HHs are warned by village committee	all users should pay their fees, regularly	
4	some HH with TV, VCD make incorrect usage	more fuel consumption	committee members had to go around and check for this	all users should pay the fees	to install AC-DC inverter to better control of incorrect users

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	FOC-lighting offer for buddha statues at each HH and village pagoda	arrangement by management committee	
2	can provide lighting at village pagoda festival for whole night	by using fund from pagoda	
3	students can study more in night time	thanks to lighting program by JICA	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	30	100	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	30	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 raising fund to get new generator.
- 2 utilization of engine to run chopping machine for animal feeds.

CDZ Agriculture and Rural Development for Poverty Reduction

Village: Mangan
Sector: Living Improvement
Pilot Project: Living KAIZEN Improvement

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Nr	Items	Current situation	Remarks
1	keep the village campus clean	cleaning the rubbish on the main road and narrow streets once a week.	at the end of rainy season, cleaning of village roads and compounds by volunteer service by
2	levelling the village road	making the village road levelling by local villagers during their free time.	to make this work during rainy season.(no. of person to do ¥ 60)
3	toilets repairing	building of ventilated improved pit latrines	no. of household - 60.
4	cleaning village connection roads	done once a week	connection road of Pabe-N, pabe-S and Mangan
5	keeping the campus clean	cleaning the compound by themselves.	to do at suitable time.
6	to keep rubbish bin per one household	urge to dig ground holes to put HH rubbish	out of 130 HH, 90 HH already keep rubbish bins.

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	no difficulty at all		Took action in unity by good leadership.		
2					

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	Achievements you are proud of	Why and How it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleagues?
1	Getting new fresh environment	due to participation of all villagers	
2	Become unity among villagers	encourage to participate the villagers for village development.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	28	97	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	1	3	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	29	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 Meeting will be hold frequently to organize villagers and the benefits from living improvement will be explained.

Village: Mangan
Sector: Live Improvement
Pilot Project: 0813 Children's nutritional improvement center project

Present situation and summary of the achievements

Sr	Items	Present situation	Remarks
1	nutritious food supply-1st time	23 children- 3 days per week for one month duration.	5 outside donors for first time.
		19 children meet to standard weight after one month.	cost for food-15000 Kyat/day. 180000 Kyat /month
2	nutritious food supply-2nd time	21 children- 3 days per week for one and a half month duration.	more outside doners, as well as from individual houses
		all 21 children meet to standard weight after one and a half month.	cost for food-15000 Kyat/day. 180000 Kyat /month
3	nutritious food supply-3 rd time	20 children- 3 days per week for one month duration.	cost for food-13000 Kyat/day. 180000 Kyat /month regularly feeding- Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
4	current cash in hand	donated by villagers	
		15000kyats, 1 bag of rice, 3 packets of vermiciller,50 viss of garlic and onion each.	JICA project will support 30 goats to the village to support children nutrition.

Problems and how you have solved

Sr	Problems	what effect have the problem caused	How you have solved	lessons out of solving the problems	if not yet solved, how are we going to solve in future?
1	Difficulty in fund raising	difficult to run the practice for long term	solved by villagers' donations.	to strengthen the fund	
2	Failed in mushroom cultivation	not supportive for nutrition food supply	not yet solved	to practice systematically in future	to share information from successful mushroom growers
3	difficult in organizing the children in one place	time consuming	not yet solved	to strictly organize by fixed timetable	assign duty to responsible person

Achievements you are proud of

Sr	The achievement you are very much proud of	Why and how it was happened	How you can share your proud experience with your colleague?
1	weight improvement of children within one month period	cooperation of villagers, donors and members of CNC.	
2	social & psychological improvements of children	staying together with other children and stay in a learning environment.	

Sustainability

Sr	Question	How many vote	% of left	further question
1	We can continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
2	We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	7	100	
3	We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
	Total	7	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

- 1 If JICA support 30 goats, we will be able to carry on Children Nutritional Improvement program without difficulty.

Final Evaluation Workshop at Village Level**Table ### Sustainability Evaluation by Villagers for Agriculture Sector**

Sector	Component		Village	We can continue	We can not continue	We do not want to continue
Agriculture	07A1	Small-scale tube well irrigation (Considering water saving)	Mayi	100% (18)		
	07A2	Chickpea Seed Regeneration	Magyi (w/ seeder)	100% (31)		
	07A5	Mushroom Cultivation	Ar La Ka Pa	100% (8)		
			Legaing	100% (10)		
	08A3	Improved seeds regeneration project-Paddy	Ma Gyi Sauk	100% (25)		
	08A4	Pro-poor oriented Mushroom culture promotion project	North Pabe	62% (8)	38% (5)	
	08A5	Small-scale irrigation promotion project (shallow well + treadle pump)	Kan Ma	100% (21)		
08A7	Minimum tillage promotion project (mixed cropping with desmodium)	Kan Ma	100% (31)			

Table ### Sustainability Evaluation by Villagers for Livestock Sector

Sector	Component		Village	We can continue	We can not continue	We do not want to continue
Livestock	07L1	Sheep raising	Mayi	100% (19)		
			Ma Gyi Sauk		25% (1)	75% (3)
	07L2	Goat raising	Magyi	100% (16)		
	07L5	Local Cattle Improvement	Legaing	100% (12)		
	08L1	Pro-poor oriented goat revolving programme	North Pabe	100% (22)		
			Kan Ma	100% (20)		
		Legaing	100% (10)			

Table ### Sustainability Evaluation by Villagers for Cottage Sector

Sector	Component		Village	We can continue	We can not continue	We do not want to continue
Cottage Industry	07C4	Weaving Improvement/ Motorized Weaving	Ma Gyi Sauk	100% (13)		
	07C5	Knitting Promotion	Ma Gyi Sauk	100% (31)		
		Sewing Promotion	Ma Gyi Sauk	100% (20)		
	07C6	Sandstone Ware Production Improvement	Mingan	100% (26)		
	07C7	Road station	Legaing	100% (20)		
	07C9	Fruit Processing	Legaing	50% (6)	50% (6)	
	08C1	Community revolving fund establishment project (by using amortization of capital invest)	Magyi	28% (2)	72% (7)	
		Ar La Ka Pa	100% (20)			

Agriculture Sector

Village:	Magyi		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	07A1 Small-scale tube well irrigation (Considering water saving)		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity by ourselves.	18	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	

We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	18		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. Pipe, new machine will be bought by income generated by the machine and will continue this work to be sustainable			

Village:	Magyi		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	07A2 Chickpea Seed Regeneration		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity by ourselves.	31	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	31		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. Will revolve the seeds by collecting the seed interests with common acceptable rate (e.g.; 1 basket= 1 Pyi)			
2. try to fulfill the seeds in local village after which we will distribute to nearby village (e.g.; from Ma Gyi village to Kan Ma)			

Village:	Ma Gyi Sauk		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	08A3 Improved seeds regeneration project-Paddy		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity by ourselves.	25	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	25		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. the villagers will proceed the revolving system by taking small interest on seeds delivered.			
2. the seeds collected will be properly stored, cleaned and deliver to next beneficiaries in time.			

Village:	Ar La Ka Pa		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	07A5 Mushroom Cultivation		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	8	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	8		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. By sharing transport cost, one of the mushroom grower will go and buy fresh seed in Mandalay.			
2. Sharing technology to other interested persons.			

Village:	Legaing		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	07A5 Mushroom Cultivation		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	10	100%	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
We do not want to continue the activity.			
Total	10		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. micro finance by main committee encourages more people to extend the business			
2. extension of technologies to other interesting person by current beneficiaries.			

Village:	North Pabe		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	08A4 Pro-poor oriented Mushroom culture promotion project		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	8	62	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	5	38	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	13		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. we will organize interesting people in the village to continue mushroom growing.			

Village:	Kan Ma		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	08A7 Minimum tillage promotion project (mixed cropping with desmodium)		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	31	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	31		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. lack of perennial legume seeds			
2. don't know any technology and it's practical benefits			

Village:	Kan Ma		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	08A5 Small-scale irrigation promotion project (shallow well + treadle pump)		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	31	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	31		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. New treadle pumps will be purchased with the income generated by hiring the present one.			
2. Sharing information to near by local farmers to buy the treadle pump because of low cost.			

Village:	Ma Gyi Sauk		
Sector:	Agriculture		
Pilot Project:	08A6 Crop storage depots promotion project (mainly for paddy)		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	21	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	21		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. revolving practice will be continued in the village .			
2. transfer of technologies will be spread to more framers.			

Livestock Sector

Village:	Kan Ma		
Sector:	Livestock		
Pilot Project:	08L1 Pro-poor oriented goat revolving programme		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	20	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	20		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. we promise to share the goat to others who have opportunity to get benefits of the JICA project			
2. to breed the goat systematically to produce more			
3. to establish the collective and standard housing as a whole village to increase reproduction.			

Village:	Legaing		
Sector:	Livestock		
Pilot Project:	08L1 Pro-poor oriented goat revolving programme		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	10	100%	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	10		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. the main committee will take responsible for continuation of revolving system			
2. necessary exchange of goats kids(female with male) will be proceeded			
3. close supervision for animal health care by beneficiaries.			

Village:	Magyi		
Sector:	Livestock		
Pilot Project:	07L2 Goat raising		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	16	100%	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	16		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. we promise to share the goat to others who have opportunity to get benefits of the JICA project			
2. to breed the goat systematically to produce more			
3. to establish the collective and standard housing as a whole village to increase reproduction.			

Village:	North Pabe		
Sector:	Livestock		
Pilot Project:	08L1 Pro-poor oriented goat/ sheep revolving programme		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	22	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	

Total	22	100	
How you can improve the project component by your selves?			
1. we will continue the goat revolving system.			

Village:	Legaing		
Sector:	Livestock		
Pilot Project:	07L3	Pig raising	
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves.</u>	18	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	18		
How you can improve the project component by your selves?			
1. we will continue the goat revolving system.			

Village:	Magyi		
Sector:	Livestock		
Pilot Project:	07L1	Sheep raising	
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves.</u>	19	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	19		
How you can improve the project component by your selves?			
1. we promise to share the sheep to others who have opportunity to get benefits of the JICA project.			
2. The old, un-reproductive ones will be sold and changed with suitable young sheep.			

Village:	Ma Gyi Sauk		
Sector:	Livestock		
Pilot Project:	07L1	Sheep raising	
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	0	0%	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	1	25%	
We do not want to continue the activity.	3	75%	
Total	4	100%	
How you can improve the project component by your selves?			
1. Nil			

Village:	Legaing		
Sector:	Livestock		
Pilot Project:	07L5	Local Cattle Improvement	
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	12	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
We do not want to continue the activity.			
Total	12	100	
How you can improve the project component by your selves?			
1. to increase service by using advertisements in various places			
2. to select new breed of bull from new generation kid bull .			

Cottage Industry Sector

Village:	Legaing		
Sector:	Cottage Industry		
Pilot Project:	07C7	Road Station	
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	20	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	20		
How you can improve the project component by your selves?			
1. first step to put effort for successful road shop business, by all means and organize to near by areas.			
2. using raised fund for village development.			

Village:	Legaing		
Sector:	Cottage Industry		
Pilot Project:	07C9	Fruit Processing	
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	6	50	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	6	50	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	12	100	

How you can improve the project component by your selves?

1. micro finance by main committee can support potential producers
2. other interesting person will follow by watching successful business.

Village:	Ar La Ka Pa		
Sector:	Cottage Industry		
Pilot Project:	08C1 Community revolving fund establishment project (by using amortization of capital invest)		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .			
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.			
We do not want to continue the activity.			
Total			
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			

Village:	Magyi		
Sector:	Cottage Industry		
Pilot Project:	08C1 Community revolving fund establishment project (by using amortization of capital invest)		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	2	28	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	7	72	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	9		
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. depend on market 2. no investment (They don't have any chance to store the product untill good price is available) 3. input prices are high and finished product price is low 			

Village:	Ma Gyi Sauk		
Sector:	Cottage Industry		
Pilot Project:	07C4 Weaving Improvement/ Motorized Weaving		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	13	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	13	100	
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. transferring of technology to others 2. Proper maintenance of the machines will be made. 3. all members will cooperate to grow the business in short time. 4. the group will try to get new machine by raising fund from business. 			

Village:	Ma Gyi Sauk		
Sector:	Cottage Industry		
Pilot Project:	07C5 Knitting Promotion		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves</u> .	31	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	

Total	31	100	
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. All groups will pay rental fees regularly to main committee			
2. Transferring technology to others.			
3. Micro finance with low interest rate by main committee to expand business of small groups.			
4. To enlarge market.			
5. Maintenance of machines will be done regularly.			

Village:	Ma Gyi Sauk		
Sector:	Cottage Industry		
Pilot Project:	Sewing Promotion		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves.</u>	20	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	20	100	
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			
1. first beneficiaries will transfer technologies to more person.			
2. By using income from providing training, we can get more machines.			
3. All the groups will pay monthly rental fees, regularly.			

Village:	Mingan		
Sector:	Cottage Industry		
Pilot Project:	07C6 Sandstone Ware Production Improvement		
Question	How many vote	% of left	Further question
We can continue the activity <u>by ourselves.</u>	26	100	
We cannot continue the activity by ourselves.	0	0	
We do not want to continue the activity.	0	0	
Total	26	100	
<u>How you can improve the project component by your selves?</u>			

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES**

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY
REDUCTION PROGRAMME
IN THE CENTRAL DRY ZONE OF THE
UNION OF MYANMAR**

**Proceedings of Final Workshop for
the Pilot Project Implementation (Stage -2)**

(9.2.09 and 11.2.09)

**SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN
Golden Plain Agricultural Products Co-op Ltd**

Table of Contents

PREFACE	1
1. Rationale.....	1
2. Objectives, schedule, Norms of WS	1
3. Participants	1
4. Methodology.....	1
SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY.....	1-1
1.1 Opening by the Chairman.....	1-1
1.2 Welcome speech & briefing of WS objectives by National Project Director.....	1-1
1.3 Welcome remark and briefing of the pilot projects by the JICA Team Leader	1-1
SESSION 2 REVIEW OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES	2-1
2.1 Activity review, problem identification and learning sharing experiences by villagers.....	2-1
2.2 Activity review by LBVD township officers.....	2-2
2.3 Activity review by MAS township officers	2-2
SESSION 3 PROJECT EVALUATION	3-1
3.1 Project evaluation by 5 aspects- Livestock sector	3-1
3.2 Project evaluation by 3 steps - Agriculture sector	3-2
3.3 Project evaluation by 5 aspects- Cottage/ Livelihood (village level pilot projects)	3-3
ATTACHMENT	
Annex-1 List of participants	
Annex-2-1 Achievements, Identification of problems, lessons by villagers	
Annex-2-2 Achievements, Identification of problems, lessons, by livestock sector activities	
Annex-2-3 Achievements, Identification of problems, lessons by Agriculture sector activities	
PHOTOS	

PREFACE

1. Rationale

The captioned Study has been carrying out some pilot projects. The projects started back in early June 2007, and some new activities were added in this financial year 2008/09. Up until now, we have carried out kick-off workshops, a series of consensus making planning workshop at village level, mobilization and organizing of the potential beneficiaries, some trainings, provisions of necessary equipment, and mid-term evaluation workshops, etc.

All the activities planned under the pilot projects are now coming to an end coincided with the closing of the financial year 2008/09. From this time point of view, there should be a need to evaluate the activities we have so far done, HENCE THIS EVALUATION WORKSHOP.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the three-day evaluation workshop are:

1. To review the activities and achievements we have done to date,
2. To identify problems we have faced during the implementation of the pilot projects,
3. To learn lessons out of solving the problems we have faced,
4. To share good practices and experiences identified by the participants, and
5. To agree way-forward of further extending the good practices for the people in the Central Dry Zone.

3. Participants

Division Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperative Department, Cottage Dep.), to participate from Day 2

District Staff (MAS, LBVD), to participate from Day 2

TS PDC authority (from Day 2)

TS Staff (MAS, LBVD, Cooperative Department), from Day 1

Representative of 7 villages as Magyi, Kan Ma, Ma Gyi Sauk, Ar La Ka Pa, Mingan, Pabe (N), Legaing

4. Schedule (for detail schedule, refer to the attached table)

Day 1 (Feb. 9): Registration, opening, review of activities, selection of the presenters

Day 2 (Feb. 10): Presentation of the achievement, problems, lessons and good practices, and evaluation

Day 3 (Feb. 11): Continue of the Day 2 work, and Closing

5. Venue

MAS Conference Room, Mandalay Division

6. Methodology

The methodology for the workshop is of small group work, presentation by group leaders, open forum discussions, brainstorming, etc., which are all based on participatory approach.

Time Table for the Final Evaluation Workshop (Feb. 9, Feb. 10, and Feb. 11)								
Day/ Time	8:30- 9:00	9:00 - 10:30 (1:30)	10:30- 10:40	10:40 - 12:00 (1:20)	12:00- 1:00	1:00 – 3:00 (2 hr)	3:00- 3:15	3:15 - 5:00 (1:45)
Day 1 Feb. 9	Regist'n	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-introduction Opening speech by the NPD Welcome remark from JICA Team Leader Overview of the WS schedule Explanation of the work of Day 1 	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the review of activities, Achievements Identification of problems, lessons by sector/ activity (group preparation only) Identification of good practices and experiences (group preparation only) 	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued 	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Selection of the presenter & rehearsal
Day 2 Feb. 10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of District/ Divisional, HQs Officers Opening speech by the Chairman Briefing of the workshop objectives, timetable, etc. by NPD Briefing of the Pilot Projects by TL 	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bio-gas (KGW) Diesel Generation (MGN) Treadle pump (KGW, K.Ma) Tin smith and guitar key (KGW, <u>by Cottage CP</u>) Weaving (MGY) Engine Weaving (MGS) 	Lunch Video Agriculture Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tractor (ALKP, <u>VF by CP</u>) Chick pea+seeder (ALKP, <u>variety by CP, ST</u>) Embroidery (MGS) Knitting (MGS) Cooking Stove (MGY, Pabe N) 	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary School (MGN) Sand Stone (MGN) Nutrition Centre (Pabe N, <u>BMI by ST</u>) Paddy Drier (LGN) Mushroom (LGN) Village Sales Shop (LGN)
Day 3 Feb. 11		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation of Project Evaluation by 5-aspect Presentation of Goat/ Pig revolving PP (by TS LBVD) Activities to promote Support by district/division Project Evaluation by 5-aspect Livestock Sector 	Coffee Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of Dapog/IMO (by TS MAS) Activities to promote Support by district/division Project Evaluation by 3-steps Agriculture Sector 	Lunch Video Cottage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result of the New Variety Test (CP) Presentation of the Village revolving fund (by Cooperative CP) Activities to promote Support by district/division Project Evaluation by 5-aspect Cottage Sector 	Coffee break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next year program (by NPD) 1. Follow up of the PP 2. Video promotion WS evaluation by questionnaire Closing

SESSION 1 OPENING CEREMONY

1.1 Opening by the Chairman

U Hla Myint Aung , Deputy Division Manager of MAS, Mandalay, Chairperson of the Workshop express his special thanks to JICA Study Team, for inviting him to chair this important occasion. He also express his thanks to everybody, actively participated to this final evaluation work shop of JICA, CDZ Development Project, having interest to work together for the overall improvement of the people of central dry zone. He stated that this development study had been carrying out since June'2007, started with several pilot activities and continued this year with some additional projects. Through out this two years, relevant officers from counterpart organizations, as well as beneficiaries from pilot villages had been experienced with Kick-off work shops, mid- term evaluation work shops, mobilizing and organizing of potential beneficiaries, trainings, provision of necessary equipments, village level evaluation workshops and at last this is the time, we have to evaluate all our past activities at this final evaluation workshop. He added that all officers and beneficiaries concerned had to take responsible, to effectively utilize the experiences and lessons learned during pilot project activities, for the betterment in the future. He also pointed out that, duty of JICA project is to initialize development activities and formulation of development plan which is appropriate for central dry zone, however, our duty is to put effort for the continuation of development activities, based on this development plan. Hence, to continue the activities, sustainability is very important for real development. In conclusion, he urged all the participants to actively participate in the program, properly evaluate the activities, by considering all the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, they have encountered through out this two year time.

1.2 Welcome & briefing of workshop objectives by the National Project Director

U Thura Soe, the National Project Director warmly welcome to the participants. He stated that this project had been carried out with 3 phases. During the first phase, starting from 2006 , data collection, selection of pilot project locations and second phase , implementation of pilot activities had been taken place. In third phase, technical cooperation will be made as priority. Hence, this final evaluation workshop is very important for reviewing past pilot activities and evaluate them by considering all the necessary factors, so that further extending of good practices are to be properly selected for the benefit of people in the central Dry Zone. U Thura Soe continued with, 5 objectives of this work shop in brief.

In conclusion, he urged all the participants to take part in reviewing activities, identify problems, learn lessons , share good experiences and agree way forward for further extending the practices.

1.3 Welcome remark by the JICA Team Leader

The team leader welcomed all the participants joining the workshop, and expressed his pleasure to meet all. The Leader stressed that the collaboration of all the participants in this workshop, from the relevant Counterpart Ministries together with the Study Team is of great support for this Study, resulting in most appropriate Action Plan Formulation for the Development of CDZ. The team leader added with some explanation concerning difference between “Meeting” and “Workshop” , in nature of work and in terms of the duty of the participants.

The team leader started his presentation by explaining different livelihood of Myanmar, compare to neighboring Thailand, ratio of landless and farmers in the CDZ, agricultural land situation, livelihood of landless compare to farmers in the CDZ and at last explaining on the project's highly prioritization on activities, which are beneficial for landless poors in the CDZ.

The team leader shared about Japan's development procedure and experiences after the second world war, emphasizing on importance of Agricultural sector development, for education promotion of general public and last step to industrialization.

In conclusion, the team leader stressed that the task of pilot project is to offer several options to the people, so that they can learn, educate and achieve lessons by experiences but the decision to choose is their real task. Hence, to actively participate in the evaluation process to achieve better outcome .

SESSION 2: REVIEW OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

After briefing of the workshop objectives and pilot projects, day 2 program starts with the presentation of the review of village level project activities, titled by present situation, problems and solving, facts to be proud of and sharing to others.

2.1. Activity review, problem identification and learning sharing experiences by villagers

Following table summarizes the project activities, presented by villagers. Detailed data presented are attached with tables in **Annex-2-1(1) to Annex-2-1(16)**.

Table 2.2: Summary of the pilot project activities reviewed by the beneficiaries

Sr.	Pilot project activity	Village	Presenter
1	Biogas power generation	Khaung Kawe	U Tun Win
2	Electricity supply by diesel engine	Mingan	U Thet Cho Win
3	Small scale irrigation by treadle pumps	Khaung Kawe, Kanma	U Myo Tint, U Nu Win
4	Hand Weaving	Magyi	Ma Naing
5	Engine weaving	Magyi Sauk	Daw Kyin Win
6	Tractor	Ar La Ka Pa	U Myint Saung
7	Seed regeneration program+ seeder	Ar La Ka Pa, Magyi Sauk, Magyi	U Thant Zaw Htwe U Win Lwin U Tin Kha
8	Embroidery	Magyi Sauk	Daw Shan
9	Knitting	Magyi Sauk	Ma Yin Yin Aye
10	Improved cooking stove	Pabe(N), Magyi	U Mann, U Myint Yi
11	Primary school	Mingan	U Tin Aye
12	Sandstone improvement by trollogy	Mingan	U Myat Soe
13	Children Nutrition Center	Pabe(N)	U Kyaw Tint
14	Paddy dryer	Legaing	U Ye Tint
15	Mushroom cultivation	Legaing	Ma Pa Pa
16	Village sales shop	Legaing	U Sein Tun Aung

During above mentioned program, Daw Cho Cho Tun (Co-op counterpart) explained about current situation of Tinsmith and Guitar Key production pilot activities in Khaung Kawe village, mentioning on influencing factors and major barriers for two pilot projects which can be regarded as failed.

Village Revolving Fund concept and procedure, in relations with Tractor supported to Ar La Ka Pa village is also presented by Daw Cho Cho Tun (Co-op counterpart).

U Htin Aung Shein (Agriculture counterpart) presented on new chickpea variety (Yezin-7) and new paddy variety (Sin Nwe Yin) , distributed under improved seed regeneration program in 2008-09.

Team leader of JICA Study Team brief about BMI (Body Mass Index) used in Children Nutrition Center Project and improvement of children nutrition in Pabe (N) village after pilot project intervention.

During the presentation, there is a open forum discussion between presenter and participants, sharing experiences, good advices and ideas for further improvement of the activities.

Here are major facts discussed during the presentation of village level pilot activities:

Question by: U Sein Tun Aung, Legaing

We would like to know about capacity of the treadle pumps and where and how villagers can access treadle pumps, and cost of a pump.

Question by: U Than Htaik, Sagaing Division

Asking time consumption, water output capacity and effectiveness of treadle pump for large field.

Answer: Treadle pumps are effective for small scale cultivation, and is applicable at irrigation from creeks, ponds and surface water tube wells. The capacity is around 1500 gallons/ hr and required about 3 days to irrigate 1 acre. It is suitable for small scale fields like onion, vegetable and flowers. Pressure pumps supported by the project are also useful for up lifting water to higher level locations and also for pushing to distant location.

If affordable, it is better to use diesel engine to collect water from source, into receiver and than use treadle pumps for direct irrigation into the fields.

The treadle pumps supported by the project is widely used in villages, produced and distributed by IDE (local NGO) and is easily available in rural areas. The cost is about 32000 Kyat, which is affordable by small scale farmers.

Suggestion by: U Khin Maung Win (Dy-division Manager, MAS, Sagaing)

Hand weaving group of Magyi village should think for designs, marketable in local, instead of waiting for unsure foreign market.

Engine weaving is a high investment business. Therefore first beneficiaries should put more effort for the success of business they had demand and make proper revolving for the benefit of the village. Finance and cash flow should always kept systematically, so that other interesting person have confident on it.

Suggestion by: U Than Htaik (Division officer, LBVD, Sagaing)

Concerning cottage sector activities relevant beneficiary groups have to seriously consider for competition, market, and potential alternatives for efficiently utilization of machines, equipments and material supported by the project.

2.2 Activity review by LBVD township officers

Day 3 program begin with presentation by the representative of LBVD township officers, reviewing demonstration and extension education of their activities and Goat/ Pig revolving programs conducted in pilot villages. The detailed information presented are shown in tables with **Annex 2-2**.

2.3 Activity review by MAS township officers

Agriculture demonstration and extension activities are presented by representative of MAS township managers. Detailed information are shown in tables attached with **Annex 2-3**.

SESSION 3: PROJECT EVALUATION

The evaluation and appraisal of the pilot activities were conducted from the view points of **Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Relevance and Sustainability** and the participants voted for marking in a range from 1 as the lowest to 5 as the highest.

3.1 Livestock Sector

Table 3.1 summarizes the 5- aspects evaluation results of Livestock demonstration and extension components. All the participants had tendency to bit higher marks for Efficiency, Effectiveness , Impact and Relevance. Sustainability score with lower marks, all similar to different participants. The remarks by the participants are discussed below.

Table 3.1: 5-aspect evaluation results of Livestock sector components:

Sector	Participant	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Relevance	Sustainability	Remarks
Livestock	Villagers	4.1	4	4	4	3.8	
	TS Officers	4	4	4	4	3.2	
	Dist, Div, HQs	4	4	4	4	3.4	

Discussion and remarks

By villagers

(by U Thet Thet, Magyi Sauk village)

We bit lower marks on sustainability, due to lack of pasture land available in the future, after 3-4 years revolving of goats to next generation beneficiaries. We are worried on it.

(U Sein Tun Aung, Legaing village)

We accept that the opportunity to have livestock raising is very much beneficial for our landless poor people. Especially, goats are suitable with the dry weather condition with less input and pigs can be raised as saving money for future. However, villagers had poor knowledge in livestock health care practices. We would like to suggest well experienced persons to visit often to our villages and share good advices, for the wellness of the livestock activity improvements and sustainability.

By township officers

(Dr. Myint Soe, t/s LBVD officer, Ayardaw)

Sustainability of revolving system is very much depends on confirmed and fixed procedure at village level. Supervision and management by LBVD township officers is also important. If there is less support for logistics, it will be difficult to cover all the relevant tasks in timely manner.

(U Nay Tun Than, Dy t/s officer, PDC, Chauk t/s)

Peace and Development Councils always give priority to administration, social and economy of the general public. Hence, after the project, for the sustainability of the activities, we can coordinate and administrate the activities, which are properly assigned to us, with exact data and plan.

By District & Division officers

(U Set Shwin, Division officer, LBVD, Mandalay)

We need to have strong support by local authorities, coordination with department concerned for strict supervision and management of these programs to be sustained.

(Dr. Khin Maung Win- LBVD Counterpart)

Sustainability rely on close supervision and strong support of the relevant organizations, as well as proper management with good will at village level committees. However, most villagers are quite occupied with their daily routine works and cannot give much time for community affairs in regular basis. Hence, we need to properly identify the major responsible organization at this time.

3.2 Agriculture Sector

Table 3.2 summarizes the 3-step evaluation results of Agriculture demonstration and extension components. In this evaluation process, due to different nature of agriculture activities, participants had chosen 4 major activities to be evaluated and are rated by 3 steps.

Table 3.2: 3-steps evaluation results of Agriculture sector components:

Participants	category	IMO			Dapog			Early Transplanting			Sparse Transplanting		
		Person		(%)	Person		(%)	Person		(%)	Person		(%)
		Mark	Score		Mark	Score		Mark	Score		Mark	Score	
Villagers	1 worse						4	4					
	2 moderate	16	32		15	30	11	22		14	28		
	3 very good						2	6		4	12		
	Total	16	32		15	30	17	32		18	40		
	Average	2			2			1.9			2.2		
Township	1 worse						4	4					
	2 moderate	20	40		18	36	7	14		11	22		
	3 very good									1	3		
	Total	20	40		18	36	11	18		12	25		
	Average	2			2			1.6			2.1		
Division/District	1 worse												
	2 moderate	13	39		13	26	2	2		11	22		
	3 very good						10	20		1	3		
	Total	13	39		13	26	12	22		12	25		
	Average	2			2			1.8			2.1		

Discussion and remarks

By villagers

(U SeinTun Aung, Legaing)

Most farmers in Pwint byu area had high interest on advanced technologies, however, the technology introduced should be of cost-benefit for the farmers.

We would like to offer good location at the road side for conducting demonstrations on paddy at our village for the better expansion of good agricultural practices to wide range of farmers. Farmers are not hesitate to change from their conventional methods, if the technology can convince the real benefits for them.

By township officers

(U Khin Maung Lin , Township manager, MAS, Ngazun township)

Early transplanting cannot be separated with sparse transplanting, to obtain benefits of early transplant. However, in the Central Dry Zone, due to difficult water management, even in irrigated paddy land, early transplanting is fairly applicable for most farmers, there fore resulted with late transplanting combined with narrow transplanting to achieve plant population.

(U Khin Maung Than, Dy- t/s manager, Tada-U)

Not all the agricultural technologies are benefitted for every where, but each technology has it's strength and advantage for specific area. The duty of agriculture extension workers is to educate farmers with applicable technologies for them. We also should emphasis on conservation of the soil, for sustainability in agriculture. Hence, I would like to urge every body to start only with few acres, through our contact farmers, to convince soil improvement through organic farming promotion activities.

By District & Division officers

(U Tin Win, District Manager, Myingyan District)

Major requirement for the sustainability of Agriculture activities in CDZ is “water” and “ water management”. Hence, if possible, I would like to request JICA for further support to attain water for CDZ farmers. For example, reconstruction, upgrading and repairs of existing natural ponds and small reservoirs near the villages, with least costs. This will be of highly appreciable by CDZ farmers and livestock as well. We have already listed these water reservoirs with their capacity.

(U Khin Maung Win, Dy- Division Manager, MAS, Sagaing)

Above all agricultural techniques are useful, according to the condition. The main thing is to extend education, to the farmers till they really accept and adopt them. We will need time for this, as the farmers are always reluctant to change. For example, even in same Magway Division, IMO bokashi technology, Dapog , Early and sparse transplanting technologies by OISCA cannot be widely spread. There are a lot of limitations for CDZ farmers to accept new technologies. That is why we had rank moderate for all activities.

3.3 Cottage/ Livelihood Sector

Table 3.1 summarizes the 5- aspects evaluation results of cottage and livelihood components. Township officers bit relatively higher score for efficiency, effectiveness, impact and relevance, but the villagers score higher marks for sustainability. The remarks by the participants are discussed below.

Table 3.2: 5-aspect evaluation results of Cottage / livelihood sector components:

Sector	Participant	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Relevance	Sustainability	Remarks
Cottage/livelihood	Villagers	3.3	3	3	3.4	3.4	
	TS Officers	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.2	
	Dist, Div, HQs	3.5	3	3.2	3.3	3.1	

Discussion and remarks

By villagers

(Daw Kyin Win, Weaving Group, Magyi Sauk)

We will put our best effort for the sustainability of the cottage activities in our village, as our people have income opportunities by doing so. We have confident that other villagers also have same mind-set with us.

By township officers

(U Kyaw Nyein, Township officer, Co-op dept, Chauk)

As for the sustainability of the cottage activities in the villages, proper supervision, especially for accounts and finance is required. However, since nature of work differs in each cottage industries, relevant township officers of Cooperative department can be able to closely supervise, activities which are organized under the cooperative law, 1992.

For other cottage activities under the project, the role of village main committee is important for close supervision, especially to maintain of revolving system.

By District / Division officers

(U Than Htaik, Division Officer, LBVD, Sagaing)

Almost all the cottage sector activities involved cash investment. Income generated from first beneficiaries should be properly collected and to be use for maintaining and expanding current activity and also for village development . Therefore, duty and responsibility is mainly on current beneficiaries, Village PDC and main committee members.

Relevant beneficiary groups have to seriously consider for competition, market, and potential alternatives for efficiently utilization of machines, equipments and material supported by the project.

SESSION 4 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

At the end of the workshop, a simple questionnaire was administered to the village participants, TS officers plus TS PDC participants and also District, Division, H.Q level participants. The questionnaires are as follow;

1. How do you think/ feel were good for this work shop or by participating this workshop?
2. What do you think/ feel were weak areas for this workshop, which area need improvement?
3. What did you learn from this workshop?
4. Please give suggestions and your opinion on participating this workshop.

The respondents were 21 participants for the villagers and 33 participants for the government officers. Following four tables summarize the results for the above inquires:

Table 5.1 Answers for the good things (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (21 respondents)	Government officers (33 respondents)
(4) Have an opportunity to know the activities of Agriculture, Livestock, Cottage and Livelihood programs.	(8) Have an opportunity to know the activities of Agriculture, Livestock, Cottage and Livelihood programs.
(6) Good chance to discuss together with people from different level for the development.	(2) Chance to exchange our experiences, views and problem solving by collective manner.
(2) All participants had equal opportunity to discuss freely and frankly between each others.	(6) good chance to discuss frankly with all level participants from different discipline.
(7) Chance to learn several technical knowledge and experiences through mass discussion.	(5) enhance knowledge by all means
(2) Weakness and strength of the project activities are properly discussed.	(6) Discuss ways for sustainability based on strength & weakness of the activities
	(3) Arrangements of the workshop are systematic and effective.
	(3) Having close relationship and better understanding among people from different discipline.

Table 5.2 Answers for the weak areas. (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (21 respondents)	Government officers (33 respondents)
(4) No answer.	(8) no weakness was found.
(9) No weakness was found.	(5) time for presentation is not enough for comprehension
(3) lack of interest in some project activities by the villagers.	(6) Need to learn more from village representatives, than general discussion by district/ divisions
(2) More weakness found in cottage sector components.	(4) weak cooperation among relevant departments in the project
(3) some discussions are too long & boring for us.	(3) Some presentation are too long and do not meet the point
	(1) project material support for villages are not sufficient for development
	(6) villagers are weak in unity and lack of understanding on project activities and objectives.

Table 5.3 Answers for what learned from workshop (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (21 respondents)	Government officers (33 respondents)
(2) No answer.	(10) enhance knowledge on sector wide approach for development.
(10) Gain knowledge from each point of view discussed by multi-level participants	(6) learn development plan and objectives
(5) Problem solving by sharing opinion between each others, collectively.	(6) Achieve wide knowledge by sector wide discussions by different level participants
(2) Learned how to improve current activities for sustainability.	(4) learned development through various approach for various people
(2) weak points and strong points of all the project activities can be learned clearly.	(3) learned evaluation process based on exact data on any kind of activity
	(4) active and enthusiast participation of villagers for their livelihood improvements

Table 5.4 Answers for opinions and suggestions (no. in bracket shows the responses)

Villagers (21 respondents)	Government officers (33 respondents)
(4) no answer	(9) very good.
(2) villagers gained wider knowledge and supportive ideas by this workshop.	(8) to conduct workshops often for capacity enhancement of the people
(2) to invite villagers who can be more effectively participate in the program	(6) analyzing, evaluation, discussion, sharing of ideas are important to set proper plan.
(4) more longer duration (days) should be taken for effective discussions	(4) supervision by departments and administration by local authorities should always be balanced for future sustainability.
(6) to conduct workshops often to get more chance for sharing educative information like this	(3) detail information such as objectives of activities, technical pamphlets, workshop memos, etc should be given to the participants
(3) workshop give us chance to solve problems by open and frank discussions	(3) more longer duration (days) should be taken for effective discussions

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT FINAL EVALUATION WORKSHOP**List of Government Staffs**

Sr	Name	Title	Department	Division/ District/ Township	Division
1	U Hla Myint Aung	Dy-Division Manager	MAS	Mandalay	Mandalay
2	Dr. Sat Shwin	Division Officer	LBVD	Mandalay	Mandalay
3	U Aung Phyu	Division Officer	Department of Cooperatives	Mandalay	Mandalay
4	U Htay Lwin	Director	Cottage Industries Department	Mandalay	UpperMyanmar
5	U Ni Win	District Manager	MAS	Kyauk Se	Mandalay
6	Dr. Htwe Myint	District Officer	LBVD	Kyauk Se	Mandalay
7	U Tin Win	District Manager	MAS	Myin Gyan	Mandalay
8	Dr. Mu Mu Win	District Officer	LBVD	Myin Gyan	Mandalay
9	U Khin Maung Nyunt	Township Manager	MAS	Ta da Oo	Mandalay
10	Dr. Myo Tint	Township Officer	LBVD	Ta da Oo	Mandalay
11	U Nyunt Shwe (Act:)	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Ta da Oo	Mandalay
12	U Khin Maung Lin	Township Manager	MAS	Ngan Zun	Mandalay
13	Dr. Shwe Maung	Township Officer	LBVD	Ngan Zun	Mandalay
14	U Aye Ko	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Ngan Zun	Mandalay
15	U Min Kyi	Township Manager	MAS	Myit Thar	Mandalay
16	U Phoe Sein	Township Manager	MAS	Kyauk Se	Mandalay
17	U Khin Maung Win	Division Manager	MAS	Saging	Saging
18	Dr.Than Htike	Division Officer	LBVD	Saging	Saging
19	Dr. Nay Min Soe	District Officer	LBVD	Monywa	Saging
20	U Aung Nan Yan	District Manager	MAS	Monywa	Saging
21	U Tin Maung Htwe	District Officer	LBVD	Saging	Saging
22	U Tun Paw Myint	District Manager	MAS	Saging	Saging
23	Daw Yi Yi Thein	District Manager	MAS	Shwe Bo	Saging
24	U Thein Tan	Secretary	TPDC	Myinmu	Saging
25	U Aung Myo Lin	Chairman	TPDC	Ayardaw	Saging
26	U Aye Kyu	Township Manager	MAS	Myinmu	Saging
27	U Win Aung	Township Officer	LBVD	Myinmu	Saging
28	Daw Amar Sein	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Myinmu	Saging
29	U Sein Myint	Township Manager	MAS	Ayardaw	Saging
30	Dr.Myint Soe	Township Officer	LBVD	Ayardaw	Saging
31	U Khin Myint	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Ayardaw	Saging
32	Daw Kyin San	Township Manager	MAS	Wetlet	Saging
33	U Tin Yi	Township Manager	MAS	Monywa	Saging
34	Daw Khin Swe Aye	Division Manager	MAS	Magwe	Magwe
35	Daw Khin Than Myint	Division Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Magwe	Magwe
36	U Aung Chit	District Manager	MAS	Magwe	Magwe
37	Dr. Mar Mar Aye	District Officer	LBVD	Magwe	Magwe
38	Daw Eaint Eaint	District Manager	MAS	Minbu	Magwe
39	U Nay Tun Than	Chairman	TPDC	Chauk	Magwe
40	U Aye Mon	Township Manager	MAS	Pwintbyu	Magwe
41	U Saw Lwin	Township Officer	LBVD	Pwintbyu	Magwe
42	U Aung Myo Thu	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Pwintbyu	Magwe
43	U Htein Win	Township Manager	MAS	Chauk	Magwe
44	Dr.Win Maw	Township Officer	LBVD	Chauk	Magwe
45	U Kyaw Nyein	Township Officer	Co-op: Dept:	Chauk	Magwe
46	U San Win	Township Manager	MAS	Salin	Magwe
47	U Kyaw Wai	Township Manager	MAS	Minbu	Magwe

List of villagers

Sr	Name	Title	Activity	Village	Division
1	U Tun Win	Chairman	VPDC	Khaung Kawe	Mandalay
2	U Myo Tint	Leader	Agriculture	Khaung Kawe	Mandalay
3	U Maung Swe	member	Village main committee	Khaung Kawe	Mandalay
4	U Nu Win	Chairman	VPDC	Kanma	Mandalay
5	U Myint Aung	Leader	Agriculture	Kanma	Mandalay
6	Ma Naing	Leader	Hand weaving	Magyi	Mandalay
7	U Myint Yi	Leader	Improved stove	Magyi	Mandalay
8	U Aung Naing	Chairman	VPDC	Magyi	Mandalay
9	U Tin Kha	Leader	Agriculture	Magyi	Mandalay
10	U Maung Maung	Chairman	VPDC	Arlakapa	Sagaing
11	U Myint Saung	Leader	Tractor committee	Arlakapa	Sagaing
12	U Than Zaw Myint	Member	Village main committee	Arlakapa	Sagaing
13	U Win Lwin	Chairman	VPDC	Magyi Sauk	Sagaing
14	Daw Kyin Win	Leader	Weaving	Magyi Sauk	Sagaing
15	Daw Shan	Leader	Sewing/embroidery	Magyi Sauk	Sagaing
16	Daw Yin Yin Aye	Leader	Knitting	Magyi Sauk	Sagaing
17	U Thet Thet	Dy-chairman	Village main committee	Magyi Sauk	Sagaing
18	U Thet Cho Win	member	VPDC	Mingan	Magwe
19	U Maung Linn	Leader	Livestock	Mingan	Magwe
20	U Win Aung	representative	Primary school	Mingan	Magwe
21	U Myat Soe	Leader (Co-op)	Sandstone	Mingan	Magwe
22	U Mahn	Chairman	VPDC	Pabe(north)	Magwe
23	U Kyaw Moe	Leader	Improved stove	Pabe(north)	Magwe
24	U Kyaw Tin	Leader	Children Nutrition Center	Pabe(north)	Magwe
25	U Tin Ko Ko	Secretary	VPDC	Legaing	Magwe
26	U Ye Nyut	Leader	Paddy dryer	Legaing	Magwe
27	Daw Pa Pa	representative	Mushroom	Legaing	Magwe
28	U Sein Tun Aung	Representative	Village sales shop	Legaing	Magwe

List of Counterparts and guests

Sr.	Name	Title	Department
1	U Htin Aung Shein	Counterpart (Agriculture)	MAS, MOAI
2	Dr. Khin Maung Win	Counterpart (Livestock)	LBVD, MLF
3	Daw Cho Cho Tun	Counterpart (Cooperative)	Dept of Co-op. MOC
4	Dr. Sun Tun Oo	Secretary	Myanmar Livestock Federation- Upper Myanmar

Livestock (Goat, Pig, Animal husbandry)
Summary of the Achievement, problems, lessons
ANNEX-2-2

No	Activity	Accomplishment to date				In which, how many villagers actually tried		Problems / Difficulties	How have you solved?
		Demonstration		Extension		After Demo/ Extension			
		Nr. of villages	Nr. of participants	Nr. of villages	Nr. of participants	Nr. of villages	Nr. of Villagers		
1	Goat raising	16	205					Nil	Nil
2	Pig fattening	5	79					Nil	Nil
3	UMMB making	25	638	51	1863			-UMMBs took long time to become hard -lack of money to proceed by villagers	-solved by using wheat bran -not yet solved
4	Housing for livestock	19	271	31	1446			-difficult to do individual house due to lack of cash	-solved by collective housing
5	Urea treated straw	-	-	-	-			-	-
6	Castration	183	1403	197	1504			-most villagers are reluctant to do castration on their goats, sheep -about 30% of villagers accept this practice	-extension education on preference of market for meat from castrated goat, sheep
7	Disease control	254	5649	324	7315			-	-
8	Pasture development	15	245	49	807			-unavailable pasture land in villages -lack of rainfall to develop pasture	-organize to grow fodder plants such as glyricedea, ipil ipil, mulberry,etc as fencing of Yar land and household compound
9	Disinfection	32	1179	65	1763	24	398	-weak to follow instructions -cannot afford to buy medicines	-educate to use local products such as turmeric, basil leaf, lime powder, ash
10	Training education	-	-	166	2378			-difficult to organize people	-extension education while doing normal duties in relevant villages
11	Silage	12	246	5	138			-difficult to collect raw material with necessary moisture content due to late season	-done by collecting maize stalk from fields at river side.
	Total								
	Maximum number in the Column	254	5649	324	7315	24	398		

The achievement/ events you are proud of, including ones you have newly tried or you have created by yourself

No	In what activity	At which TS	The achievements/ events	Why and/or how it happened?	How you can share your proud experiences with your colleague?
1	Purchasing & distribution of goats in 2008 PP	Ayardaw, Ngazun, Myinmu	More number of goats provided to beneficiaries than original target 42 nos per village	-the prevailing goat price decreased at the time of purchase -goat brokers have 2 kinds of goat, ie: breeders and meat goats. We chose breeders among meat goats from local brokers with less price.	- Brokers offer better price than goat farmers. -Good breeds can be properly selected from several goats by broker.
2	UMMB making	Myinmu	Proceeding of UMMB by individuals	Sagaing Division Cooperative Syndicate, which reside in Myinmu township has full interest to provide UMMB for their 500 goats, and collecting raw materials to do UMMB ,supervised by Myinmu LBVD Chairman of VPDC from Boe Min Gyi Kin village convinced that his cattle recovered from illness and distinctively healthier by eating UMMB, hence, is going to do by himself continuously.	UMMB is highly recommended to use for commercial livestock farming. To use UMMB for goats as well as draft cattle and diary cattle for better health and growth improvement.

Summary of the Livestock Sector

No	TS	Tada U	Ngazun	Myinmu	Ayadaw	Chauk	Pwintbyu
	Goat raising						
1	- No. of beneficiaries	20	20	20	10	40	10
2	• Out of which, no. of landless HHs	20	14	10	10	39	10
3	• Out of which, No. of farm HHs	0	6	10	0	1	0
4	- No. of original stocks provided	100	96	85	52	168	44
5	• Out of which, female: Adult	76	81	82	50	160	40
6	• Out of which, male: Ault	14	11	3	2	8	4
7	• Out of which, female: Kid	7	0	3	0	0	0
8	• Out of which, male: Kid	3	4	3	0	0	0
9	- No. of original stocks died	3	1	0	1	0	0
10	• Out of which, female: Adult	3	1	0	1	0	0
11	• Out of which, male: Ault	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	• Out of which, female :Kid	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	• Out of which, male: Kid	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	- No. of kids born	32	43	53	23	74	42
15	• Out of which, female	15	25	24	12	36	21
16	• Out of which, male	17	18	29	11	38	21
17	- No. of kids died	4	7	18	0	0	7
18	• Out of which, female	0	5	6	0	0	3
19	• Out of which, male	4	2	12	0	0	4
20	- Overall mortality rate to date(%)	5.3	5.8	13.0	1.3	0	8.1
	Pig raising						
21	- No. of beneficiaries	-	10	10	10	-	-
22	• Out of which, no. of landless HHs	-	5	6	10	-	3
23	• Out of which, No. of farm HHs	-	5	4	0	-	7
24	- No. of original piglets	-	20	20	20	-	20
25	• Out of which, female	-	10	9	9	-	11
26	• Out of which, male	-	10	11	11	-	9
27	- No. of original piglets died	-	1	0	0	-	2
28	• Out of which, female	-	1	0	0	-	0
29	• Out of which, male	-	0	0	0	-	2
30	- Overall mortality rate to date(%)	-	5	0	0	-	10

Agriculture (IMO, Dapog, Early transplanting, sparse transplanting)

ANNEX-2-3

Summary of the Achievement, problems, lessons

No	Activity	Accomplishment to date				In which, how many villagers actually tried		Problems / Difficulties	How have you solved?
		Demonstration		Extension		After Demo/ Extension			
		Nr. of villages	Nr. of participants	Nr. of villages	Nr. of participants	Nr. of villages	Nr. of Villagers		
1	IMO Bokashi making	121	1984	285	73000	111	424	Cannot afford to buy raw materials	Support from project; organize by contact farmers
2	IMO seed extraction	132	1635	318	7551	104	322	Farmers are reluctant to wait for long time	Seed extraction done & supply by extension workers
3	Paddy husk charcoal	112	1770	290	8499	76	148	Lack of paddy husk in some areas	Organize to use paddy husk charcoal and ash, used from household stoves
4	Paddy husk vinegar	25	524	261	5601	21	29	Lack of cash to make appliance and requirement of permanent land place	-Waste water from paddy husk power generation plants are useful as substitute. -making out side the village where land is available
5	Dapog nursery	56	699	245	6460	48	50	Difficult water management which is unfavorable for Dapog practice & lack of experience by farmers	Organize through contact farmers and apply in narrow area for proper water management.
6	Early & sparse transplanting	34	789	239	8531	30	47	Difficult to meet proper seedling age and transplanting date due to available of water	Not yet solved in summer paddy, To try again in rain-fed paddy.
7	Organic farming	28	347	120	4229	6	7	Difficult to get enough cow dung . Less interest due to no organic market.	Start introducing in small scale vegetable growing.
8	Local foliar fertilizer	31	334	93	4182	18	41	Short duration of education & lack of experience	Further extension education will be proceeded.
9	Seed selection	49	1264	100	4369	33	353	Nil	Nil
10	Training of trainers	-	125	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil
	Total	588	9471	1951	122422	447	1421		
	Maximum number in the Column	132	1984	318	8531	111	424		

Summary of the Yield , Agriculture (IMO, Dapog, early transplanting, sparse transplanting)

No	Particular	Demo Farm 1 Good Practice	Demo Farm 2 Good Practice	Demo Farm 3 Good Practice	Demo Farm 4 Good Practice
	TS	Ayardaw	Ayardaw	Pwintbyu	Pwintbyu
1	Dapog	Yes	No	Yes	No
2	Early Transplanting	Yes	No	Yes	No
3	Sparse Transplanting	Yes	No	Yes	No
4					
21	Variety	Sin Nwe Yin	Sin Nwe Yin	Sin Nwe Yin	Sin Nwe Yin
22	Life Period, days	115	115	115	115
23	Seed per Acre (basket)	1	2	0.75	3
24	Transplanting date	19.8.08	30.8.08	4.9.08	30.9.08
25	Seedling Period (days)	16	35	14	30
26	Spacing (inches)	12 x 8	6 x 6	12 x 8	6 x 6
27	Plant per Hill	2-3	6-7	2-3	5-6
28	Plant Height (feet)	2.5 – 3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
29	Length of Panicle (inches)	8-10	8-10	9.2	9.1
30	Nr. of Tillers with Panicle	16	7	18	7
31	Matured Seeds per Panicle	105	89	61	73
32	1,000 Seeds Weight (gram)	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
33	Harvested Date	26.11.08	9.11.08	17.12.08	25.12.08
41	Input				
	Cow dung (cart load)	8	5	0	5
	Chicken dung (basket)	30	0	0	0
	Compost (Bokashi) (basket)	75	0	22	0
	Urea (50 Kg bag)	0	2	0.75	2
	P2O5 (T-super) (50 Kg bag)	0	1	0	0
	Compound fertilizer(bag)	0	2	0	0.5
	Pesticide	0	0	0	0
	Yield per Acre (in dry condition) (basket)	108.93	101	66.79	81.69

PHOTOS OF FINAL WORK SHOP



Opening speech by Chairman



Review of Pilot Projects by JICA Study Team Leader



T/S manager-MAS, preparing for activity review



T/S officers-LBVD, preparing for activity review



Villagers preparing for livelihood activities



Villagers preparing for cottage activities



Discussion by a township PDC secretary



Presenting by village representative on a pilot activity