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MINUTES OF MEETING  
ON  
THE TERMINAL EVALUATION  
FOR  
THE PROJECT FOR THE ERADICATION OF OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION AND  
POVERTY REDUCTION IN KOKANG SPECIAL REGION NO.1

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Project Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), headed by Mr. Satoru HAGIWARA, to the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as " Myanmar ") from February 9 to February 23, 2010, for the purpose of conducting terminal evaluation of the Project for the Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty Reduction in Kokang Special Region No.1 in the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and preparation of necessary recommendations to the respective governments.

After the analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project through the interview of the persons concerned and questionnaires, the Team prepared the Terminal Evaluation Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"), and presented it to the Joint Coordinating Committee Members (hereinafter referred to as "the JCC members"). The JCC members have accepted the contents of the Report and agreed to consider the recommendations made in the Report.

Nay Pyi Taw, 22 February 2010

萩原 知

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Mr. Satoru HAGIWARA  
Leader,  
The Terminal Evaluation Team  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



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U Soe Ko Ko  
Director General  
Progress of Border Areas and National  
Races Department  
Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and  
National Races and Development Affairs,  
The Union of Myanmar

# **TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**On**

**Project for Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty  
Reduction in Kokang Special Region No.1**

**February 22, 2010**

**Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

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## List of Abbreviations

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency Japan
AMDA	The Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
CP	Counterpart
DCM	District Coordinating Meeting
DDA	Department of Development Affairs
EOJ	Embassy of Japan
EPI	Expanded programme on immunization
FY	Fiscal year
IEC	Information, education and communication
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KSR1	Kokang Special Region No.1
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
M/M	Minutes of the Meeting
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PO	Plan of Operation
R/D	Record of Discussions
SALT	Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Programme
VCD	Video compact disc

## **1. Introduction**

### **1-1. Objectives of Terminal Evaluation**

The terminal evaluation study is conducted with the following objectives:

- (1) To verify outcomes produced by completed activities and degree of project achievement compared with the initial plan from the launch of the Project to the present (including remote operation in Lashio) and evaluate the Project with 5 evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability) based on the verification.
- (2) To confirm outputs produced and achievements of the project purpose(s) influenced by suspended and/or postponed activities and discuss possible and applicable measures to be taken with the relevant stakeholders.
- (3) To report the results of the terminal evaluation in meeting with the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) members and sign the Minutes of the Meeting (M/M) with agreement/consent of the relevant stakeholders on the evaluation results.

### **1-2. Members of Terminal Evaluation Team**

Mr. Satoru HAGIWARA (Leader)

Deputy Director General, Rural Development Department, JICA

Mr. Hiroshi HIDAKA

Advisor, Rural Development Department, JICA

Mr. Akira OGASAWARA

Consultant, VSOC Co., Ltd.

### 1-3. Study Schedule

Table Study Schedule

Day	Date	Consultant		JICA HQs			
		Mr. Akira OGASAWARA	Night	Mr. Satoru HAGIWARA	Mr. Hiroshi HIDAKA	Night	
1	9-Feb	Tue	Narita - BKK - YGN (TG641, TG305)	YGN			
			Meeting with JICA office				
2	10-Feb	Wed	Meeting with WFP	YGN			
			YGN - MDY - Lashio				
3	11-Feb	Thu	Meeting with NaTaLa Lashio Office	Lashio			
4	12-Feb	Fri	Discussion with Project Experts	Lashio			
5	13-Feb	Sat	Discussion with Project Experts	Lashio			
6	14-Feb	Sun	Report preparation	Lashio	Narita - BKK - YGN (TG641, TG305)		YGN
					Meeting with JICA Office		
					Meeting with EOJ		
7	15-Feb	Mon	Discussion with C/Ps	Lashio	PM Yangon to Mandalay		MDL
			Discussion with C/Ps		Dept to Mandalay by air		
			Report preparation		Arv. Mandalay and move to Lashio		
					Arv. Lashio		
8	16-Feb	Tue		Lashio	Courtesy call to NaTaLa Lashio Office		Lashio
9	17-Feb	Wed	Meeting with Project Experts and C/Ps				Lashio
10	18-Feb	Thu	Workshop on project activities with departments and agencies concerned				Lashio
			Wrap-up Meeting				
			Report preparation				
11	19-Feb	Fri	Report back to Nalata Lashio Office				Lashio
12	20-Feb	Sat	Lashio - Mandalay - Nay Pyi Taw				NPT
13	21-Feb	Sun	Preparation for report back meeting / Report preparation				NPT
			Meeting with JCC members				
			Signing of M/M				
14	22-Feb	Mon	PM Move to Yangon				YGN
			Report back to JICA Myanmar Office				
			Report back to EOJ				
15	23-Feb	Tue	Dept. YGN by TG 306				Flight
16	24-Feb	Wed	BKK - Narita				

### 1-4. Status of Report

This evaluation report was formulated by the Evaluation Team. Also, the major findings in the form of lessons learned and recommendations were delivered to and shared with the members of JCC on February 22, 2010 in Nay Pyi Taw.

## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2-1. Summary of the Project

The overall goals, the project purposes, and outputs of the Project stated in the Record of Discussions (R/D) as PDM1 were revised in Joint Coordination Committee held in July 2008 as PDM2. The Team evaluated the Project in accordance with PDM2.

#### (1) Overall goal

- 1) Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.
- 2) Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No.1 are demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.

#### (2) Project purpose(s)

- 1) Critical situation of the people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.

- 2) Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No.1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.

### **(3) Output**

- 1) Urgent critical situation is mitigated in Kokang Special Region No. 1.
- 2) Techniques and approaches regarding the whole process from cultivation to marketing of substitute crops are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.
- 3) Improved farming techniques are disseminated and used by farmers mainly in the Pilot Areas.
- 4) The villagers' livelihood is improved (e.g. through group activities) mainly in the Pilot Areas.
- 5) Basic health situation and education environment are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.

### **3. Methodology of Evaluation**

The Terminal Evaluation Study is conducted with the following three steps:

- (1) Evaluation Team assessed the degree and prospects of achievement of the project purpose and outputs based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM) attached as ANNEX 1 by utilizing the progress reports, other relevant reports, and the results of questionnaires, interviews, etc.
- (2) Evaluation Team analyzes the accomplishment, implementation process of the Project and evaluates the Project from the viewpoint of "Relevance", "Effectiveness", "Efficiency", "Impacts" and "Sustainability".
- (3) Evaluation Team formulates recommendations and lessons learned to the Project based on the evaluation results.

#### **3-1. Items Evaluated and Indicators**

Detailed accomplishment is attached as ANNEX 2, which was developed for evaluation by the Project.

#### **3-2. Data Collection Method and Analysis**

##### **3-2-1. Data Collection Method**

- (1) Document review

The Team reviewed Project documents and other related reports, data and information, and government document so as to gather the relevant information.

- (2) Interviews

In addition to document review, the Team conducted interviews with counterparts and Japanese experts involved in the Project, and other relevant organizations including UN-related organizations.

- (3) Questionnaire survey

The Team also collected information through a questionnaire survey with the relevant personnel such as CPs and Japanese experts.



### **3-2-2. Items of Analysis**

#### **(1) Verification of the project achievement**

Progress of each project activity was identified through the study. Based on the results, achievement of the output and the project purpose was measured in terms of the objectively verifiable indicators of the PDM.

#### **(2) Implementation process**

Implementation process of the Project was reviewed to see if the activities have been implemented according to the schedule, and the Project has been managed properly, and to identify promoting and/or constraining factors that have affected the implementation process.

#### **(3) Evaluation based on the five evaluation criteria**

Based on the analysis of the Project performance and implementation process above, the Project was analyzed and evaluated in terms of the five evaluation criteria (i.e. Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability).

##### **(a) Relevance**

The relevance is the measure for determining whether the outputs, the project purpose and the overall goal are still in keeping with the priority needs and concerns at the time of evaluation.

##### **(b) Effectiveness**

The effectiveness is concerned with the extent to which the project purpose has been achieved, or is expected to be achieved, in relation to the outputs produced by a project.

##### **(c) Efficiency**

The efficiency is the measure for the productivity of the implementation process: how efficiently the various inputs are converted into outputs.

##### **(d) Impact**

The impact is intended or unintended, direct or indirect, positive or negative changes that occur as a result of a project.

##### **(e) Sustainability**

The sustainability is the measure for determining whether or not the project benefits are likely to continue after the external aid comes to an end.

## **4. Project Performance and Implementation Process**

### **4-1. Input**

The Team confirmed that 10 long-term experts and 1 short-term expert have been dispatched and 19 CPs have been assigned by CP organizations. Also, an engineer from Department of Development Affairs (DDA) played a significant role in constructing and renovating infrastructure.



The detailed information on input (experts, CPs, training, equipment, facilities, local cost, etc) was summarized in ANNEX 3.

#### 4-2. Activities

Project activities have been executed in accordance with the PDM and Plan of Operation (PO) (attached in ANNEX 4). Emergency supports such as distribution of seeds, fertilizers and malaria bed-nets, road renovation were conducted from FY 2005 to FY 2006. Village tract development support activities in the field of improvement of farming system, extension of farming system, livelihood improvement, health and education have been conducted from FY 2007 to FY 2009. In FY 2009, some of facilities renovation/construction, training programs and monitoring were remained unimplemented. List of products attached in ANNEX 5.

The detailed accomplishment of activities is summarized in ANNEX 2.

#### 4-3. Output

(1) Output 1: Urgent critical situation is mitigated in Kokang Special Region No. 1.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. Agriculture production (food crops) of the beneficiaries increases by 10% through agriculture emergency support.
2. Massive prevalence of malaria is prevented.
3. Transportation between Laukai and Konkyan functions even during the rainy season

Output 1 is achieved according to the following outcomes.

- Fertilizers and seeds distributed as emergency assistance contributed to increase in agriculture production of the beneficiaries due to the improvement of accessibility to agricultural production materials.
- The distribution of malaria bed-nets contributed to preventing from massive prevalence of malaria after emergency support. There has been no massive infection reported since distribution of malaria bed-net.
- Road renovation between Tarshwetan and Konkyan made human movement and transportation easier even during rainy season. The renovation has positively facilitated the smooth activities/operations of not only the Project (production of other outputs and achievement of the project purposes), but also development partners (WFP and NGOs).

(2) Output 2: Techniques and approaches regarding the whole process from cultivation to marketing of substitute crops are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. Good examples of improved farming system with the support from the Project are discerned
2. Yield of targeted substitute crops increases by 10 %.
3. Sale amount of the cash crops (e.g. buckwheat, tea, etc.) that the Project supports increases.



4. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.
5. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.

Output 2 is partly unachieved according to the following outcomes.

- Recommended variety of maize seed (QPM) was distributed to farmers in Taushwe, Manlow, Chuntai and Shaukai village tracts and its distribution amount counted 678 kg from FY 2008 to FY 2009.
- Lowland rice "YJ-202" and upland rice "CNBR" and "WAB" have been identified as promising varieties through experiment and delivered to farmers in Manlow, Minchen and Chuntai village tracts. Their distribution amount counted 1,020 kg of lowland rice seeds and 526 kg of upland rice seeds in 2008 and 2009. Lowland rice variety "YJ-202" has been spread among farmers in Manlow village tract through multiplication and distribution by farmers.
- A total of 2,100,000 tea seedlings were provided to farmers in mainly Minchuen and Chuntai village tracts where a small number of tea seedlings were cultivated. Also, Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) has been introduced and promoted. It is obvious that yield of cash crops (tea) may increase considerably due to the introduction of dense planting. However, there is no sale amount data available at present since tea trees are still under-growing stage.
- Buckwheat cultivation was not practiced any more in Lontan village tract since sugarcane cultivation has been practiced on a contract-basis with the private sector. In the other village tracts (e.g. Marlipyn village tract), buckwheat cultivation is continuously practiced mainly by, buckwheat cultivation committee. Sales amount of buckwheat produced in Kokang to Shwe Yi Company counted 7.5 ton in 2008.
- Having the support from the Project and introduction of recommended varieties, yield of substitute crops is expected to increase. Some model farmers have already shown 30% increase in lowland rice production.
- "Text of Walnut's Grafting", "Pamphlet for Paddy Seed Selection and Disease and Pest Control", "Poster for Utilization of Tea Land" were developed by the Project.
- In FY 2009, buckwheat cultivation, technical advices for tea farmers and experimental demonstration in Tarshwetan farm were remained unimplemented.

(3) Output 3: Improved farming techniques are disseminated and used by farmers mainly in the Pilot Areas.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. More than 50 farmers receive agriculture training (centre and/or mobile) every year.
2. More than half of the agriculture trainees apply the techniques taught in the trainings.
3. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.
4. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.

Output 3 is partly unachieved according to the following outcomes.

- More than 1,600 farmers from all of 18 village tracts received agriculture training from FY 2005 to FY 2009.
- More than 100 farmers out of 1,000 farmers who received bokashi training are continuously practicing bokashi making from FY 2006 to FY 2009. Also, 54 farmers out of 133 farmers who have received compost training from FY 2007 to FY 2009 are making compost.
- MAS project staff can organize by themselves agricultural training on Bokashi and some useful techniques. Also, their communication skills with farmers have been improved.
- IEC materials and textbooks in 12 kinds including pamphlet, slide and manuals on bokashi making, video on soil erosion and measures, and manual for compost were developed by the Project.
- In FY 2009, bokashi training, and demonstration in Nali farm and model farmers were remained unimplemented.

(4) Output 4: The villagers' livelihood is improved (e.g. through group activities) mainly in the Pilot Areas.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. More than 2 activity groups are organized in each and every pilot areas.
2. More than 1 income generating activities in each and every pilot areas are initiated by villagers and sustained.
3. More than half of the people in the pilot areas realize that their life standard have improved (e.g. sanitation, nutrition, etc.)
4. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.
5. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.

Output 4 is partly unachieved according to the following outcomes.

- More than 3 activity groups in each pilot area were organized and 29 activity groups in total have been engaged with income generating activities such as animal dispersal through revolving system.
- Water supply facilities in 9 villages for 486 households constructed or renovated by the Project have contributed to the life standard of the people.
- CP's communication skills with villagers and vaccination skills for pig have been improved.
- IEC materials and manuals in 7 kinds including manual for animal disease and prevention, manual for plaster works, promotion leaflets for Kokang handicrafts, manual for handicraft were developed by the Project.
- In FY 2009, monitoring for animal dispersal through revolving system and 3 water supply facilities in Taukshwe village tract were remained unimplemented.

(5) Output 5: Basic health situation and education environment are improved mainly in the Pilot

8

Areas.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. All school children in the pilot areas receive health education and access to safe water and toilets in schools.
2. Out of school children receive literacy education in the pilot areas.
3. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.
4. Awareness and access to safe water and sanitation are visullay risen among the villagers in the pilot areas.
5. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.

Output 5 is partly unachieved according to the following outcomes.

- In total, about 4,200 school children have received health education by school teacher at 50 out of 60 schools in pilot areas. Children in 9 schools in pilot areas have secured access to sanitary school toilets constructed by the Project.
- A total of 73 literacy classes have been held and operated in cooperation with literacy education committees and 2,364 villagers have studied in 5 pilot village tracts.
- CP from MOH can promote and mänge EPI program through experiencing project activities. CP from MOE can promote and coordinate literacy education program.
- Awareness to cleanliness and sanitation has been raised among participants. Through the instruction by the workshop participants to students, change of behavior, reduction of parasite and malaria infection among students has been observed.
- 10 kinds of IEC materials and textbooks including VCD on malaria prevention and use of malaria bed-net, poster on malaria prevention, sugoroku game on hygiene school health booklet and health card, Myanmar conversation book were developed by the Project.
- In FY 2009, teacher training on literacy class and health education, 2 literacy classes in Lontan and Minchuen village tracts, 1 school construction in Chuntai village tract, 1 school renovation in Shaukai village tract, 13 school latrines in Lontan, Minchuen and Chuntai village tracts were remained unimplemented and implementation of EPI program in Lontan and Taukshwe village tracts is delayed.

#### 4-4. Project Purpose

(1) Project purpose 1: Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. Food self-sufficiency rate increases to and is kept for more than 6 months a year.
2. Mortality rate (malaria) is controlled below the mortality rate at the nation level.

Project purpose 1 is achieved.

- Food self sufficiency rate has shown about 6 months per year on average according to



monitoring by CP.

- After the distribution of malaria bed-nets, malaria-related mortality and infection rate is kept lower level in all village tracts, compared to those in 2004. These tendencies can be identified as outcomes of emergency support by the Project and the results of emergency support operation executed by other development partners (WFP, AMDA, ADRA, CARE, etc.).

(2) Project purpose 2: Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No.1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. Good examples of successful experiences are obtained from the Project's activities in the pilot areas.

Project purpose 2 is almost achieved according to achievement of five outputs.

- "Good examples of successful experiences" by the project activities are explained as following activities; 1) improved farming system for cultivation of substitute and cash crops such as maize, rice, tea, buckwheat, and walnut, 2) training and practicing bokashi and compost making, 3) practicing animal dispersal system, 4) operating literacy class for out of school children, and 5) practicing school and community health.
- Expected successful experiences in FY 2009 have not been sufficiently accumulated.

#### **4-5. Overall Goal**

(1) Overall goal 1: Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. Number and content of villagers' meals is improved by 20 %.

- Establishing a rural development model could contribute to the further income generation, which leads to the further improvement in living condition.

(2) Overall goal 2: Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No.1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.

Objectively verifiable indicator:

1. A significant number of cases of successful experiences appreciated by respective departments, agencies and authorities as well as people are discerned.
- Accumulation of further successful experiences could lead to establishing a rural development model.

#### **4-6. Implementation Process**

Detailed implementation process is attached in ANNEX 6.

- The initial stage (first 2 years from FY 2005 to FY 2007) was defined as emergency assistance stage and the last 3 years from FY 2007 to FY 2010 has been implemented as Pilot Village Tract Development Support.
- Communication and relationship between Japanese expert/Project staff and Myanmar CPs and authorities concerned have been kept well.
- Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) has been held once a year. In JCC, progress of the Project and several issues have been discussed and recorded in the Minutes of Meeting. District Coordinating Meeting (DCM) has been quarterly held at regional level for coordination of activities.
- The project activities planned in FY 2009 have been drastically delayed since activities in collaboration between experts and CPs in the pilot areas have not been performed.

#### **5. Results of the Evaluation with Five Criteria**

Through the evaluation study, the Team assessed the Project's activities in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

##### **5-1. Relevance**

The relevance of the Project is high.

- The Government of Myanmar promulgated "15 year-plan of opium poppy eradication" in 1999 and declared to achieve the eradication of opium poppy cultivation by 2014. Therefore, the Project is consistent with the policy of the Government of Myanmar.
- The Project is also in line with Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy and JICA's priority area of assistance.
- The Project meets with the urgent needs of people in critical situation.

##### **5-2. Effectiveness**

The effectiveness of the Project is relatively high.

- Remarkable number of malaria patients has not been reported after distribution of malaria bed-nets by the Project. Distribution of fertilizers and crop seeds has improved productivity of farmland and contributed to food security. The road renovation between Tarshwetan and Konkyan has contributed to better accessibility to markets, public facilities and transportation of commodities even during the rainy season.
- Accumulation of successful "experiences" through self-reliant participation in the relevant stakeholders (CPs, beneficiaries, etc.) has been observed through the project implementation.
- Effectiveness is influenced by the unsatisfactory achievement in FY 2009 due to the delay in some project activities.

### 5-3. Efficiency

The efficiency of the Project is adequate.

- Road renovation work was executed jointly by local construction companies and beneficiaries. Local technology, “manual stone pitching” was adopted with local materials utilized. Project activities start to contribute to the production of outputs; in particular, local committees such as literacy committee, animal dispersal committee and buckwheat cultivation committee established at the community level highly contribute to the achievement of outcomes. Also, each output starts to produce outcomes gradually. Capacity of CPs has been strengthened in each activity. CPs in the agriculture, livelihood improvement, health and education sections have been assigned with appropriate timing. However, assignment of CP from MOH was delayed.
- Efficiency of the Project has been negatively influenced by delay of activities in FY 2009.

### 5-4. Impact

The impact of the Project is medium. The following concrete impacts are observed:

- The renovated road shortens traveling time between Laukai and Konkyan to about 2.5 hours from about 6 hours especially during rainy season. KSR1 constructed a feeder road of more than 5 km to Manlow under their initiative. Maintenance has been properly carried out by KSR1 in cooperation with Natala.
- There is one village tract that has begun to demonstrate their ownership: Manlow village tract is in the stage of multiplying and distributing rice seeds (YJ-202) on their own after receiving primary seeds from the Project.
- A few of activity groups for income generating activities demonstrates sustainable efforts: 3 groups have started to manage animal dispersal without financial assistance from the Project.
- No negative impact has been observed.

### 5-5. Sustainability

The sustainability of the Project is medium.

#### <Organizational Sustainability>

- Organizations including various kinds of beneficiary committees established by the Project are not mature yet as independent organizations. Therefore, committees need to be supported by the Myanmar side continuously.
- Rural health sub-centers supported by the Project in Lontan and Taukshwe village tracts have been functionalized with initiative of MOH by assigning midwives and provision of medicines, etc.

#### <Financial Sustainability>

- The situation on budget allocation from the Myanmar side for the future activities still remains to be uncertain.





<Technical Sustainability>

- CPs have upgraded various skills and techniques in the fields of farming system and extension, livelihood improvement, health and education.
- Some farmers have started to practice methods acquired in the agricultural trainings (Bokashi, compost and their utilization) by themselves. The number of practicing farmers is still limited.
- Most of the beneficiary committees in every sector have started to take their positive actions in their activities.

## 6. Conclusion of the Evaluation

Through the active implementation by Japanese experts, CPs, project staffs and the concerned people by now, the Project produced its outcomes at a certain level. However, the outcomes do not yet reach the full achievement level since outcomes of some activities are not produced yet because of unimplemented activities.

## 7. Recommendations

- (1) Based on the results of the survey, the Team recommends that extension of the Project period for one and half years should be considered in order to recover their delay. Activities which should be implemented during the extension period as follows:

Output 2: buckwheat cultivation, technical advices for tea farmers and experimental demonstration in Tarshwetan farm

Output 3: bokashi training, and demonstration in Nali farm and model farmers

Output 4: monitoring for animal dispersal through revolving system and 3 water supply facilities in Taukshwe village tract

Output 5: teacher training on literacy class and health education, 2 literacy classes in Lontan and Minchuen village tracts, 1 school construction in Chuntai village tract, 1 school renovation in Shaukai village tract, 13 school latrines in Lontan, Mincuhén and Chuntai village tracts, EPI program in Lontan and Taukshwe village tracts

- (2) In case of extension, assignment of the same CPs, and provision of office compound with multi-purpose functions in Laukai are indispensable.
- (3) Continuous monitoring and support by the Myanmar side to the constructed/renovated facilities by the Project is strongly advised for their sustainable use.
- (4) Continuous monitoring and support by the Myanmar side to the beneficiary committees organized by the project is strongly advised for their sustainable activities.

## 8. Lessons Learned

- In setting up numerical verification indicators described in PDM, accurate data collection through proper means is indispensable. Therefore, when it is found out that accurate data is not available and/or accessible, numerical verification indicators should be reconsidered or preconditions on data quality and quantity should be defined
- In collection of data in the remote areas, special attention should be paid in that accurate data collection is practically difficult. Therefore, more practical data collection methods should be discussed in the initial stage of project implementation.

## List of Annexes

ANNEX 1 Project Design Matrix (PDM)

ANNEX 2 Detailed Accomplishment

ANNEX 3 Project Input

ANNEX 3-1 Dispatch of Experts

ANNEX 3-2 Assignment of CPs

ANNEX 3-3 Training

ANNEX 3-4 Provision of Equipment

ANNEX 3-5 Share of Local Cost

ANNEX 4 Plan of Operation (PO)

ANNEX 5 Implementation process

ANNEX 6 List of Products



## ANNEX 1 Project Design Matrix (PDM2 as of 11 July 2008)

Project Title : The Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty Reduction in Kokang Special Region No.1

Project Duration : Five (5) years (From 1st April, 2005 to 31st March, 2010)

Project Area : Kokang Special Region No.1

Project Beneficiaries : People who suffer from poverty in Kokang Special Region No.1

DATE : July 2008

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal</b>			
1 Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.	1 Number and content of villagers' meals is improved by 20 %	Monitoring reports Sample survey	/
2 Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No.1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.	2 A significant number of cases of successful experiences appreciated by respective departments, agencies and authorities as well as people are discerned.	Project reports Reports of NaTaLa and other departments/agencies	
<b>Project Purposes</b>			
1 Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.	1 Food self-sufficiency rate increases to and is kept for more than 6 months a year. Mortality rate (malaria) is controlled below the mortality rate at the nation level	Monitoring reports Hospital/clinic records	* Continuous cooperation is obtained from the related departments/agencies/organizations.
2 Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No.1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.	2 Good examples of successful experiences are obtained from the Project's activities in the pilot areas.	Monitoring reports Project Reports	
<b>Outputs</b>			
1 Urgent critical situation is mitigated in Kokang Special Region No. 1.	1 Agriculture production (food crops) of the beneficiaries increases by 10% through agriculture emergency support. Massive prevalence of malaria is prevented. Transportation between Laukai and Konkyan functions even during the rainy season	Monitoring reports Project reports	* Climatic conditions are normal.  * Continuous cooperation is obtained from the related departments/agencies/organizations.
2 Techniques and approaches regarding the whole process from cultivation to marketing of substitute crops are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.	2 Good examples of improved farming system with the support from the Project are discerned Yield of targeted substitute crops increases by 10 %. Sale amount of the cash crops (e.g. buckwheat, tea, etc.) that the Project supports increases. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Project Reports Monitoring reports Buckwheat committee reports Agriculture training reports	
3 Improved farming techniques are disseminated and used by farmers mainly in the Pilot Areas.	3 More than 50 farmers receive agriculture training (centre and/or mobile) every year. More than half of the agriculture trainees apply the techniques taught in the trainings. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Project Reports Agriculture training reports Monitoring reports	
4 The villagers' livelihood is improved (e.g. through group activities) mainly in the Pilot Areas.	4 More than 2 activity groups are organised in each and every pilot areas. More than 1 income generating activities in each and every pilot areas are initiated by villagers and sustained. More than half of the people in the pilot areas realize that their life standard have improved (e.g. drinking water, etc.) Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Sample survey Monitoring reports Project Reports	
5 Basic health situation and education environment are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.	5 All school children in the pilot areas receive health education and access to safe water and toilets in schools. Out of school children receive literacy education in the pilot areas. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Awareness and access to safe water and sanitation are visually risen among the villagers in the pilot areas. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Sample survey Village tract records Project Reports	
<b>Activities</b>			
<b>1 Mitigation of urgent critical situation</b>		<b>Inputs</b>	
1.1 To distribute agricultural materials including fertilizer and seeds		<b>Japanese Side</b>	
1.2 To cope with occurrence of epidemic diseases (malaria, etc.)		1) Dispatch of Experts (Long-term, Short-term) [Long-term]	
1.3 To provide necessary infrastructure (road, water supply facility, etc.) for the above activities		- Chief Advisor/Regional Development - Coordinator - Agriculture (Training and Extension)	
<b>2 Improvement of farming system</b>		<b>Myanmar Side</b>	
2.1 To conduct experiment for improvement of productivity of substitute crops		1) Counterparts	
2.2 To collect necessary information for improvement of farming techniques		Project Manager Administrator Counterpart/Agriculture (Training and Extension) Counterpart/Farming System	
2.3 To assist farmers to improve cultivation techniques of substitute crops (for domestic consumption and income generation)		Counterpart/Health	
2.4 To support processing and to facilitate marketing of income generating crops (buckwheat, tea, etc.)		Counterpart/Education	
<b>3 Extension of farming system</b>		Counterpart/Livelihood Improvement	
3.1 To conduct agriculture centre training		2) Other support staff	
3.2 To conduct agriculture mobile training		3) Project office	
3.3 To demonstrate improved farming techniques		4) Local cost	
3.4 To disseminate improved farming techniques		5) Tax exemption measure	
<b>4 Livelihood improvement</b>		Experimental and demonstration farms, facilities for securing water supply, community center for the activities on education, health, training and so on.	
4.1 To promote village-level activities for improving livelihood of villagers (drinking water, cooking stove, etc.)			
4.2 To promote income generating activities for improving livelihood of villagers (e.g. animal dispersal system through revolving, through group activities)			
<b>5 Health and Education</b>			
5.1 To monitor malaria epidemic and effective utilization of malaria bed-nets etc.			
5.2 To promote school health through health education, de-worming, latrines construction			
5.3 To promote community health (EPI, etc.) through rural health centres/sub-centres			
5.4 To improve education environment (classrooms, latrines, teaching materials) for school children			
5.5 To support literacy education for out-of-school children			
<b>Preconditions</b>			
* Approval of the project implementation is obtained from related departments/agencies/organizations.			
* The policy of eradication of opium poppy cultivation of Myanmar never changes.			

(Remarks) Pilot Areas... Areas where activities are implemented as trial

## ANNEX 2 Detailed Accomplishment

Narrative Summary	Indicators in PDM	Result
<b>Overall Goal</b>		
1 Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.	1 Number and content of villagers' meals is improved by 20 %.	Although quantitative data are not taken, villagers' meals have been improved upon the improvement of food security in general last 4-5 years according to villagers.
2 Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No.1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.	2 A significant number of cases of successful experiences appreciated by respective departments, agencies and authorities as well as people are discerned.	KSR1 started the stone pitching road renovation between Main road and Manlow with supports from various people such as villagers and the natives of the village tract. Natalia used counterpart fund of the project on its own for renovating about 1 km road just before Tarshwetan with stone pitching method in 2006. KSR1 (district) started supporting literacy class throughout Kokang except Chinswehow from 2007.  Development of capacity has been expressed by school teachers through a series of workshop. Villagers, village leaders, village tract leaders and sub-township leaders appreciated for the contribution of the Project in such areas as tea cultivation, agriculture training, animal dispersal, water supply facility, literacy education and school renovation. As a result, some requests came to the Project which conducted some activities upon the request with active participation of KSR1 and NGOs (e.g. bokashi training requested by KSR1 central committee and NGOs). Also, participants of DCM and JCC showed their appreciation to the Project for some of the activities and outcomes. The project activities such as supporting to agriculture extension and tea cultivation were presented to training in Lhegu and workshop in Lashio.
<b>Project Purposes</b>		
1 Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.	1 Food self-sufficiency rate increases to and is kept for more than 6 months a year.  Mortality rate (malaria) is controlled below the mortality rate at the nation	According to the information received from village tract office and village leaders mainly in pilot areas and Honshin sub-township where emergency support was conducted; - Food self-sufficiency rate is about 6 months per year on average. - Malaria related mortality rate is kept lower compared to those in 2004. The number of cases were reported to reduce in many village tracts.
2 Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No.1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.	2 Good examples of successful experiences are obtained from the Project's activities in the pilot areas.	Support system for substitution crops such as tea cultivation was introduced and practised through the collaboration among the Project, MAS, KSR1 and villagers in villages of Manlow, Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts. Bokashi and compost trainings have been well accepted by farmers and KSR1. KSR1 organized agriculture training such as bokashi training to representatives from Minzu village tract on its own initiative with the technical support from the project. Animal dispersal system was introduced into villages as a model of sustainable way of income generation of villagers with village committee and fund. Literacy class mainly for out-of-school children (and youth) was introduced into villages as a model of literacy education in KSR1. School health programme of the Project is becoming a model with the system of teachers workshop in Laukai, follow-up meeting at village tract and combination of 3 components (health related environment, health education and health services) at the school level with support materials such as booklet and card.
<b>Narrative Summary</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>		
1 Urgent critical situation is mitigated in Kokang Special Region No. 1.	1 Agriculture production (food crops) of the beneficiaries increases by 10% through agriculture emergency support.  Massive prevalence of malaria is prevented.  Transportation between Laukai and Konkyan functions even during the rainy season.	Agriculture production of the beneficiaries increased in FY 2005 by over 10 % compared to the previous year according to the information received from farmers in the areas of emergency support (mainly in Shinwan sub-township). Massive prevalence of malaria has not been reported since 2004. Awareness of malaria prevention was risen among villagers where the Project distributed bed-nets and gave health education. Even during the rainy season, transportation between Laukai and Konkyan has functioned smooth and fast due to the road renovation by the Project.
2 Techniques and approaches regarding the whole process from cultivation to marketing of substitute crops are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.	2 Good examples of improved farming system with the support from the Project are discerned Yield of targeted substitute crops increases by 10 % Sale amount of the cash crops (e.g. buckwheat, tea, etc.) that the Project supports increases. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Promising variety of maize "QPM" was identified through varietal experiment in Nali farm. Recommended variety of maize seed (QPM) was spread among farmers in pilot village tracts such as farmers in Taushwe, Manlow and Chuntai village tracts. Lowland rice "202" has been identified as promising variety through experiment and delivered to farmers in Manlow, Minchen and Chuntai village tracts. In Taushwe village tract, availability of food increased by one month after the cultivation of QPM maize provided by the Project. Some model farmers have improved the yields of maize and upland rice after the application of Bokashi. Tea seedlings were provided to farmers in Minchen, Chuntai and Shinhua (limited amount) to expand tea production in 2007, 2008 and 2009. In total, 2,100,000 seedlings were provided. Tea cultivation techniques such as dense planting and contour planting were introduced to farmers in Chuntai, Minchuen and Manlow village tracts through training and 314 farmers received the training.  Buckwheat cultivation was actively implemented mainly by local organisations such as buckwheat cultivation committee. Sale amount of buckwheat shocho and whiskey increased.
3 Improved farming techniques are disseminated and used by farmers mainly in the Pilot Areas.	3 More than 50 farmers receive agriculture training (centre and/or mobile) every year. More than half of the agriculture trainees apply the techniques taught in the trainings. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	More than 1,600 farmers from all the eighteen(18) village tracts received agriculture training from FY 2005 to FY 2009. Farmers in Taushwe, Manlow and Minchen village tracts have started to apply bokashi after receiving the trainings. More than 50 farmers in Manlow and Minchen village tracts have started to apply compost in FY 2009. Farmers who grow the lowland rice variety "202" introduced by the Project extended the variety to neighbouring farmers through the farmer to farmer extension. MAS staff and project staff can organize agricultural training on Bokashi and some useful techniques by themselves. Various training materials such as pamphlet, poster and video were developed.
4 The villagers' livelihood is improved (e.g. through group activities) mainly in the Pilot Areas.	4 More than 2 activity groups are organized in each and every pilot areas. More than 1 income generating activities in each and every pilot areas are initiated by villagers and sustained. More than half of the people in the pilot areas realize that their life standard have improved (e.g. sanitation, nutrition, etc.) Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	As income generating activity of village people, animal dispersal through revolving system has been implemented in 5 pilot village tracts (except Shaokai village tract). In total, 29 activity groups have been organized in 5 pilot village tracts; 6 groups in Lontan village tract for pig raising, 10 groups in Taushwe village tract for pig (fertilizer for some villages later), goat and buffalo raising, 3 groups in Manlow for pig raising, 3 groups in Minchen for buffalo raising and 7 groups in Chuntai village tract for goat, buffalo and cattle raising. Management committees were established at the village level. More than 100 villagers got information on hygiene and nutrition with IEC materials through training for women in Lontan village tract and participants of agriculture trainings in FY 2006. More than 400 villagers got information on animal dispersal and disease control in 3 pilot village tracts in FY 2006. One VCD on the introduction of Japanese livelihood improvement, six sets (24 pieces) of poster on hygiene, two sets (5 pieces) of poster on nutrition, five pamphlets of animal disease and prevention were produced.
5 Basic health situation and education environment are improved mainly in the pilot areas.	5 Awareness and access to safe water, sanitation and prevention of malaria are risen among the villagers.  All school children in the pilot areas receive health education and access to safe water and toilets in schools.  Out of school children receive literacy education in the pilot areas.  Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.  Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Awareness of malaria prevention was risen among villagers where the Project distributed bednets and gave health education. Bed-nets distributed by the Project have been used by villagers.  Almost all the school children in pilot areas (around 4,200 school children) are receiving health education and health services. Many school children in Lontan village tract are bringing safe water from their home. After receiving health education, 90 % school children are practicing hand washing daily at all schools in Lontan village tract. Awareness to hygiene and sanitation were risen among some local leaders after a series of school health workshops. 2,364 learners have studied (or studying) at 73 literacy classes in 5 pilot village tracts. Literacy rate (23 % in 2005) has increased after the implementation of literacy education in pilot areas. The number of primary school students in 5 schools (Niewpinzupa, Hoatalin, Mansar, Taushwe and Yuitan) supported by the Project for renovation increased from 367 to 467 after the renovation of school facilities. Both day class and literacy teachers' teaching skills were gradually improved as a result of teacher's workshops.  Counterpart for Education from Ministry of Education took a training on life skill in Lashio. She also took a counterpart training in Japan for one month from June to July 2009.  Teaching materials for school health, such as poster and Sugoroku (hygiene game) were developed and distributed to 55 schools. School health booklet and card were developed and provided to approximately 5,000 children. A conversation book of learning Myanmar language by Pin Yin (Chinese alphabet) was produced. Literacy materials including Kokanese and mathematic textbooks were developed.

Outputs	Activities	Progress
<b>Activities</b>		
<b>1 Mitigation of urgent critical situation</b>		
	1-1 To distribute agricultural materials including fertilizer and seeds	6,563bags of urea, 6,461bags of TSP (in total 586MT) and 32.9MT of crop seeds (maize, upland rice) were distributed to 5,529 households of Kokang in early FY2005. 1,405 bags of urea (7.7MT) were distributed to 567 households in all the three village tracts of Chinschwewoh sub-township and Chinschwewoh city in FY2005. 4,280 bags of urea and 4,287 bags of compound fertilizer (340 MT) were distributed to 4,281 households of 55 villages in all the four village tracts of Honshin sub-township in FY2005. 2,448 bags of urea (56MT) were distributed to 2,441 households of 33 villages in the 2 village tracts (Chongkang and Shintan) of Honshin sub-township in FY2006. In addition, 240kg of maize seed was distributed to Shintan village tract.
	1-2 To cope with occurrence of epidemic diseases (malaria, etc.)	4,866 anti-malaria bednets were distributed to 83 villages in Minchuen, Chuntai, Shinhua, Sintan, Shaokai and Manlow village tracts in FY2004. 10,665 bednets were distributed to 144 villages in Minchuen, Chuntai, Shinhua, Sintan, Shaokai, Manlow, Kyazishu, Taushwe, Lontan, Malipin and Shwogwa village tracts in FY2005. 6,291 bed nets were distributed to 4,300 households in 4 village tracts of Honshin sub-township in FY2006 and FY2007. 947 bednets were distributed to Kyazishu village tract in FY2006. 1,019 bed-nets were distributed to 688 households in Taushwe village tract in May 2009 and 549 bed-nets were distributed to 549 households in Lontan and Marlipin village tracts in August 2009 along with health education on malaria prevention. Including the number of bednets distributed in FY2004, the total number of bednets distributed throughout Kokang under this project is about 25,000 benefitting about 12,000 households. The method of utilization of bed nets was explained through health education at the time of bed net distribution. Monitoring of bed-nets was conducted in March 2005, June-Aug. 2007, Feb-March 2008 and May-July 2009.
	1-3 To provide necessary infrastructure (road, water supply facility, etc.) for the above activities	Road renovation between Tarshwetan and Konkyan (43 Km) started from FY 2004 and completed in May 2007. Safety measures such as instalment of guard rail, guard wall, guide post were additionally provided in addition to the renovation work and all the work was completed in June 2007.
<b>2 Improvement of farming system</b>		
	2-1 To conduct experiment for improvement of productivity of substitute crops	MAS Nali farm and MAS Tarshwetan Demonstration Farm (SALT experiment) were renovated in March 2006, and MAS Konkyan extension centre building was constructed in March 2006. Initial evaluation of local strains on upland rice and maize were conducted in Nali experimental farm in FY2005. Varietal trials on upland rice, maize, soybean and so forth were conducted mainly in Nali experimental farm in FY2005, FY2006, FY2007 and FY2008. Promising varieties were selected such as QPM variety of maize, CNAR-2888, WAB-56-60, GM03-10 and GM03-12 of soybean. In 2007 and 2008, varietal trial for lowland rice was conducted in Mansai and Shaokai villages. Crop rotation trials were conducted in Nali experimental farm. Organic fertilizer response trials were conducted in Nali experimental farm in FY2007, FY2008 and FY2009.
	2-2 To collect necessary information for improvement of farming techniques	Various field observation trips were conducted mainly in pilot areas. Information on promising crops and varieties was collected from MAS offices and Nannon agri. research farm. Information on tea cultivation and processing in Northern Shan state was collected from Pyin Oo Lwin, Kyaukme, Muse, Namkan and Kaungkha. The project communicated MAS farms in Northern Shan state and the study tour was organized for counterparts from MAS, other project staff and farmers as part of the 3rd center training in March 2006. Technical exchange programme to Nepal in mountain agriculture development was conducted for 2 counterparts in August 2006. The project staff participated in the training course in Japan on mountain agriculture development in September 2006. The project staff participated in the MAS training course on horticulture in Hlegu in FY 2006. The project staff participated in tea workshop in June 2009 in Lashio.
	2-3 To assist farmers to improve cultivation techniques of substitute crops (for domestic consumption and income generation)	The project selected, multiplied and distributed promising varieties of maize and lowland rice to farmers for QPM (maize) and YJ202 (lowland rice). The Project assisted farmers to expand tea cultivation mainly in Sinwan sub-township. The Project supported farmers with about 2 million tea seedlings since FY2007. The Project also provided technical assistance to farmers to increase tea production through trainings on dense planting and contour planting with tea seedlings provided from FY2008. The Project assisted farmers to improve buckwheat quality through mobile training in Lontan in FY2005. The Project started seedling propagation of walnut and dragon fruit to distribute farmers. Key issues for improving productivity and quality of Kokang tea was identified by the short-term JICA expert in August 2007. The fertilizer(658 bags) and seeds(16.45T) for buckwheat cultivation were distributed to Marlipin and Lontan village tract in Chinschwewoh sub-township in FY2006.
	2-4 To support processing and to facilitate marketing of income generating crops (buckwheat, tea, etc.)	The project coordinated and communicated marketing information between NPO in Japan and the buckwheat cultivation committee. The Project provided supports for buckwheat cultivation in Kokang and Kyaume through materials (fertilizer and seeds in 2005 and 2006), yield estimate, and support for buckwheat collection. Short-term JICA expert on tea cultivation and processing identified issues for improving tea quality in Kokang.
<b>3 Extension of farming system</b>		
	3-1 To conduct agriculture centre training	Centre trainings were conducted 3 times annually at the Laukai project compound for about 50 farmers each, i.e. for about 3 farmers from all the 18 village tracts. Training on Bokashi and compost making were conducted for 18 NGO staff in FY2008. Training on grafting walnuts was conducted for MAS staff in FY2008.
	3-2 To conduct agriculture mobile training	Village tract level trainings were conducted 7 times for 310 farmers in 6 pilot village tracts and Minzu village tract from FY2006 to FY 2009. Village level trainings for Bokashi making were conducted 24 times for 1,131 farmers in total in 30 villages of 6 pilot village tracts from FY2006 to FY 2009. Village level trainings for compost making were conducted 3 times for 42 farmers in total in Taushwe village tract in FY2006. Tea nursery management trainings were conducted in 6 villages in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts in FY2006. Trainings on tea cultivation with contour planting were conducted for 154 farmers in 5 villages of Chuntai village tract in FY2008 and for 160 farmers in 9 villages of Minchen village tract in FY 2009.
	3-3 To demonstrate improved farming techniques	Demonstration farm for promising varieties of lowland rice, upland rice, maize, soybean, groundnut, etc. were established in Nali experimental farm and farmers' fields in and around Laukai. Demonstration farm (2.5 acres) for tea cultivation was established in Nali experimental farm in July 2006. Maize and Flemingia were grown in 4.5 acres of SALT trial plot, Tarshwetan demonstration farm in April 2006. Farmers' Field Day for demonstration of Bokashi and compost, SRI and lowland rice was conducted in several villages in 2006, 2007 and 2008. 16 model farmers were selected from Taushwe, Manlow, Minchuen and Chuntai village tracts.
	3-4 To disseminate improved farming techniques	IEC video for Bokashi making was made in FY 2005 and revised in FY 2008. IEC video for compost making was made in FY 2006. Video show of Bokashi making was conducted in Honshin sub-township during the 2nd and 3rd emergency supports in 2006 and 2007. Posters for maize disease control were distributed to all the 18 village tracts. IEC video for maize disease control was made in October 2005 and broadcasted through Kokang local cable TV. Tea contour cultivation method was disseminated in parallel with tea seedling distribution in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts from 2007 to 2009 and in Manlow village tract in 2008 and 2009. Farmers' Field Day for demonstration of bokashi, compost and SRI was conducted in several villages and Nali MAS farms from 2006 to 2009. Pamphlet for Bokashi making was made in FY 2007.

4 Livelihood Improvement	4-1 To promote village level activities for improving livelihoods of villagers (drinking water, village forest, etc. )	<p>Community centre of Lontan village tract was constructed in March 2006. IEC materials were prepared for training. Video show (Japanese livelihood improvement) and IEC training (toilet and nutrition) were implemented at the time of the second emergency support activity for 55 villages in Honshin sub-township in Feb. and March 2006. Training on hygiene was conducted with IEC materials for selected 20 women in three villages of Lontan village tract in September 2006. Lectures on nutrition and toilet were given to trainees of the agricultural training, respectively in June 2006 and in October 2006. Study tour on biogas was organized for 12 villagers in Manlow village tract in October 2006.</p> <p>Construction of village water supply facility in 4 villages of Minchuen village tract (FY2007), 1 village of Lontan village tract (FY 2007) and 4 villages of Chuntai village tract (FY 2008). In 3 villages of Taushwe village tract, village water supply facility is ready for construction after the rainy season (FY 2009). Trainings on plastering, brick making and cooking stove was conducted for 10 villagers from Taushwe, Minchen, Manlow and Chuntai village tracts from Jan. 14 to Jan. 18 2008.</p>
	4-2 To promote income generating activities for livelihood improvement (through group activities etc.)	<p>Animal dispersal through revolving system started in 29 villages of 5 pilot village tracts (Chuntai, Minchuen, Manlow, Taukshwe, Lontan) from September 2006 (pigs:14 villages, goats:4 villages, buffalos: 10 villages, cows: 1 village). The livestock committee consisting of village leader, vice leader and secretary was established in each village. The trainings on the prevention of animal diseases were conducted from August 2006, 11 times in 14 villages (6 villages in Lontan, 3 villages in Manlow, 5 villages in Taushwe). In total, more than 400 villagers attended the trainings. The vaccination for pig cholera was conducted at the time of handover. In FY2009, eleven villages completed the second round pig-raising activity (3 villages changed to fertilizer), out of which two villages started the third-round. Two villages started the second round goat-raising activity and two villages started the second round buffalo-raising activity in FY2009. Promotion of handicrafts have been implemented since FY 2006. Workshop for handicraft was conducted in Jan. 2009 with 21 participants (women).</p>
5 Health and Education	5-1 To monitor malaria epidemic and effective utilization of malaria bed-nets etc.	<p>According to monitoring conducted in FY2007, among 968 households from 17 villages in Minchuen village tract, 51 households (5.3%) answered that their families got one or more malaria patients in 2006. According to the information collected from villagers of 30 villages in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts during 30 June and 7 July 2007, 1,646 out of 1,751 households (94 %) answered that there were no malaria suspected cases in their families in 2006. Another monitoring taken from village leaders of 5 pilot village tracts (except Shaokai) during Oct 07 and Feb 08 shows that number of malaria suspected cases decreased in 55 out of 66 villages (83 %). According to the monitoring in Moutai, Chongmin and Honai village tracts during Feb - Mar 2008, most of village leaders reported that number of malaria suspected cases and mortality decreased except Sintan village tract.</p> <p>According to the information collected from all the households in Taushwe village tract, only 2.6 % of the total population reported to be infected by malaria during 2008, which was much lower than previous years (May 2009). According to the information collected from Lontan village tract leader, malaria suspected cases decreased in 2008 compared to last few years after distribution of bed-nets (June 2009). According to the interview to representatives from all the 18 village tracts, the number of malaria suspected cases have decreased last 3-5 years. According to the information collected from 1,751 villagers of 30 villages in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts during 30 June and 7 July 2007, 1,716 (98 %) out of 1,751 households use bed-nets every day. 59 out of 66 village leaders (89 %) in 5 pilot village tracts (except Shaokai) reported that they always use bed-nets (Oct 2007 - Feb 2008). Amongst 688 households in Taushwe village tract, 599 households (87 %) answered that they used bed-nets (May 2009). Among 315 households in Lontan village tract, 305 households (97%) answered that they used bed-nets (Aug</p>
	5-2 To promote school health through health education, de-worming and latrine construction	<p>School health workshops were organised at village tract level in pilot areas (three times in Lontan, two times in Taushwe, one time in Chuntai and Minchuen, Manlow and Shaokai) with participation of 248 villagers in total including village leaders, school committee members and teachers. Health education on bed-net use and malaria prevention was conducted during the bed-net distribution in FY 2005, 2006 and 2009. Lecture on hygiene practice was conducted to agriculture trainees in October 2006. Lecture on school health was conducted during workshop for Myanmar teachers (63 teachers) twice in FY 2007. Lecture on hygiene education and malaria prevention was conducted during the bed-net distribution in July 2007. About 900 school children and villagers received health education in February 2008 in Minchuen village tract, including hand washing demonstration for school children of 8 schools. School health workshop was organised for 50 Myanmar teachers in December 2008.</p> <p>At teacher's workshop (FY 2007 and 2008), school health session was organised for 260 teachers of both day and literacy schools in Laukai. At teacher's workshop (FY 2008), school health booklet and card were introduced to 43 school teachers. Around 500 day class and literacy class learners enjoyed package of school health services (de-worming, vitamin A and body measurement) in Lontan village tract in June 2009. School toilet was constructed at Ajijachai village in Lontan village tract under initiative of school committee in October 2007. De-worming medicines have been dispensed for about 2,400 school children in 4 pilot areas regularly (twice a year). First aid kit was provided to 65 schools (including 2 literacy classes). Teaching material for school health such as poster, sugoroku (hygiene game), VCD and school health booklet and card were prepared by the Project.</p>
	5-3 To promote community health (EPI, etc.) through rural health centres/sub-centres	<p>Mobile clinic was opened in collaboration with the nurse of Border Area Clinic at the time of bed net distribution in Honshin sub-township in February 2007 and about 3,000 villagers were consulted and received simple medical treatment. 118 under 5 years old children and 65 reproductive aged women were immunised in FY 2007. Rural Health Sub-Centre was constructed in Lontan and Taushwe village tracts respectively in FY 2008. Lontan midwife participated in school health activity and played an important role in giving health education and health service at Niupinzepa school in Lontan village tract in June 2009. After a series of community health advocacy meeting, 67 under 3 years old children received immunisations (3rd doze), 70 children took de-worming and 95 children took vitamin A in Lontan village tract in FY 2009. The project is scheduled to participate in EPI campaign in Taushwe village tract in February 2010.</p>
	5-4 To improve education environment (classrooms, latrines, teaching materials) for school children	<p>The Project supported 5 school renovation/construction (classroom, hostel, toilet and furniture) in pilot areas where 467 students studied in improved education environment. Library was opened in Niu Ping Zi Pa village. Workshop on development of teaching material and local language approach for effective teaching method for Myanmar teachers (63 teachers) were held twice in FY 2007. 5 times of teacher's workshop on teaching skill improvement were conducted twice a year for 199 day class and literacy class teachers in total.</p>
	5-5 To support literacy education for out-of-school children	<p>First literacy class was opened in October 2006 with 83 participants at Niu Ping Zi Pa school in Lontan village tract. Four villages in Lontan village tract started literacy class with 244 participants in September 2007. Eight literacy classes were opened with 297 participants in June 2007 in eight villages of Taushwe village tract. Simple bamboo houses were constructed by the villagers with some supports from the Project for literacy class. The literacy committee consisting of local leaders was established at both village tract and village level committees in Lontan, Taushwe, Minchuen and Shaokai village tracts.</p> <p>Training for literacy teachers was conducted for 31 teachers in total from 4 pilot village tracts (Lontan, Taushwe, Minchuen and Manlow) in July and Oct. 2007. Since 2006, the Project has provided literacy education to 2,364 learners at 73 classes (including 2 Myanmar language classes in Manshar and Tashan villages). Literacy committees were established and managed totaling 73 literacy classes in Pilot Areas. Monthly literacy meeting was conducted with supervisors and literacy teachers in Lontan, Taushwe, Minchuen and Shaokai village tracts. Content of literacy materials (textbooks) was discussed at Aug 2008 teacher's workshop and teaching methods were introduced at Feb 2009 teacher's workshop.</p>

(Remarks) Pilot Areas...Areas where activities are implemented as trial











### ANNEX 3-4 Provison of Equipment

#### 1.Carried by Experts

Code No.	Description/Manufacturer/Model	Price(¥)	Location	Condition	Frequency	Remarks
F. Y. 2005						
CE-05-01	CHLOROPHYLL METER KONICA MINOLTA SPAD-5-2	126,000	Laukai Office	C	G	Hashimoto
CE-05-02	LUXMETER KANTO KAGAKU RQFLEX PLUS	98,000	Laukai Office	C	G	Hashimoto

#### 2.Procuremet from Japan

Code No.	Description/Manufacturer/Model	Price(¥)	Location	Condition	Frequency	Remarks
F. Y. 2005						
PJ-05-01	VEHICLE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER STATION WAGON GX	5,922,000	Laukai Office	A	W	
PJ-05-02	VEHICLE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER STATION WAGON GX	5,922,000	Laukai Office	A	W	
PJ-05-03	VEHICLE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER STATION WAGON GX	5,922,000	Laukai Office	A	W	
PJ-05-04	VEHICLE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER STATION WAGON GX	5,922,000	Laukai Office	A	W	

#### 3.Local Procurement

Code No.	Description/Manufacturer/Model	Price(US\$)	Location	Condition	Frequency	Remarks
F. Y. 2005						
PB-05-01	REFRIGERATOR HAIER BCD-179K	225.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-02	COLOR TV (29') HAIER D-Time	250.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-03	COLOR TV (29') HAIER D-Time	250.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-04	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-05	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-06	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-07	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-08	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-09	Desk Top Computer Video Editing Computer	919.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-10	Desk Top Computer Office Computer	513.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-11	Desk Top Computer Office Computer	513.00	Lashio Office	A	W	
PB-05-12	COLOR PRINTER CANON i6100	300.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-13	COLOR PRINTER CANON i6100	300.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-14	COLOR PRINTER CANON iP 5200	220.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-15	COLOR PRINTER CANON iP 5200	220.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-16	PRINTER CANON LBP 2900	145.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-17	PRINTER CANON LBP 2900	145.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-18	PRINTER CANON LBP 2900	145.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-19	ROUTER AOLYNK BR104	193.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-20	SWITCHING HUAWEI QUIDEWAY S1024	230.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
F. Y. 2006						
PB-06-01	GPS GARMIN GPS eTrex VistaC	374.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-06-02	Desk Top Computer Office Computer	743.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-03	Desk Top Computer Office Computer	743.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-04	COLOR PRINTER CANON i6100	320.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-05	DIGITAL CAMERA SONY Cyber Shot (7.2 Mega Pixeles)	FEC 395.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-06	DIGITAL CAMERA SONY Cyber Shot (7.2 Mega Pixeles)	360.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-07	DIGITAL CAMERA SONY Cyber Shot (7.2 Mega Pixeles)	360.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-08	Motorbike HI-BIRD KY150-GY	546.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-09	Motorbike HENSIM R (150)	366.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
F. Y. 2007						
PB-07-01	COLOR PRINTER CANON PIXMA iP 5300	210.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-07-02	COLOR PRINTER CANON PIXMA iP 4500	190.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-07-03	COLOR PRINTER CANON PIXMA iP 4500	190.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
F. Y. 2008						
PB-08-01	DIGITAL CAMERA CANON IXUS 80 IS (8.0 Mega Pixeles)	307.00	Laukai Office	C	W	

A : Regularly/Daily, B : Not Daily(2 to 3 times a week), C : Occasionally, D : Not so much used, E : Not used, W : Working, NW : Not Working, G : Good Condition

### ANNEX 3-5 Share of Local Cost

Budget Item	Unit: US\$			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
General Local Cost	1,584,572.00	1,125,159.00	797,028.00	422,599.00
Infrastructure(road construction)	1,024,616.00	727,824.00	457,908.00	
Total	2,609,188.00	1,852,983.00	1,254,936.00	422,599.00
				6,139,706.00

### (Expense for Materials and Infrastructure)

Item	Unit: US\$	
	Amount	
(Agriculture)		
Fertilizers and Seeds (Emergency Support)	211,717.00	※1
Fertilizers (Chinswehaw Revolving Fund)	15,356.00	
Fertilizers and Seeds (Buckwheat Cultivation)	34,234.00	
(Health)		
Mosquito Net (Emergency Support)	21,388.00	※2
(Livelihood)		
Domestic Animals	45,789.00	
(Infrastructure)		
Lontan School Bulding	66,059.00	
Nali and Tarshwetan Experimental Farm	96,358.00	
Road Improvement	2,210,348.00	※3
MAS Konkyan Extension Center	20,641.00	
School Building and Water Supply Facilities	243,282.00	
Rural Health Sub-Center	42,160.00	
Total	3,007,332.00	

※1 Amount would be US\$321,554 including US\$ 109,837 in 2004.

※2 Amount would be US\$ 60,808 including US\$ 39,420 in 2004.

※3 Amount would be US\$ 2,420,371 including US\$ 210,023 in 2004.

Budget Item	Unit: Kyat			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Infrastructure	20,000,000.00			
Total	20,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	
				20,000,000.00

ANNEX 4 Plan of Operation (PO)

Output	Activities	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		
		planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual		
1 Urgent critical situation is mitigated in Kokang Special Region No. 1.	(1) Mitigation of urgent critical situation																						
	1) To distribute agricultural materials including fertilizer and seeds	planned																					
	actual																						
	2) To conduct farmers' trainings	planned																					
	actual																						
	3) To cope with occurrence of epidemic diseases (malaria, etc.)	planned																					
	actual																						
	4) To provide necessary infrastructure (road, water supply facility, etc.) for the above activities	planned																					
	actual																						
	(2) Improvement of farming system																						
	1) To conduct experiment for improvement of productivity of substitute crops	planned																					
	actual																						
	2 Techniques and approaches regarding the whole process from cultivation to marketing of substitute crops are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.	1)Varietal trials on food crops																					
2)Experiment on cropping pattern in Nali and Tarshwetan farms																							
3)Experiment on composting method																							
2) To collect necessary information for improvement of farming technique		planned																					
actual																							
3) To assist farmers to improve cultivation techniques of substitute crops (for domestic consumption and income generation)		planned																					
actual																							
4) To support processing and facilitate marketing of income generating crops (Buckwheat, Tea, etc.)		planned																					
actual																							
(3) Extension of farming system																							
1) To conduct agriculture centre training		planned																					
actual																							
2) To conduct agriculture mobile training		planned																					
actual																							
3) To demonstrate improved farming techniques	planned																						
actual																							
4) To disseminate improved farming techniques	planned																						
actual																							
3 Improved farming techniques are disseminated and used by farmers mainly in the Pilot Areas.	(4) Livelihood Improvement																						
	1) To promote village-level activities for improving livelihoods of villagers (drinking water, village forest, etc.)	planned																					
	actual																						
	2) To promote income generating activities for livelihood improvement (group activities etc.)	planned																					
	actual																						
4 The villagers' livelihood is improved (e.g. through group activities) mainly in the Pilot Areas.																							

ANNEX 4 Plan of Operation (PO)

Output	Activities	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009				
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
		planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	planned	actual	
5 Basic education environment and health situation are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.	(S) Health and Education																					
	1) To monitor malaria epidemic and effective utilization of malaria bed-nets etc.																					
	2) To promote school health through health education, de-worming and latrine construction																					
	3) To promote community health (EPI, etc.) through rural health centres/sub-centres																					
	4) To improve education environment (classrooms, latrines, teaching materials) for school children																					
5) To support literacy education of out-of-school children																						

## ANNEX 5 Implementation Process

	Project Implementation	Implementation method	Project management	JICA expert	C/P
FY2005	In the early 2005, main work was distribution of fertilizer/crop seeds and bed-nets, while in the latter half of the year some more activities started such as agriculture training and infrastructure development (road renovation between Tarshwetan and Konkyan and renovation works of Lontan school and MAS farms in Nali and Tarshwetan).	Emergency support targeted the whole Kokang. Agriculture training also targeted farmers in the whole Kokang.	JCC was held in September 2005 in Yangon. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. Meeting with village tract leaders (sub-leaders) took place in January 2006. Weekly staff meeting started every Monday for about one hour among JICA experts, counterparts and project staff. Advisory mission visited the Project site in March 2006.	At the beginning of the Project, only 3 JICA experts were present (Farming system, Health and Education, Coordinator). Two more experts (Chief Advisor and Agriculture extension) joined to the Project in August. In November, JICA expert for livelihood improvement arrived.	Three counterparts for agriculture from MAS who had worked for buckwheat programme were carried on to work for the Project. Project manager from NaTaLa joined to the Project in June. Counterpart from NaTaLa for the buckwheat moved to work for livelihood improvement. No counterparts for health and education programme assigned yet in 2005.
FY2006	Activities at pilot village tracts have started with activities such as animal dispersal and literacy education, while main agriculture activities were training for farmers in Laukai. Activities in pilot village tracts were limited on scale and size. Emergency supports (provision of fertilizer, crop seeds and bed-nets) were carried out especially during the dry season.	Pilot area was conceptualized and the number of pilot area increased from two to five pilot village tracts (Lontan, Taushwe, Manlow, Minchuen and Chuntai). Since FY2006, project operational system with section wise operation started with farming system, agriculture extension, livelihood improvement and health/education. The operation team to carry out each and every activities consists of JICA expert, counterpart and field coordinator (or interpreter).	JCC was held in July 2006 in Lashio. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. In weekly staff meeting both languages (English and Myanmar) started to be used for Myanmar staff to understand better. Advisory mission visited the Project site in January 2007.	In April 2006, JICA expert on health and education arrived.	In June, project manager was transferred and new project manager was assigned to the Project. Counterpart for education was assigned in August 2006. Counterpart from DDT was assigned in November 2006. One counterpart for agriculture got training in Japan for one month, while other two counterparts from MAS went to Nepal for technical exchange programme with one JICA expert.
FY2007	Agriculture activities also started in pilot village tracts. Agriculture training was shifted from centre training to village level training. Education and livelihood activities such as animal dispersal and literacy education, which started in the previous year, became full-fledged in 2007.	Project activities were continuously implemented mainly in 5 pilot village tracts. Implementation structure is the same as the previous year.	JCC was held in July 2007 in Lashio. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. Pilot village tract meetings took place from Oct. 2007 to Jan. 2008 in each and every pilot village tracts with most of the village leaders (and/or sub-leaders). Mid-term evaluation took place in September 2007 together with representative from Natala and KSR1. JICA expert meeting became a regular meeting ever Monday afternoon at 4 PM.	In September, JICA expert for farming system completed his assignment and his successor joined to the Project in the same month. JICA short term expert for tea cultivation came in August for about one month.	Counterparts continue to work for the Project, except counterpart for health who was not assigned in FY 2007.
FY2008	The project activities were carried out continuously mainly in 6 pilot village tracts including one new pilot village tract. The Project supported to construct 2 rural health sub-centres to make it as a base for activities related to community health.	One more village tract was added to pilot area. The implementation method and project implementing structure were basically the same as the previous year.	JCC was held in July 2008 in Nay Pyi Daw. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. Meeting with pilot village tract leaders (sub-leaders) took place in January 2008. Advisory mission visited the Project site in Nov. 2008.	JICA expert for livelihood completed her assignment in April and JICA expert for health and education completed her assignment in June. The successors of the two joined to the Project at the end of June.	Counterpart for health was assigned in October 2008.
FY2009	The Project activities continues mainly in 6 pilot village tracts.	Implementation method and project implementing structure are the same as the previous year. Implementation of the project activities changed totally after Aug. 2009. JICA experts had to stay in Lashio, while the project activities were run by counterparts and national staff in Kokang.	JCC was held in June 2009 in Nay Pyi Daw. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. Terminal evaluation which had been scheduled in September 2009 was postponed to Feb. 2010.	Short term tea expert came to the Project in August 2009 but could not go to Kokang due to the incident in Kokang.	In May, project manager and counterpart for livelihood were transferred and new counterparts were assigned to the Project. Study tour (counterpart training) on basic education took place in June-July for one month with counterpart from Ministry of Education.



## ANNEX 6 List of Products

No	Name of Products
1	Importance and methods of Sustenance of Soil Fertility in F.Y.2006
2	Slide on How To Make BOKASHI in F.Y.2006
3	Slide on How To Use BOKASHI in F.Y.2006
4	Video on Disease and Pest Control for Maize in F.Y.2006
5	Video on Soil Erosion and Measures in F.Y.2006
6	Manual for How To Make BOKASHI in F.Y.2006
7	Video on How To Make BOKASHI in F.Y.2006
8	Manual for How To Make COMPOST in F.Y.2007
9	Video on How To Make COMPOST in F.Y.2007
10	Pamphlet for How To Make BOKASHI in F.Y.2007
11	Video on How To Make BOKASHI(revised edition) in F.Y.2008
12	Video on Paddy Seed Selection Using Salt Water in F.Y.2009
13	Text of Walnut's Grafting (Kokang version) in F.Y.2008
14	Pamphlet for Paddy Seed Selection and Disease and Pest Control (Kokang version) in F.Y. 2008
15	Poster for Utilization of Tea Land (PD methods) (Myanmar and Kokang version) in F.Y.2008
16	VCDs on Malaria Prevention and How To Use Mosquito Net in F.Y.2005
17	Poster on Malaria Prevention in F.Y.2005
18	Poster on Parasite Prevention in F.Y.2007
19	Sugoroku Game on Hygiene in F.Y.2007
20	School Health Booklet and Health Card in F.Y.2009
21	School Health Flipchart in F.Y.2009
22	Manual for School Health in F.Y.2009
23	Myanmar Conversation Book for Literacy Class in F.Y.2007
24	Kokang Textbook for Literacy Class in F.Y.2008
25	Mathematics Textbook for Literacy Class in F.Y.2008
26	Manual for Animal Disease and Prevention in F.Y.2007
27	Manual for Pig Raising in F.Y.2007
28	Manual for Plaster Works in F.Y.2007
29	Manual for How To Make Cooking Stove in F.Y.2007
30	Promotion Leaflets for Kokang Handicrafts in F.Y.2008
31	Manual for How To Make New Kokang Handicrafts in F.Y.2009
32	Report on Animal Dispersal Activities in Taukshwe Village Tract in F.Y.2009

## 2. PDM

### Revised Project Design Matrix (PDM2 as of 11 July 2008)

Project Title : The Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty Reduction in Kokang Special Region No.1

Project Duration : Five (5) years (From 1st April, 2005 to 31st March, 2010)

Project Area : Kokang Special Region No.1

Project Beneficiaries : People who suffer from poverty in Kokang Special Region No.1

DATE : July 2008

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal</b>			
1 Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.	1 Number and content of villagers' meals is improved by 20 %.	Monitoring reports Sample survey	
2 Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No.1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.	2 A significant number of cases of successful experiences appreciated by respective departments, agencies and authorities as well as people are discerned.	Project reports Reports of NaTaLa and other departments/agencies	
<b>Project Purposes</b>			
1 Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.	1 Food self-sufficiency rate increases to and is kept for more than 6 months a year. Mortality rate (malaria) is controlled below the mortality rate at the nation level	Monitoring reports Hospital/clinic records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous cooperation is obtained from the related departments/agencies/organizations.</li> </ul>
2 Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No.1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.	2 Good examples of successful experiences are obtained from the Project's activities in the pilot areas.	Monitoring reports Project Reports	
<b>Outputs</b>			
1 Urgent critical situation is mitigated in Kokang Special Region No. 1.	1 Agriculture production (food crops) of the beneficiaries increases by 10% through agriculture emergency support. Massive prevalence of malaria is prevented. Transportation between Laukai and Konkyan functions even during the rainy season	Monitoring reports Project reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climatic conditions are normal.</li> <li>Continuous cooperation is obtained from the related departments/agencies/organizations.</li> </ul>
2 Techniques and approaches regarding the whole process from cultivation to marketing of substitute crops are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.	2 Good examples of improved farming system with the support from the Project are discerned Yield of targeted substitute crops increases by 10 % . Sale amount of the cash crops (e.g. buckwheat, tea, etc.) that the Project supports increases. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Project Reports Monitoring reports Buckwheat committee reports Agriculture training reports	
3 Improved farming techniques are disseminated and used by farmers mainly in the Pilot Areas.	3 More than 50 farmers receive agriculture training (centre and/or mobile) every year. More than half of the agriculture trainees apply the techniques taught in the trainings. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Project Reports Agriculture training reports Monitoring reports	
4 The villagers' livelihood is improved (e.g. through group activities) mainly in the Pilot Areas.	4 More than 2 activity groups are organised in each and every pilot areas. More than 1 income generating activities in each and every pilot areas are initiated by villagers and sustained. More than half of the people in the pilot areas realize that their life standard have improved (e.g. drinking water, etc.) Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Sample survey Monitoring reports Project Reports	
5 Basic health situation and education environment are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.	5 All school children in the pilot areas receive health education and access to safe water and toilets in schools. Out of school children receive literacy education in the pilot areas. Capacity of counterparts are strengthened. Awareness and access to safe water and sanitation are visulay risen among the villagers in the pilot areas. Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.	Sample survey Village tract records Project Reports	
<b>Activities</b>			
1 Mitigation of urgent critical situation	<b>Inputs</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Counterparts are assigned continuously and work actively.</li> <li>Inputs from the Japanese side and Myanmar side are timely and adequately provided.</li> </ul>
1.1 To distribute agricultural materials including fertilizer and seeds 1.2 To cope with occurrence of epidemic diseases (malaria, etc.) 1.3 To provide necessary infrastructure (road, water supply facility, etc.) for the above activities	<b>Japanese Side</b> 1) Dispatch of Experts (Long-term, Short-term) 【Long-term】 - Chief Advisor/Regional Development - Coordinator - Agriculture (Training and Extension)  - Farming System  - Health/Education - Livelihood Improvement  【Short-term】 Short-term experts are dispatched where necessary. 2) Trainings for Counterparts 3) Materials 4) Share of the local cost 5) Equipment and facilities  Experimental and demonstration farms, facilities for securing water supply, community center for the activities on education, health, training and so on.		
2 Improvement of farming system	<b>Myanmar Side</b> 1) Counterparts   Project Manager Administrator Counterpart/Agriculture (Training and Extension) Counterpart/Farming System   Counterpart/Health   Counterpart/Education		<b>Preconditions</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of the project implementation is obtained from related departments/agencies/organizations.</li> <li>The policy of eradication of opium poppy cultivation of Myanmar never changes.</li> </ul>
2.1 To conduct experiment for improvement of productivity of substitute crops 2.2 To collect necessary information for improvement of farming techniques 2.3 To assist farmers to improve cultivation techniques of substitute crops (for domestic consumption and income generation) 2.4 To support processing and to facilitate marketing of income generating crops (buckwheat, tea, etc.)	2)Other support staff 3)Project office 4)Local cost 5)Tax exemption measure		
3 Extension of farming system			
3.1 To conduct agriculture centre training 3.2 To conduct agriculture mobile training 3.3 To demonstrate improved farming techniques 3.4 To disseminate improved farming techniques			
4 Livelihood improvement			
4.1 To promote village-level activities for improving livelihood of villagers (drinking water, cooking stove, etc.) 4.2 To promote income generating activities for improving livelihood of villagers (e.g. animal dispersal system through revolving, through group activities)			
5 Health and Education			
5.1 To monitor malaria epidemic and effective utilization of malaria bed-nets etc. 5.2 To promote school health through health education, de-worming, latrines construction 5.3 To promote community health (EPI, etc.) through rural health centres/sub-centres 5.4 To improve education environment (classrooms, latrines, teaching materials) for school children 5.5 To support literacy education for out-of-school children			

(Remarks) Pilot Areas...Areas where activities are implemented as trial





3-3 研修実績

1) Counterpart Training in Japan		Field in charge		Name of training Course		Term of Training		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		
No	Name of Counterpart	Director, Mr./Ms.	Field in charge	Name of training Course	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1	Mr. Aye Lwin	Director, Mr./Ms.	Experiment of Rural Development	Experiment of Rural Development	2006.03.21	2006.03.21												
2	Mr. Sui Thom Aung	Director, Mr./Ms.	Study Tour on Agriculture Extension in Mountains Region	Study Tour on Agriculture Extension in Mountains Region	2006.09.11	2006.10.03												
3	Mr. Khin Kyau	Acting Director General	Experiment of Rural Development	Experiment of Rural Development	2008.08.31	2008.09.10												
4	Mr. Tin Win	Deputy Director	Experiment of Rural Development	Experiment of Rural Development	2008.08.31	2008.09.10												
5	Ms. Zin Mar Win	Education Coordinator (DOE)	Study Visit on Education Sector	Study Visit on Education Sector	2009.06.24	2009.07.22												
2) Counterpart Training in Myanmar		Field in charge		Name of training Course		Term of Training		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		
No	Name of Counterpart	Senior Agriculture Technician (MAS)	Field in charge	Name of training Course	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1	Mr. Myint Swe	Senior Agriculture Technician (MAS)	Organic Fertilizer and Vegetable Cultivation (MAS Hiego)	Organic Fertilizer and Vegetable Cultivation (MAS Hiego)	2006.07.24	2006.07.27												
3) Technical Exchange Program in Nepal		Field in charge		Name of Program		Term of Training		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		
No	Name of Participant	HCA Expert, Training System	Field in charge	Name of Program	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1	Dr. Minori Yoshida	HCA Expert, Training System	Technical Exchange Program on Mountain Agriculture Development in Nepal	Technical Exchange Program on Mountain Agriculture Development in Nepal	2006.08.23	2006.08.30												
2	Mr. Meint Swe	Senior Agriculture Technician (MAS)	Technical Exchange Program on Mountain Agriculture Development in Nepal	Technical Exchange Program on Mountain Agriculture Development in Nepal	2006.08.23	2006.08.30												
3	Ms. Ni Ni Win	Senior Agriculture Technician (MAS)	Technical Exchange Program on Mountain Agriculture Development in Nepal	Technical Exchange Program on Mountain Agriculture Development in Nepal	2006.08.23	2006.08.30												
4) Seminars, Workshops or Trainings conducted in Myanmar		Name of Training Course		Target		Term of Training		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		
No	Name of Training Course	Name of Training Course	Target	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1	The 1st Farmers Center Training in FY. 2005	52 farmers from 18 Village Tracts	52 farmers from 18 Village Tracts	2005.09.08	2005.09.14													
2	The 2nd Farmers Center Training in FY. 2005	40 farmers from 18 Village Tracts	40 farmers from 18 Village Tracts	2005.11.23	2005.11.29													
3	The 3rd Farmers Center Training in FY. 2005	41 farmers from 18 Village Tracts (including study tour to Northern Shan State)	41 farmers from 18 Village Tracts (including study tour to Northern Shan State)	2006.03.22	2006.03.28													
4	The 1st Farmers Center Training in FY. 2006	48 farmers from 18 Village Tracts	48 farmers from 18 Village Tracts	2006.06.07	2006.06.13													
5	The 2nd Farmers Center Training in FY. 2006	47 farmers from 18 Village Tracts	47 farmers from 18 Village Tracts	2006.09.27	2006.10.03													
6	The 3rd Farmers Center Training in FY. 2006	33 farmers from 18 Village Tracts (including study tour to Northern Shan State)	33 farmers from 18 Village Tracts (including study tour to Northern Shan State)	2007.03.07	2007.03.13													
7	Model Farmers Study Tour to Northern Shan State in FY. 2007	9 model farmers from 5 Village Tracts (Tangkshwe, Mawlaw, Minkshwe)	9 model farmers from 5 Village Tracts (Chantai, Minkshwe, Shaukat, Tangkshwe, Mawlaw)	2008.03.18	2008.03.22													
8	Model Farmers Study Tour to Northern Shan State in FY. 2007	25 model farmers from 5 Village Tracts (Tangkshwe)	25 model farmers from 5 Village Tracts (Chantai, Minkshwe, Shaukat, Tangkshwe, Mawlaw)	2009.02.03	2009.02.09													
9	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2006	11 villages (22 farmers) in Tankshwe	11 villages (22 farmers) in Tankshwe	2006.11.16														
10	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2006	11 villages (22 farmers) in Mawlaw	11 villages (22 farmers) in Mawlaw	2007.05.11														
11	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	60 farmers in Kookchan village in Minkshwe	60 farmers in Kookchan village in Minkshwe	2008.01.26														
12	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	10 villages (30 farmers) in Moutai	10 villages (30 farmers) in Moutai	2008.01.27														
13	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	10 villages (30 farmers) in Hontai	10 villages (30 farmers) in Hontai	2008.01.27														
14	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	21 villages (63 farmers) in Chongkan	21 villages (63 farmers) in Chongkan	2008.01.29														
15	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	8 villages (24 farmers) in Shiban	8 villages (24 farmers) in Shiban	2008.01.31														
16	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	6 villages (18 farmers) in Lontan	6 villages (18 farmers) in Lontan	2008.02.03														
17	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2008	17 villages (51 farmers) in Shaukat	17 villages (51 farmers) in Shaukat together with AMOA	2008.02.29														
18	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2008	60 farmers in Mizra village	60 farmers in Mizra village	2009.02.26														
19	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2009	90 farmers from all village tracts in Hontai Qoi	90 farmers from all village tracts in Hontai Qoi	2009.04.03	2009.04.05													
20	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2009	41 farmers from all 18 villages in Chantai	41 farmers from all 18 villages in Chantai	2009.05.27														
21	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Promotion in FY. 2008	350 farmers at Kookchan village in Minkshwe at Market Day	350 farmers at Kookchan village in Minkshwe at Market Day	2008.06.13														
22	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Promotion in FY. 2008	16 farmers at Tankshwe village in Tankshwe at Market Day	16 farmers at Tankshwe village in Tankshwe at Market Day	2008.06.24														
23	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Promotion in FY. 2008	33 farmers at Shaukat village in Shaukat at Market Day	33 farmers at Shaukat village in Shaukat at Market Day	2008.06.24														
24	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Promotion in FY. 2008	60 farmers at Tankshwe village in Tankshwe at Market Day	60 farmers at Tankshwe village in Tankshwe at Market Day	2008.07.03														
25	Village Tract Level BOKASHI Video-showing in FY. 2005	4,280 farmers in Hontai Qoi	4,280 farmers in Hontai Qoi	2006.02.19	2006.03.08													
26	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2006	49 farmers at Shaukatshwe village in Tankshwe	49 farmers at Shaukatshwe village in Tankshwe	2006.12.08														
27	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2006	68 farmers at Alaphe village in Tankshwe	68 farmers at Alaphe village in Tankshwe	2006.12.08														
28	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2006	128 farmers in Mawlaw (2006.12.12,13,20,21,24-dly)	128 farmers in Mawlaw (2006.12.12,13,20,21,24-dly)	2006.12.12	2006.12.21													
29	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	75 farmers at Tashan and Parkyankin villages in Minkshwe	75 farmers at Tashan and Parkyankin villages in Minkshwe	2007.07.31														
30	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	46 farmers at Chongkan, Manton, and Tarchichai villages in Minkshwe	46 farmers at Chongkan, Manton, and Tarchichai villages in Minkshwe	2007.09.04														
31	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	42 farmers at Tankshwe village in Minkshwe	42 farmers at Tankshwe village in Minkshwe	2007.09.06														
32	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	80 farmers at Shaukatshwe village in Minkshwe	80 farmers at Shaukatshwe village in Minkshwe	2007.09.08														
33	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	65 farmers at Swankahn and Yutpan villages in Minkshwe	65 farmers at Swankahn and Yutpan villages in Minkshwe	2007.09.12														
34	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	83 farmers at Chong Yutpan and Shi Yutpan villages in Minkshwe	83 farmers at Chong Yutpan and Shi Yutpan villages in Minkshwe	2007.09.14														
35	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	42 farmers at Shaukyusan village in Minkshwe	42 farmers at Shaukyusan village in Minkshwe	2007.10.04														
36	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	45 farmers at Sun Yutpan village in Minkshwe	45 farmers at Sun Yutpan village in Minkshwe	2007.10.05														
37	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	43 farmers at Hontai village in Minkshwe	43 farmers at Hontai village in Minkshwe	2007.10.11														
38	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	30 farmers at Hantoloh village in Minkshwe	30 farmers at Hantoloh village in Minkshwe	2007.10.12														
39	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	70 farmers (Bhutan) at San Mansar and Shi Mansar villages in Chantai	70 farmers (Bhutan) at San Mansar and Shi Mansar villages in Chantai	2008.02.19														
40	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2007	20 farmers at Kapochai village in Mawlaw	20 farmers at Kapochai village in Mawlaw	2008.03.12														
41	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2008	30 farmers at Jichuchai village in Minkshwe	30 farmers at Jichuchai village in Minkshwe	2008.04.25														
42	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2008	75 farmers at Tarchichai village in Tankshwe	75 farmers at Tarchichai village in Tankshwe	2008.05.07														
43	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2008	31 farmers at Lakopu village in Tankshwe	31 farmers at Lakopu village in Tankshwe	2008.05.08														
44	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2008	34 farmers at Kwanan village in Tankshwe	34 farmers at Kwanan village in Tankshwe	2008.05.22														
45	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2008	33 farmers at Tarchichai village in Tankshwe	33 farmers at Tarchichai village in Tankshwe	2008.05.22														
46	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2008	30 farmers at Chingusan village in Shaukat	30 farmers at Chingusan village in Shaukat	2008.10.19														
47	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2009	33 farmers at Hoga village in Hontai	33 farmers at Hoga village in Hontai	2009.04.04														
48	Village Level BOKASHI Training in FY. 2009	42 farmers at Hoshiban village in Mawlaw	42 farmers at Hoshiban village in Mawlaw	2009.12.24														
49	Intensive BOKASHI & Compost Training in FY. 2006	2 Field Assistants from Mawlaw and Tankshwe	2 Field Assistants from Mawlaw and Tankshwe	2007.01.18	2007.01.20													
50	Intensive BOKASHI & Compost Training in FY. 2006	2 Field Assistants from Mawlaw and Tankshwe	2 Field Assistants from Mawlaw and Tankshwe	2006.11.27	2006.12.01													
51	BOKASHI Training for NGOs in FY. 2007	18 NGOs: Staff in Lantai (ADRA, AMDA, W.V. CARE)	18 NGOs: Staff in Lantai (ADRA, AMDA, W.V. CARE)	2008.12.02														
52	BOKASHI Training for NGOs in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	2008.07.15														
53	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	2008.07.15														
54	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2007	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2007	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2007	2007.08.07														
55	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	2008.09.11														
56	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	2008.09.12														
57	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	2008.09.19														
58	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	2008.10.02														
59	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	53 Farmers Field Day in FY. 2008	2008.10.03														



### 3-4 機材供与

#### 1.Carried by Experts

Code No.	Description/Manufacturer/Model	Price(¥)	Location	Condition	Frequency	Remarks
F. Y. 2005						
CE-05-01	CHLOROPHYLL METER KONICA MINOLTA SPAD-5-2	126,000	Laukai Office	C	G	Hashimoto
CE-05-02	LUXMETER KANTO KAGAKU RQFLEX PLUS	98,000	Laukai Office	C	G	Hashimoto

#### 2.Procuremnet from Japan

Code No.	Description/Manufacturer/Model	Price(¥)	Location	Condition	Frequency	Remarks
F. Y. 2005						
PJ-05-01	VEHICLE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER STATION WAGON GX	5,922,000	Laukai Office	A	W	
PJ-05-02	VEHICLE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER STATION WAGON GX	5,922,000	Laukai Office	A	W	
PJ-05-03	VEHICLE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER STATION WAGON GX	5,922,000	Laukai Office	A	W	
PJ-05-04	VEHICLE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER STATION WAGON GX	5,922,000	Laukai Office	A	W	

#### 3.Local Procurement

Code No.	Description/Manufacturer/Model	Price(US\$)	Location	Condition	Frequency	Remarks
F. Y. 2005						
PB-05-01	REFRIGERATOR HAIER BCD-179K	225.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-02	COLOR TV (29") HAIER D-Time	250.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-03	COLOR TV (29") HAIER D-Time	250.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-04	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-05	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-06	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-07	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-08	Air Conditionor HAIER KFRD-50LW/Z2	475.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-05-09	Desk Top Computer Video Editing Computer	919.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-10	Desk Top Computer Office Computer	513.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-11	Desk Top Computer Office Computer	513.00	Lashio Office	A	W	
PB-05-12	COLOR PRINTER CANON i6100	300.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-13	COLOR PRINTER CANON i6100	300.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-14	COLOR PRINTER CANON iP 5200	220.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-15	COLOR PRINTER CANON iP 5200	220.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-16	PRINTER CANON LBP 2900	145.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-17	PRINTER CANON LBP 2900	145.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-18	PRINTER CANON LBP 2900	145.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-19	ROUTER AOLYNK BR104	193.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-05-20	SWITCHING HUAWEI QUIDEWAY S1024	230.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
F. Y. 2006						
PB-06-01	GPS GARMIN GPS eTrex VistaC	374.00	Laukai Office	C	G	
PB-06-02	Desk Top Computer Office Computer	743.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-03	Desk Top Computer Office Computer	743.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-04	COLOR PRINTER CANON i6100	320.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-05	DIGITAL CAMERA SONY Cyber Shot (7.2 Mega Pixeles)	FEC 395.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-06	DIGITAL CAMERA SONY Cyber Shot (7.2 Mega Pixeles)	360.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-07	DIGITAL CAMERA SONY Cyber Shot (7.2 Mega Pixeles)	360.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-08	Motorbike HI-BIRD KY150-GY	546.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-06-09	Motorbike HENSIM R (150)	366.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
F. Y. 2007						
PB-07-01	COLOR PRINTER CANON PIXMA iP 5300	210.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-07-02	COLOR PRINTER CANON PIXMA iP 4500	190.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
PB-07-03	COLOR PRINTER CANON PIXMA iP 4500	190.00	Laukai Office	A	W	
F. Y. 2008						
PB-08-01	DIGITAL CAMERA CANON IXUS 801S (8.0 Mega Pixeles)	307.00	Laukai Office	C	W	

A : Regular/Daily, B : Not Daily(2 to 3 times a week), C : Occasionally, D : Not so much used, E : Not used, W : Working, NW : Not Working, G : Good Condition

		Unit:US\$				
Budget Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total Amount
General Local Cost	1,584,572.00	1,125,159.00	797,028.00	422,599.00	328,392.00	4,257,750.00
Infrastructure(road construction)	1,024,616.00	727,824.00	457,908.00			2,210,348.00
Total	2,609,188.00	1,852,983.00	1,254,936.00	422,599.00		6,468,098.00

## (Expense for Materials and Infrastructure)

		Unit:US\$
Item		Amount
(Agriculture)		
Fertilizers and Seeds (Emergency Support)		211,717.00 ※1
Fertilizers (Chinswehaw Revolving Fund)		15,356.00
Fertilizers and Seeds (Buckwheat Cultivation)		34,234.00
(Health)		
Mosquito Net (Emergency Support)		21,388.00 ※2
(Livelihood)		
Domestic Animals		45,789.00
(Infrastructure)		
Lontan School Building		66,059.00
Nali and Tarshwetan Experimental Farm		96,358.00
Road Improvement		2,210,348.00 ※3
MAS Konkyan Extension Center		20,641.00
School Building and Water Supply Facilities		243,282.00
Rural Health Sub-Center		42,160.00
Total		3,007,332.00

※1 Amount would be US\$321,554 including US\$ 109,837 in 2004.

※2 Amount would be US\$ 60,808 including US\$ 39,420 in 2004.

※3 Amount would be US\$ 2,420,371 including US\$ 210,023 in 2004.

		Unit:Kyat				
Budget Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total Amount
Infrastructure	20,000,000.00					20,000,000.00
Total	20,000,000.00	0.00	0.00			20,000,000.00







5. プロジェクト実績

Narrative Summary	Indicators in PDM	Result
<p><b>Overall Goal</b></p> <p>1 Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.</p> <p>2 Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No.1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.</p>	<p>1 Number and content of villagers' meals is improved by 20 %.</p> <p>2 A significant number of cases of successful experiences appreciated by respective departments, agencies and authorities as well as people are discerned.</p>	<p>Although quantitative data are not taken, villagers' meals have been improved upon the improvement of food security in general last 4-5 years according to villagers.</p> <p>KSR1 started the stone pitching road renovation between Main road and Manlow with supports from various people such as villagers and the natives of the village tract. Natalia used counterpart fund of the project on its own for renovating about 1 km road just before Tarshwetan with stone pitching method in 2006. KSR1 (district) started supporting literacy class throughout Kokang except Chinshwehnow from 2007.</p> <p>Development of capacity has been expressed by school teachers through a series of workshop. Villagers, village leaders, village tract leaders and sub-township leaders appreciated for the contribution of the Project in such areas as tea cultivation, agriculture training, animal dispersal, water supply facility, literacy education and school renovation. As a result, some requests came to the Project which conducted some activities upon the request with active participation of KSR1 and NGOs (e.g. bokashi training requested by KSR1 central committee and NGOs). Also, participants of DCM and JCC showed their appreciation to the Project for some of the activities and outcomes. The project activities such as supporting to agriculture extension and tea cultivation were presented to training in Lhegu and workshop in Lashio.</p>
<p><b>Project Purposes</b></p> <p>1 Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.</p>	<p>1 Food self-sufficiency rate increases to and is kept for more than 6 months a year.</p> <p>Mortality rate (malaria) is controlled below the mortality rate at the nation</p>	<p>According to the information received from village tract office and village leaders mainly in pilot areas and Honshin sub-township where emergency support was conducted;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food self-sufficiency rate is about 6 months per year on average.</li> <li>- Malaria related mortality rate is kept lower compared to those in 2004. The number of cases were reported to reduce in many village tracts.</li> </ul>
<p>2 Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No.1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.</p>	<p>2 Good examples of successful experiences are obtained from the Project's activities in the pilot areas.</p>	<p>Support system for substitution crops such as tea cultivation was introduced and practised through the collaboration among the Project, MAS, KSR1 and villagers in villages of Manlow, Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts. <i>Bokashi</i> and compost trainings have been well accepted by farmers and KSR1. KSR1 organized agriculture training such as bokashi training to representatives from Minzu village tract on its own initiative with the technical support from the project. Animal dispersal system was introduced into villages as an example of sustainable way of income generation of villagers with village committee and fund. Literacy class mainly for out-of-school children (and youth) was introduced into villages as a model of literacy education in KSR1. School health programme of the Project is becoming a model with the system of teachers workshop in Laukai, follow-up meeting at village tract and combination of 3 components (health related environment, health education and health services) at the school level with support materials such as booklet and card.</p>

Narrative Summary	Indicators in PDM	Result
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1 Urgent critical situation is mitigated in Kokang Special Region No. 1.</p>	<p>1 Agriculture production (food crops) of the beneficiaries increases by 10% through agriculture emergency support.</p> <p>Massive prevalence of malaria is prevented.</p> <p>Transportation between Laukai and Konkyan functions even during the rainy season.</p>	<p>Agriculture production of the beneficiaries increased in FY 2005 by over 10 % compared to the previous year according to the information received from farmers in the areas of emergency support (mainly in Shinwan sub-township).</p> <p>Massive prevalence of malaria has not been reported since 2004. Awareness of malaria prevention was risen among villagers where the Project distributed bed-nets and gave health education.</p> <p>Even during the rainy season, transportation between Laukai and Konkyan has functioned smooth and fast due to the road renovation by the Project.</p>
<p>2 Techniques and approaches regarding the whole process from cultivation to marketing of substitute crops are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.</p>	<p>2 Good examples of improved farming system with the support from the Project are discerned</p> <p>Yield of targeted substitute crops increases by 10 %.</p> <p>Sale amount of the cash crops (e.g. buckwheat, tea, etc.) that the Project supports increases.</p> <p>Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.</p> <p>Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.</p>	<p>Promising variety of maize "QPM" was identified through varietal experiment in Nali farm.</p> <p>Recommended variety of maize seed (QPM) was spread among farmers in pilot village tracts such as farmers in Taushwe, Manlow and Chuntai village tracts. Lowland rice "202" has been identified as promising variety through experiment and delivered to farmers in Manlow, Minchen and Chuntai village tracts. In Taushwe village tract, availability of food increased by one month after the cultivation of QPM maize provided by the Project. Some model farmers have improved the yields of maize and upland rice after the application of Bokashi. Tea seedlings were provided to farmers in Minchen, Chuntai and Shinhua (limited amount) to expand tea production in 2007, 2008 and 2009. In total, 2,100,000 seedlings were provided.</p> <p>Tea cultivation techniques such as dense planting and contour planting were introduced to farmers in Chuntai, Minchuen and Manlow village tracts through training and 314 farmers received the training.</p> <p>Buckwheat cultivation was actively implemented mainly by local organisations such as buckwheat cultivation committee. Sale amount of buckwheat shochu and whiskey increased.</p>
<p>3 Improved farming techniques are disseminated and used by farmers mainly in the Pilot Areas.</p>	<p>3 More than 50 farmers receive agriculture training (centre and/or mobile) every year.</p> <p>More than half of the agriculture trainees apply the techniques taught in the trainings.</p> <p>Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.</p> <p>Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.</p>	<p>More than 1,600 farmers from all the eighteen(18) village tracts received agriculture training from FY 2005 to FY 2009. Farmers in Taushwe, Manlow and Minchen village tracts have started to apply bokashi after receiving the trainings. More than 50 farmers in Manlow and Minchen village tracts have started to apply compost in FY 2009. Farmers who grow the lowland rice variety "202" introduced by the Project extended the variety to neighbouring farmers through the farmer to farmer extension. MAS staff and project staff can organize agricultural training on Bokashi and some useful techniques by themselves. Various training materials such as pamphlet, poster and video were developed.</p>

<p>4 The villagers' livelihood is improved (e.g. through group activities) mainly in the Pilot Areas.</p>	<p>4 More than 2 activity groups are organized in each and every pilot areas.          More than 1 income generating activities in each and every pilot areas are initiated by villagers and sustained.          More than half of the people in the pilot areas realize that their life standard have improved (e.g. sanitation, nutrition, etc.)          Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.          Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.</p>	<p>As income generating activity of village people, animal dispersal through revolving system has been implemented in 5 pilot village tracts (except Shaokai village tract). In total, 29 activity groups have been organized in 5 pilot village tracts; 6 groups in Lontan village tract for pig raising, 10 groups in Taushwe village tract for pig (fertilizer for some villages later), goat and buffalo raising, 3 groups in Manlow for pig raising, 3 groups in Minchen for buffalo raising and 7 groups in Chuntai village tract for goat, buffalo and cattle raising. Management committees were established at the village level. More than 100 villagers got information on hygiene and nutrition with IEC materials through training for women in Lontan village tract and participants of agriculture trainings in FY 2006. More than 400 villagers got information on animal dispersal and disease control in 3 pilot village tracts in FY 2006. One VCD on the introduction of Japanese livelihood improvement, six sets (24 pieces) of poster on hygiene, two sets (5 pieces) of poster on nutrition, five pamphlets of animal disease and prevention were produced.</p>
<p>5 Basic health situation and education environment are improved mainly in the pilot areas.</p>	<p>5 Awareness and access to safe water, sanitation and prevention of malaria are risen among the villagers.           All school children in the pilot areas receive health education and access to safe water and toilets in schools.           Out of school children receive literacy education in the pilot areas.           Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.           Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.</p>	<p>Awareness of malaria prevention was risen among villagers where the Project distributed bednets and gave health education. Bed-nets distributed by the Project have been used by villagers.           Almost all the school children in pilot areas (around 4,200 school children) are receiving health education and health services. Many school children in Lontan village tract are bringing safe water from their home. After receiving health education, 90 % school children are practicing hand washing daily at all schools in Lontan village tract. Awareness to hygiene and sanitation were risen among some local leaders after a series of school health workshops.           2,364 learners have studied (or studying) at 73 literacy classes in 5 pilot village tracts. Literacy rate (23 % in 2005) has increased after the implementation of literacy education in pilot areas.           The number of primary school students in 5 schools (Niewpinzupa, Hoatalin, Mansar, Taushwe and Yuitan) supported by the Project for renovation increased from 367 to 467 after the renovation of school facilities. Both day class and literacy teachers' teaching skills were gradually improved as a result of teacher's workshops.           Counterpart for Education from Ministry of Education took a training on life skill in Lashio. She also took a counterpart training in Japan for one month from June to July 2009.           Teaching materials for school health, such as poster and Sugoroku (hygiene game) were developed and distributed to 55 schools. School health booklet and card were developed and provided to approximately 5,000 children. A conversation book of learning Myanmar language by Pin Yin (Chinese alphabet) was produced. Literacy materials including Kokanese and mathematic textbooks were developed.</p>

Outputs	Activities	Progress
<b>Activities</b>		
1 Mitigation of urgent critical situation	<p>1-1 To distribute agricultural materials including fertilizer and seeds</p> <p>1-2 To cope with occurrence of epidemic diseases (malaria, etc.)</p> <p>1-3 To provide necessary infrastructure (road, water supply facility, etc.) for the above activities</p>	<p>6,563bags of urea, 6,461bags of TSP (in total 586MT) and 32.9MT of crop seeds (maize, upland rice) were distributed to 5,529 households of Kokang in early FY2005.</p> <p>1,405 bags of urea (7.7MT) were distributed to 567 households in all the three village tracts of Chinshweh sub-township and Chinshweh city in FY2005.</p> <p>4,280 bags of urea and 4,287 bags of compound fertilizer (340 MT) were distributed to 4,281 households of 55 villages in all the four village tracts of Honshin sub-township in FY2005.</p> <p>2,448 bags of urea (56MT) were distributed to 2,441 households of 33 villages in the 2 village tracts (Chongkang and Shintan) of Honshin sub-township in FY2006. In addition, 240kg of maize seed was distributed to Shintan village tract.</p> <p>4,866 anti-malaria bednets were distributed to 83 villages in Minchuen, Chuntai, Shinhua, Sintan, Shaokai and Manlow village tracts in FY2004. 10,665 bednets were distributed to 144 villages in Minchuen, Chuntai, Shinhua, Sintan, Shaokai, Manlow, Kyazishu, Taushwe, Lontan, Malipin and Shwgowa village tracts in FY2005. 6,291 bed nets were distributed to 4,300 households in 4 village tracts of Honshin sub-township in FY2006 and FY2007. 947 bednets were distributed to Kyazishu village tract in FY2006. 1,019 bed-nets were distributed to 688 households in Taushwe village tract in May 2009 and 549 bed-nets were distributed to 549 households in Lontan and Marlpin village tracts in August 2009 along with health education on malaria prevention. Including the number of bednets distributed in FY2004, the total number of bednets distributed throughout Kokang under this project is about 25,000 benefitting about 12,000 households. The method of utilization of bed nets was explained through health education at the time of bed net distribution. Monitoring of bed-nets was conducted in March 2005, June-Aug. 2007, Feb-March 2008 and May-July 2009.</p> <p>Road renovation between Tarshwetan and Konkyan (43 Km) started from FY 2004 and completed in May 2007. Safety measures such as instalment of guard rail, guard wall, guide post were additionally provided in addition to the renovation work and all the work was completed in June 2007.</p>

2. Improvement of farming system		
2-1	To conduct experiment for improvement of productivity of substitute crops	<p>MAS Nali farm and MAS Tarshweian Demonstration Farm (SALT experiment) were renovated in March 2006, and MAS Konkyan extension centre building was constructed in March 2006.</p> <p>Initial evaluation of local strains on upland rice and maize were conducted in Nali experimental farm in FY2005. Varietal trials on upland rice, maize, soybean and so forth were conducted mainly in Nali experimental farm in FY2005, FY2006, FY2007 and FY2008. Promising varieties were selected such as QPM variety of maize, CNAR-2888, WAB-56-60, GM03-10 and GM03-12 of soybean. In 2007 and 2008, varietal trial for lowland rice was conducted in Miansai and Shaokai villages. Crop rotation trials were conducted in Nali experimental farm. Organic fertilizer response trials were conducted in Nali experimental farm in FY2007, FY2008 and FY2009.</p>
2-2	To collect necessary information for improvement of farming techniques	<p>Various field observation trips were conducted mainly in pilot areas. Information on promising crops and varieties was collected from MAS offices and Nannon agri. research farm. Information on tea cultivation and processing in Northern Shan state was collected from Pyn Oo Lwin, Kyaukne, Muse, Namkan and Kaungkha. The project communicated MAS farms in Northern Shan state and the study tour was organized for counterparts from MAS, other project staff and farmers as part of the 3rd center training in March 2006. Technical exchange programme to Nepal in mountain agriculture development was conducted for 2 counterparts in August 2006. The project staff participated in the training course in Japan on mountain agriculture development in September 2006. The project staff participated in the MAS training course on horticulture in Hlegu in FY 2006. The project staff participated in tea workshop in June 2009 in Lashio.</p>
2-3	To assist farmers to improve cultivation techniques of substitute crops (for domestic consumption and income generation)	<p>The project selected, multiplied and distributed promising varieties of maize and lowland rice to farmers for QPM (maize) and YJ202 (lowland rice). The Project assisted farmers to expand tea cultivation mainly in Sinwan sub-township. The Project supported farmers with about 2 million tea seedlings since FY2007. The Project also provided technical assistance to farmers to increase tea production through trainings on dense planting and contour planting with tea seedlings provided from FY2008. The Project assisted farmers to improve buckwheat quality through mobile training in Lontan in FY2005. The Project started seedling propagation of walnut and dragon fruit to distribute farmers. Key issues for improving productivity and quality of Kokang tea was identified by the short-term JICA expert in August 2007. The fertilizer(658 bags) and seeds(16.45T) for buckwheat cultivation were distributed to Marlipin and Lontan village tract in Chinshwehow sub-township in FY2006.</p>
2-4	To support processing and to facilitate marketing of income generating crops (buckwheat, tea, etc.)	<p>The project coordinated and communicated marketing information between NPO in Japan and the buckwheat cultivation committee. The Project provided supports for buckwheat cultivation in Kokang and Kyaume through materials (fertilizer and seeds in 2005 and 2006), yield estimate, and support for buckwheat collection. Short-term JICA expert on tea cultivation and processing identified issues for improving tea quality in Kokang.</p>

3 Extension of farming system	3-1 To conduct agriculture centre training	Centre trainings were conducted 3 times annually at the Laukai project compound for about 50 farmers each, i.e. for about 3 farmers from all the 18 village tracts. Training on Bokashi and compost making were conducted for 18 NGO staff in FY2008. Training on grafting walnuts was conducted for MAS staff in FY2008.
3-2 To conduct agriculture mobile training	Village tract level trainings were conducted 7 times for 310 farmers in 6 pilot village tracts and Minzu village tract from FY2006 to FY 2009. Village level trainings for Bokashi making were conducted 24 times for 1,131 farmers in total in 30 villages of 6 pilot village tracts from FY2006 to FY 2009. Village level trainings for compost making were conducted 3 times for 42 farmers in total in Taushwe village tract in FY2006. Tea nursery management trainings were conducted in 6 villages in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts in FY2006. Trainings on tea cultivation with contour planting were conducted for 154 farmers in 5 villages of Chuntai village tract in FY2008 and for 160 farmers in 9 villages of Minchen village tract in FY 2009.	
3-3 To demonstrate improved farming techniques	Demonstration farm for promising varieties of lowland rice, upland rice, maize, soybean, groundnut, etc. were established in Nali experimental farm and farmers' fields in and around Laukai. Demonstration farm (2.5 acres) for tea cultivation was established in Nali experimental farm in July 2006. Maize and Flemingia were grown in 4.5 acres of SALT trial plot, Tarshwetan demonstration farm in April 2006. Farmers' Field Day for demonstration of Bokashi and compost, SRI and lowland rice was conducted in several villages in 2006, 2007 and 2008. 16 model farmers were selected from Taushwe, Manlow, Minchuen and Chuntai village tracts.	
3-4 To disseminate improved farming techniques	IEC video for Bokashi making was made in FY 2005 and revised in FY 2008. IEC video for compost making was made in FY 2006. Video show of Bokashi making was conducted in Honsin sub-township during the 2nd and 3rd emergency supports in 2006 and 2007. Posters for maize disease control were distributed to all the 18 village tracts. IEC video for maize disease control was made in October 2005 and broadcasted through Kokang local cable TV. Tea contour cultivation method was disseminated in parallel with tea seedling distribution in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts from 2007 to 2009 and in Manlow village tract in 2008 and 2009. Farmers' Field Day for demonstration of bokashi, compost and SRI was conducted in several villages and Nali MAS farms from 2006 to 2009. Pamphlet for Bokashi making was made in FY 2007.	



4 Livelihood Improvement		4-1 To promote village level activities for improving livelihoods of villagers (drinking water, village forest, etc.)	<p>Community centre of Lontan village tract was constructed in March 2006. IEC materials were prepared for training. Video show (Japanese livelihood improvement) and IEC training (toilet and nutrition) were implemented at the time of the second emergency support activity for 55 villages in Honshin sub-township in Feb. and March 2006. Training on hygiene was conducted with IEC materials for selected 20 women in three villages of Lontan village tract in September 2006. Lectures on nutrition and toilet were given to trainees of the agricultural training, respectively in June 2006 and in October 2006. Study tour on biogas was organized for 12 villagers in Manlow village tract in October 2006.</p> <p>Construction of village water supply facility in 4 villages of Minchuen village tract (FY2007), 1 village of Lontan village tract (FY 2007) and 4 villages of Chuntai village tract (FY 2008). In 3 villages of Taushwe village tract, village water supply facility is ready for construction after the rainy season (FY 2009). Trainings on plastering, brick making and cooking stove was conducted for 10 villagers from Taushwe, Minchen, Manlow and Chuntai village tracts from Jan. 14 to Jan. 18 2008.</p>
	4-2 To promote income generating activities for livelihood improvement (through group activities etc.)	<p>Animal dispersal through revolving system started in 29 villages of 5 pilot village tracts (Chuntai, Minchuen, Manlow, Taushwe, Lontan) from September 2006 (pigs:14 villages, goats:4 villages, buffalos: 10 villages, cows: 1 village). The livestock committee consisting of village leader, vice leader and secretary was established in each village. The trainings on the prevention of animal diseases were conducted from August 2006, 11 times in 14 villages (6 villages in Lontan, 3 villages in Manlow, 5 villages in Taushwe). In total, more than 400 villagers attended the trainings. The vaccination for pig cholera was conducted at the time of handover. In FY2009, eleven villages completed the second round pig-raising activity (3 villages changed to fertilizer), out of which two villages started the third- round. Two villages started the second round goat-raising activity and two villages started the second round buffalo-raising activity in FY2009. Promotion of handicrafts have been implemented since FY 2006. Workshop for handicraft was conducted in Jan. 2009 with 21 participants (women).</p>	

5 Health and Education	
5-1	<p>To monitor malaria epidemic and effective utilization of malaria bed-nets etc.</p> <p>According to monitoring conducted in FY2007, among 968 households from 17 villages in Minchuen village tract, 51 households (5.3%) answered that their families got one or more malaria patients in 2006. According to the information collected from villagers of 30 villages in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts during 30 June and 7 July 2007, 1,646 out of 1,751 households (94 %) answered that there were no malaria suspected cases in their families in 2006. Another monitoring taken from village leaders of 5 pilot village tracts (except Shaukai) during Oct 07 and Feb 08 shows that number of malaria suspected cases decreased in 55 out of 66 villages (83 %). According to the monitoring in Moutai, Chongmin and Honai village tracts during Feb - Mar 2008, most of village leaders reported that number of malaria suspected cases and mortality decreased except Sintian village tract.</p> <p>According to the information collected from all the households in Taushwe village tract, only 2.6 % of the total population reported to be infected by malaria during 2008, which was much lower than previous years (May 2009). According to the information collected from Lontan village tract leader, malaria suspected cases decreased in 2008 compared to last few years after distribution of bed-nets (June 2009). According to the interview to representatives from all the 18 village tracts, the number of malaria suspected cases have decreased last 3-5 years.</p> <p>According to the information collected from 1,751 villagers of 30 villages in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts during 30 June and 7 July 2007, 1,716 (98 %) out of 1,751 households use bed-nets every day. 59 out of 66 village leaders (89 %) in 5 pilot village tracts (except Shaukai) reported that they always use bed-nets (Oct 2007 - Feb 2008). Amongst 688 households in Taushwe village tract, 599 households (87 %) answered that they used bed-nets (May 2009). Among 315 households in Lontan village tract, 305 households (97%) answered that they used bed-nets (August 2010)</p>
5-2	<p>To promote school health through health education, de-worming and latrine construction</p> <p>School health workshops were organised at village tract level in pilot areas (three times in Lontan, two times in Taushwe, one time in Chuntai and Minchuen, Manlow and Shaukai) with participation of 248 villagers in total including village leaders, school committee members and teachers. Health education on bed-net use and malaria prevention was conducted during the bed-net distribution in FY 2005, 2006 and 2009. Lecture on hygiene practice was conducted to agriculture trainees in October 2006. Lecture on school health was conducted during workshop for Myanmar teachers (63 teachers) twice in FY 2007. Lecture on hygiene education and malaria prevention was conducted during the bed-net distribution in July 2007. About 900 school children and villagers received health education in February 2008 in Minchuen village tract, including hand washing demonstration for school children of 8 schools. School health workshop was organised for 50 Myanmar teachers in December 2008.</p>

		<p>At teacher's workshop (FY 2007 and 2008), school health session was organised for 260 teachers of both day and literacy schools in Latukai. At teacher's workshop (FY 2008), school health booklet and card were introduced to 43 school teachers. Around 500 day class and literacy class learners enjoyed package of school health services (de-worming, vitamin A and body measurement) in Lontan village tract in June 2009. School toilet was constructed at Aijaochai village in Lontan village tract under initiative of school committee in October 2007. De-worming medicines have been dispensed for about 2,400 school children in 4 pilot areas regularly (twice a year). First aid kit was provided to 65 schools (including 2 literacy classes). Teaching material for school health such as poster, sugoroku (hygiene game), VCD and school health booklet and card were prepared by the Project.</p>
5-3	To promote community health (EPI, etc.) through rural health centres/sub-centres	<p>Mobile clinic was opened in collaboration with the nurse of Border Area Clinic at the time of bed net distribution in Honshin sub-township in February 2007 and about 3,000 villagers were consulted and received simple medical treatment. 118 under 5 years old children and 65 reproductive aged women were immunised in FY 2007. Rural Health Sub-Centre was constructed in Lontan and Taushwe village tracts respectively in FY 2008. Lontan midwife participated in school health activity and played an important role in giving health education and health service at Niupinzepa school in Lontan village tract in June 2009. After a series of community health advocacy meeting, 67 under 3 years old children received immunisations (3rd doze), 70 children took de-worming and 95 children took vitamin A in Lontan village tract in FY 2009. The project is scheduled to participate in EPI campaign in Taushwe village tract in February 2010.</p>
5-4	To improve education environment (classrooms, latrines, teaching materials) for school children	<p>The Project supported 5 school renovation/construction (classroom, hostel, toilet and furniture) in pilot areas where 467 students studied in improved education environment. Library was opened in Niu Ping Zi Pa village. Workshop on development of teaching material and local language approach for effective teaching method for Myanmar teachers (63 teachers) were held twice in FY 2007. 5 times of teacher's workshop on teaching skill improvement were conducted twice a year for 199 day class and literacy class teachers in total.</p>
5-5	To support literacy education for out-of-school children	<p>First literacy class was opened in October 2006 with 83 participants at Niu Ping Zi Pa school in Lontan village tract. Four villages in Lontan village tract started literacy class with 244 participants in September 2007. Eight literacy classes were opened with 297 participants in June 2007 in eight villages of Taushwe village tract. Simple bamboo houses were constructed by the villagers with some supports from the Project for literacy class. The literacy committee consisting of local leaders was established at both village tract and village level committees in Lontan, Taushwe, Minchuen and Shaokai village tracts.</p> <p>Training for literacy teachers was conducted for 31 teachers in total from 4 pilot village tracts (Lontan, Taushwe, Minchuen and Manlow) in July and Oct. 2007. Since 2006, the Project has provided literacy education to 2,364 learners at 73 classes (including 2 Myanmar language classes in Manshar and Tashan villages). Literacy committees were established and managed totaling 73 literacy classes in Pilot Areas. Monthly literacy meeting was conducted with supervisors and literacy teachers in Lontan, Taushwe, Minchuen and Shaokai village tracts. Content of literacy materials (textbooks) was discussed at Aug 2008 teacher's workshop and teaching methods were introduced at Feb 2009 teacher's workshop.</p>

(Remarks) Pilot Areas...Areas where activities are implemented as trial

## 6. 成果品リスト

No	Name of Products
1	Importance and methods of Sustenance of Soil Fertility in F.Y.2006
2	Slide on How To Make BOKASHI in F.Y.2006
3	Slide on How To Use BOKASHI in F.Y.2006
4	Video on Disease and Pest Control for Maize in F.Y.2006
5	Video on Soil Erosion and Measures in F.Y.2006
6	Manual for How To Make BOKASHI in F.Y.2006
7	Video on How To Make BOKASHI in F.Y.2006
8	Manual for How To Make COMPOST in F.Y.2007
9	Video on How To Make COMPOST in F.Y.2007
10	Pamphlet for How To Make BOKASHI in F.Y.2007
11	Video on How To Make BOKASHI(revised edition) in F.Y.2008
12	Video on Paddy Seed Selection Using Salt Water in F.Y.2009
13	Text of Walnut's Grafting (Kokang version) in F.Y.2008
14	Pamphlet for Paddy Seed Selection and Disease and Pest Control (Kokang version) in F.Y. 2008
15	Poster for Utilization of Tea Land (PD methods) (Myanmar and Kokang version) in F.Y.2008
16	VCDs on Malaria Prevention and How To Use Mosquito Net in F.Y.2005
17	Poster on Malaria Prevention in F.Y.2005
18	Poster on Parasite Prevention in F.Y.2007
19	Sugoroku Game on Hygiene in F.Y.2007
20	School Health Booklet and Health Card in F.Y.2009
21	School Health Flipchart in F.Y.2009
22	Manual for School Health in F.Y.2009
23	Myanmar Conversation Book for Literacy Class in F.Y.2007
24	Kokang Textbook for Literacy Class in F.Y.2008
25	Mathematics Textbook for Literacy Class in F.Y.2008
26	Manual for Animal Disease and Prevention in F.Y.2007
27	Manual for Pig Raising in F.Y.2007
28	Manual for Plaster Works in F.Y.2007
29	Manual for How To Make Cooking Stove in F.Y.2007
30	Promotion Leaflets for Kokang Handicrafts in F.Y.2008
31	Manual for How To Make New Kokang Handicrafts in F.Y.2009
32	Report on Animal Dispersal Activities in Taukshwe Village Tract in F.Y.2009

- Training and Extension Section
- Farming System Section
- Health and Education Section
- Livelihood Improvement Section

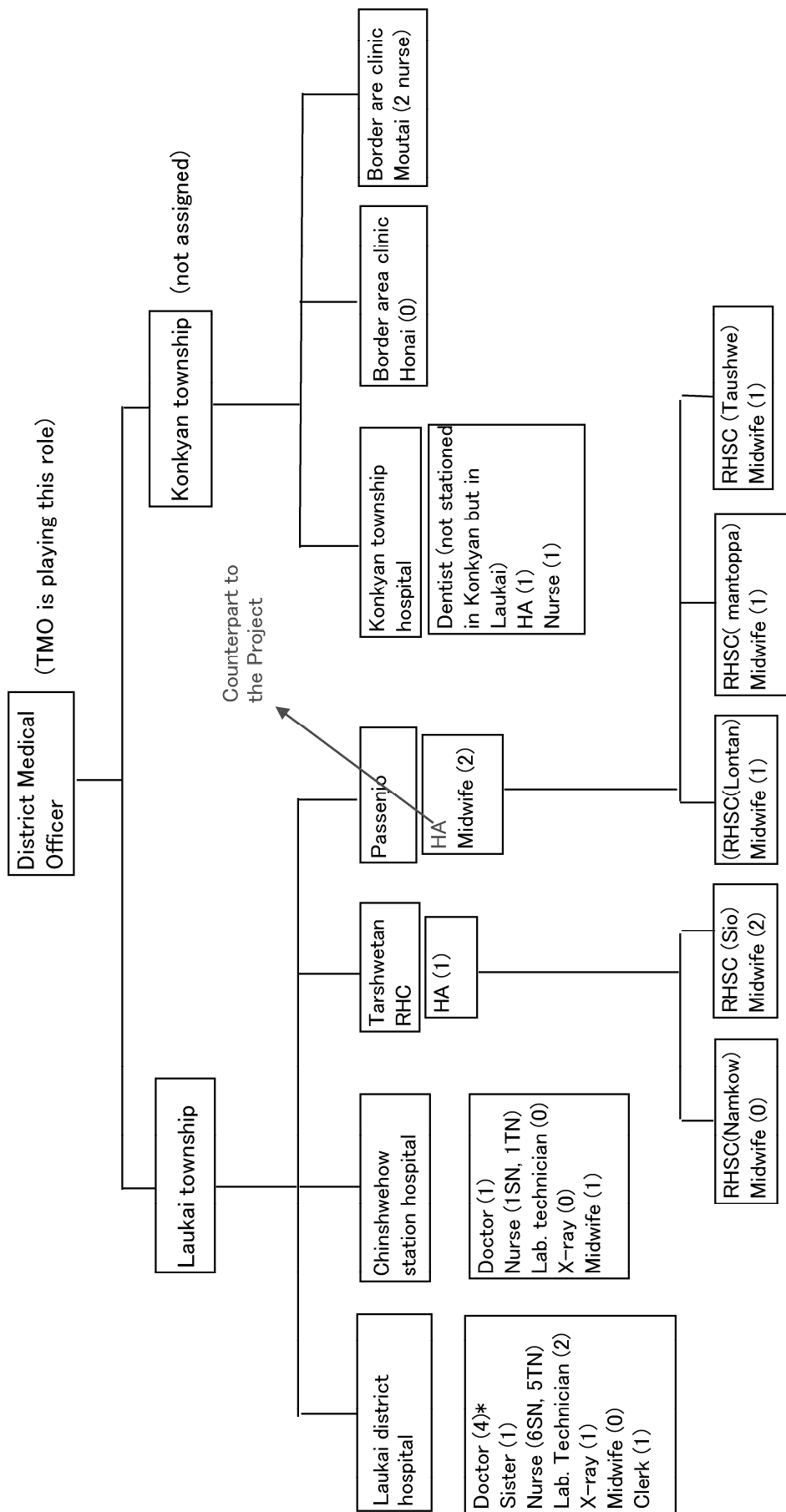
7. プロジェクト実施プロセス

	Project Implementation	Implementation method	Project management	JICA expert	C/P
FY2005	<p>In the early 2005, main work was distribution of fertilizer/crop seeds and bed-nets, while in the latter half of the year some more activities started such as agriculture training and infrastructure development (road renovation between Tarshwetan and Konkyan and renovation works of Lontan school and MAS farms in Nali and Tarshwetan).</p>	<p>Emergency support targeted the whole Kokang. Agriculture training also targeted farmers in the whole Kokang.</p>	<p>JCC was held in September 2005 in Yangon. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. Meeting with village tract leaders (sub-leaders) took place in January 2006. Weekly staff meeting started every Monday for about one hour among JICA experts, counterparts and project staff. Advisory mission visited the Project site in March 2006.</p>	<p>At the beginning of the Project, only 3 JICA experts were present (Farming system, Health and Education, Coordinator). Two more experts (Chief Advisor and Agriculture extension) joined to the Project in August. In November, JICA expert for livelihood improvement arrived.</p>	<p>Three counterparts for agriculture from MAS who had worked for buckwheat programme were carried on to work for the Project. Project manager from NaTaLa joined to the Project in June. Counterpart from NaTaLa for the buckwheat moved to work for livelihood improvement. No counterparts for health and education programme assigned yet in 2005.</p>
FY2006	<p>Activities at pilot village tracts have started with activities such as animal dispersal and literacy education, while main agriculture activities were training for farmers in Laukai. Activities in pilot village tracts were limited on scale and size. Emergency supports (provision of fertilizer, crop seeds and bed-nets) were carried out especially during the dry season.</p>	<p>Pilot area was conceptualized and the number of pilot area increased from two to five pilot village tracts (Lontan, Taushwe, Manlow, Minchuen and Chuntai). Since FY2006, project operational system with section wise operation started with farming system, agriculture extension, livelihood improvement and health/education. The operation team to carry out each and every activities consists of JICA expert, counterpart and field coordinator (or interpreter).</p>	<p>JCC was held in July 2006 in Lashio. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. In weekly staff meeting both languages (English and Myanmar) started to be used for Myanmar staff to understand better. Advisory mission visited the Project site in January 2007.</p>	<p>In April 2006, JICA expert on health and education arrived.</p>	<p>In June, project manager was transferred and new project manager was assigned to the Project. Counterpart for education was assigned in August 2006. Counterpart from DDT was assigned in November 2006. One counterpart for agriculture got training in Japan for one month, while other two counterparts from MAS went to Nepal for technical exchange programme with one JICA expert.</p>

FY2007	<p>Agriculture activities also started in pilot village tracts. Agriculture training was shifted from centre training to village level training. Education and livelihood activities such as animal dispersal and literacy education, which started in the previous year, became full-fledged in 2007.</p>	<p>Project activities were continuously implemented mainly in 5 pilot village tracts. Implementation structure is the same as the previous year.</p>	<p>JCC was held in July 2007 in Lashio. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. Pilot village tract meetings took place from Oct. 2007 to Jan. 2008 in each and every pilot village tracts with most of the village leaders (and/or sub-leaders). Mid-term evaluation took place in September 2007 together with representative from Natala and KSR1. JICA expert meeting became a regular meeting ever Monday afternoon at 4 PM.</p>	<p>In September, JICA expert for farming system completed his assignment and his successor joined to the Project in the same month. JICA short term expert for tea cultivation came in August for about one month.</p>	<p>Counterparts continue to work for the Project, except counterpart for health who was not assigned in FY 2007.</p>
FY2008	<p>The project activities were carried out continuously mainly in 6 pilot village tracts including one new pilot village tract. The Project supported to construct 2 rural health sub-centres to make it as a base for activities related to community health.</p>	<p>One more village tract was added to pilot area. The implementation method and project implementing structure were basically the same as the previous year.</p>	<p>JCC was held in July 2008 in Nay Pyi Daw. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. Meeting with pilot village tract leaders (sub-leaders) took place in January 2008. Advisory mission visited the Project site in Nov. 2008.</p>	<p>JICA expert for livelihood completed her assignment in April and JICA expert for health and education completed her assignment in June. The successors of the two joined to the Project at the end of June.</p>	<p>Counterpart for health was assigned in October 2008.</p>
FY2009	<p>The Project activities continues mainly in 6 pilot village tracts.</p>	<p>Implementation method and project implementing structure are the same as the previous year. Implementation of the project activities changed totally after Aug. 2009. JICA experts had to stay in Lashio, while the project activities were run by counterparts and national staff in Kokang.</p>	<p>JCC was held in June 2009 in Nay Pyi Daw. District Coordinating Meetings were held quarterly in Laukai. Terminal evaluation which had been scheduled in September 2009 was postponed to Feb. 2010.</p>	<p>Short term tea expert came to the Project in August 2009 but could not go to Kokang due to the incident in Kokang.</p>	<p>In May, project manager and counterpart for livelihood were transferred and new counterparts were assigned to the Project. Study tour (counterpart training) on basic education took place in June-July for one month with counterpart from Ministry of Education.</p>

<p><b>Ownership:</b></p> <p>1 Ownership through actual implementation</p> <p>2 Small group operation</p> <p>3 Counterparts</p> <p>4 Commitment to the activities</p>	<p>All the counterpart departments and agencies sent their staff as counterparts to the Project. The counterparts try to grasp the activities through actual implementation of the Project.</p> <p>Small group were formed according to the activities and assignment of JICA experts such as farming system, agriculture training/extension, livelihood improvement and health and education. This is not only to draw effective and efficient outcome but also to encourage the ownership of counterparts.</p> <p>Counterpart departments and agencies sent counterparts to the Project who station in Laukai and work for the Project. In addition to counterparts from counterpart departments and agencies of Myanmar government, KSR1 has sent counterparts to the Project. As they are mostly young, it is a part of on-the-job training for their capacity development with the hope that KSR1 would handle the implementation of the activities that the Project operates in the future.</p> <p>Counterpart departments and agencies including KSR1 tried to contribute to the Project within the capacities. For example, Natalia initiated to start road renovation with manual stone pitching method and contributed financially at the initial stage. Also, KSR1 together with Natalia maintains the renovated road. KSR1 committed to such activities as literacy education and teachers' workshop. Ministry of Health provided its own materials (e.g. deforming medicines and vitamin A) and resources (mid-wife) to such activities as school health and rural health centre/sub-centre.</p>
<p><b>Obstacles:</b></p> <p>1 Language barrier</p> <p>2 Transportation</p> <p>3 Human resources</p> <p>4 Geographical remoteness</p>	<p>In order to tackle this obstacle, interpreters are essential and effective, who can communicate in Myanmar, Kokang and English.</p> <p>During the rainy season, it is difficult to access to some villages. This is especially true in villages of Chuntai and Taushwe village tracts, and some of the villages in Minchuen village tract. Supervisors were assigned from villagers to tackle the obstacle for the literacy education, who supervise literacy teachers and report to the Project regularly, especially during rainy season.</p> <p>Not many government staff are assigned to Kokang, especially in Konkyan township, by the counterpart ministries and agencies.</p> <p>Kokang is isolated from the centre (market and administrative centre). It takes 2-3 days from Yangon/Nay Pyi Taw to get to Kokang. Under these circumstances, the Project focused for income generating activities on the activities using local resources with the products marketable to the local market such as tea cultivation and animal dispersal.</p>

Organisational Structure of MOH in Kokang



TN: Training nurse  
SN: Senior nurse



9. プロジェクト延長期間の活動計画

農業		活動計画(上段波線)																		
		2009年度									2010年度									2011年度
PDMの活動	2009年度計画	実施した活動(実線)、支障を生じた活動(点線)、延長期間での実施予定(細い実線)、灰色のセルは遠隔での活動期間、水色セルは雨期。																		
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2.1	代替作物の栽培技術向上のため試験を実施する。	ターシェータン農場の傾斜地に高冷地にトウモロコシを栽培し、土壌の肥沃化の試験を行う。																		
2.2	代替作物の栽培技術向上のため試験を実施する。	ターシェータン農場でのトウモロコシ、大豆の収穫(9月)及び、ダイコン、ムギ、マスタードの冬季栽培(10月)が未実施。																		
2.3	代替作物(自家消費及び収入創出)の栽培技術向上のための農民支援を実施する。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 2010年度の傾斜地で土壌試験を行う。2010年5月にトウモロコシ、大豆の播種の指導、収穫前(2010年9月)までのモニタリング、並びに、2010年10月のダイコン、ムギ、マスタードの播種の指導、収穫前(2011年3月)までのモニタリングを毎月少なくとも一回行う。																		
2.4	換金作物(ソバ、お茶等)の加工品及びマーケティング促進のための支援を実施する。	【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】 2009年8月に予定していた水稲の技術指導、12月の水稲、トウモロコシの収量調査は中止。ナリ農場での冬作物種子(ダイコン、ムギ、マスタード)の増殖及び農家への配布、モニタリングが中止。 【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 2010年度の雨期に水稲、トウモロコシの種子増殖、技術指導、モニタリングを実施し、2011年3月に農家へ種子配布。冬作物については、2010年9月から2011年2月にナリ農場で試験栽培し、農家において実証栽培を行う。																		
3.1	換金作物(ソバ、お茶等)の加工品及びマーケティング促進のための支援を実施する。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 2010年6月にソバの栽培面積等の調査、及び収穫(2010年12月)までの間の生育のモニタリングを実施。2010年12月から2011年9月まで、ナリ農場で油糧作物の栽培・搾油試験を実施。																		
3.2	農業移動研修を実施する。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 2010年5月から堆肥作成技術指導を行い、乾期の冬作物の作付け(10月)前から栽培期間を通じて堆肥施用について農家を指導する。2010年8月にチュンタイ郷、マンロー郷、ミンチュエン郷、シャオカイ郷の計10~15村でほかしの研修。2010年10月にマンロー郷、シャオカイ郷、ミンチュエン郷の計3~8村で堆肥作りの研修を実施。また茶の栽培については、2010年乾期に茶畑管理技術の指導を実施。 【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】 チュンタイ郷、マンロー郷、ミンチュエン郷、シャオカイ郷でのほかしの研修は一時中断。その後カウンターパートにより再開したが、実施できなかった村がある。マンロー、シャオカイ、ミンチュエン郷での堆肥作りは一部実施。																		
3.3	改善された営農技術の展示を実施する。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 2010年9月から2011年4月にかけてモデル農家、周辺農家及びナリ農場で展示活動、及び活動成果のモニタリングを実施。																		



教育・保健		活動計画(上段波線)																											
		2009年度計画												実施した活動(実線)、支障を生じた活動(点線)、延長期間での実施予定(細い実線)、灰色のセルは遠隔での活動期間、水色セルは雨期。															
PDMの活動	2009年度計画	2009年度						2010年度						2011年度															
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.2	教師による学校保健活動が定着するように、学校保健活動を推進する。	<p>【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】            プロジェクトに対する研修が不十分(8月)あるいは中止(2月)。教師への支援が遅れている。</p> <p>【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】            2010年8月、2011年2月に、コーカン教師、約50名を対象に保健知識、衛生習慣の研修を実施。(学校の休み期間中)</p>																											
5.3	ヘルスセンター等を通じ、地域保健が促進される。	<p>【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】            ロンタン郷、タウシユエ郷での学校とサブヘルスセンターの連携が遅れている。</p> <p>【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】            ロンタン郷(2010年6月～11月)にタウシユエ郷(2010年12月～2011年5月)で地域保健活動(EPI、保健教育など)を学校と、サブヘルスセンターとの協働で実施。</p>																											
5.4	就学児童の教育環境(教育・教材・教師の質等)の改善を行う。	<p>【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】            2校の学校整備を予定していたが遅期。</p> <p>【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】            2010年の雨期後半から、チュンタイ郷(新設1校)、シャオカイ郷(改修1校)の学校建設。建設後に維持管理に関する研修及びモニタリング、を実施。</p>																											
5.4	就学児童の教育環境(教育・教材・教師の質等)の改善を行う。	<p>【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】            コーカン教師を対象とした8月の研修は一部のみ実施。12月に予定したミヤンマー教師及び2月に予定していたコーカン教師の研修は中止。</p> <p>【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】            2010年8月及び2011年2月にコーカン教師、2010年12月にミヤンマー教師、約50名を対象に、教材作成、教授法の研修を実施。(学校の休み期間中)</p>																											

5. 5 識字教育への支援を行う。	識字教育の実施と識字教師を対象とした研修を実施。	【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】 識字教師を対象とした8月のワークショップは一部のみ実施。2月に予定していた研修は中止。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 2010年度前半は識字教室システムの現状確認とフォローアップを実施。2010年8月及び2011年2月の学校の休みに、コーカン人識字教師を対象に教材作成、教授法研修を実施。(学校の休み期間中)	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 2010年度前半は識字教室システムの現状確認とフォローアップを実施。2010年8月及び2011年2月の学校の休みに、コーカン人識字教師を対象に教材作成、教授法研修を実施。(学校の休み期間中)	【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】 識字教室は一部のセンターで中断した。その後再開したが遅れている。ロンタン郷及びミンチエン郷、各4センターについては、新規コースの実施が中止。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 中止した新設コースの実施(2010年6月～2011年1月)、各識字教室のモニタリングとフォローアップ(2011年1月～2011年4月)を実施。		
5. 5 識字教育への支援を行う。	識字教育の実施。	【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】 2009年8月にエンドライン調査を実施し、プロジェクト活動の総括を行う予定であったが中止。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 延長期間中に行った活動が終了する時点で、エンドライン調査を行い活動の結果及び成果の達成・プロジェクト目標の達成度合いを評価する。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 延長期間中に行った活動が終了する時点で、エンドライン調査を行い活動の結果及び成果の達成・プロジェクト目標の達成度合いを評価する。	【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】 2009年8月にエンドライン調査を実施し、プロジェクト活動の総括を行う予定であったが中止。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 延長期間中に行った活動が終了する時点で、エンドライン調査を行い活動の結果及び成果の達成・プロジェクト目標の達成度合いを評価する。		
プロジェクトの活動成果を総括するためのエンドライン調査の実施。		【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】 2009年8月にエンドライン調査を実施し、プロジェクト活動の総括を行う予定であったが中止。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 延長期間中に行った活動が終了する時点で、エンドライン調査を行い活動の結果及び成果の達成・プロジェクト目標の達成度合いを評価する。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 延長期間中に行った活動が終了する時点で、エンドライン調査を行い活動の結果及び成果の達成・プロジェクト目標の達成度合いを評価する。	【プロジェクト中断に伴う支障】 2009年8月にエンドライン調査を実施し、プロジェクト活動の総括を行う予定であったが中止。	【プロジェクト延長期間での対応】 延長期間中に行った活動が終了する時点で、エンドライン調査を行い活動の結果及び成果の達成・プロジェクト目標の達成度合いを評価する。		

いずれの分野においても、JICA専門家がコーカンに入れない状況で、カウンタバーパートとナショナルスタッフで活動を実施する場合、時間がかかる、あるいは予定している活動のレベルを落とすなどの配慮が必要になる。

1. 質問票 (NaTaLa)

Questionnaire for Terminal Evaluation for Project for the Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty Reduction in Kokang Special Region No.1 (Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs)

①Name					
②Organization and Position					
③Job/Responsibilities					
1. ACHIEVEMENT: QUESTIONS					
		SUB-QUESTIONS		REASONS/ COMMENTS	
		1	2	3	4
	Do you think that the Overall Goal [1. Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.] will be achieved in 3 - 5 years after the Project is terminated? If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved
1.1 Degree of achievement of Overall Goal	Do you think that the Overall Goal [2. Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No. 1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.] will be achieved in 3 - 5 years after the Project is terminated? If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved
1.2 Degree of achievement of Project Purpose	Do you think that the Project Purpose [1. Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.] will be achieved by the end of the Project (March 2010)? If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons? Do you think that the Project Purpose [2. Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No. 1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.] will be achieved by the end of the Project (March 2010)? If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved
1.3 Introduction of buckwheat cultivation in target area	Has introduced buckwheat cultivation to replace cultivation of opium poppies been really helped villages who originally cultivated opium poppies? If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved
1.4 Suspension of Project Activities	After the suspension of the project, what do you think are the current difficulties in implementing project activities? What do you think are the most interrupted project activities? How many months do you suppose it is necessary to accomplish/produce the expected project outcomes through the remote operation? And what do you think it necessary to advance project activities under the current circumstances?				
2. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS: QUESTIONS					
		SUB-QUESTIONS		ANSWER/ COMMENTS	
2.1 Implementation Process.	How is the function of monitoring system of the project activities? Who has the initiative to conduct monitoring activities? And how are the monitoring activities conducted? How is the collaboration between the JICA project and other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs? What activities do you take together currently? And what will be future collaboration between the JICA project and other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs? How do you evaluate project approaches ("technical improvement Approach, Village Level Approach, and Target Group Approach) adopted by the project?" (e.g. Appropriateness of approaches and consistency with target area and population)				

3. EFFICIENCY:		SUB-QUESTIONS		1	2	3	4	REASONS/ COMMENTS
3.1 Has the input for the project been appropriate in providing..	Japanese input in terms of	a. Dispatch of Japanese experts (Number, Timing, field)	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so		
		b. Provision of equipment (variety, number, timing) as well as installing of facilities	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so		
		c. Acceptance of trainees in Japan (timing, number, content/quality of the training)	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so		
		d. Expenses for local cost such as conducting training, seminar, workshop, and etc.	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so		
		e. Utilization of National staffs for project activities	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so		
	Myanmar input in terms of	a. Allocation of C/Ps (Number, timing, field)	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so		
		b. Operational cost for the project	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so		
		c. Quality and quantity of equipment and facilities provided	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so		

4. IMPACT:		SUB-QUESTIONS		ANSWER/COMMENTS	
4.2 Positive Impact	Are there any positive situations/impacts produced by the project? (e.g. influence on the beneficiary, project implementing organization(s), technical innovation, gender equality, gap between the rich and the poor, and economic influence on target group(s).)				
4.3 Negative Impact	Are there any negative situations/impacts produced by the project? (e.g. influence on the beneficiary, project implementing organization(s), technical innovation, gender equality, gap between the rich and the poor, and economic influence on target group(s).)				

5. SUSTAINABILITY:		SUB-QUESTIONS		ANSWER/COMMENTS	
5.1 Organizational, financial, technical sustainability	Do National governments and KSRI have sufficient organizational capacity to implement activities to produce effects also after the cooperation has ended? Do you think National governments and KSRI will allocate sufficient personnel to the project activities continuously?				
	Are there any possibility that National governments and KSRI will deal with necessary arrangement on budgets and operation to utilize project outcome (which mentioned above) ?				
	Are there any possibility that National governments and KSRI will maintain transferred technologies/knowledge/approach from the Project?				
	Are there any possibility that targeted community in 6 pilot areas will maintain transferred technologies/knowledge/approach from the Project?				

Overall Comments	
How do you evaluate the project? What are the most significant events/happenings during the project implementation? Have you feel any difficulty in implementing the project?	
If you have any additional comments on the project or comments on Terminal Evaluation, please feel free to write here.	
Thank you so much for your cooperation.	

2. 質問票 (KSR1)

Questionnaire for Terminal Evaluation for Project for the Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty Reduction in Kokang Special Region No.1 (Office of Kokang Special Region No.1)

①Name						
②Organization and Position						
③Job/Responsibilities						
<b>1. ACHIEVEMENT:</b>						
<b>QUESTIONS</b>						
	<b>SUB-QUESTIONS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>REASON(S)/COMMENTS</b>
1.1 Degree of achievement of Overall Goal	Do you think that the Overall Goal [1. Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.] will be achieved in 3-5 years after the Project is terminated?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
1.2 Degree of achievement of Project Purpose	Do you think that the Overall Goal [2. Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No.1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.] will be achieved in 3-5 years after the Project is terminated?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
1.3 Introduction of buckwheat cultivation in target area	Do you think that the Project Purpose [1. Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.] will be achieved by the end of the Project (March 2010)?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
1.4 Suspension of Project Activities	Do you think that the Project Purpose [2. Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No.1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.] will be achieved by the end of the Project (March 2010)?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
<b>2. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS:</b>						
<b>QUESTIONS</b>						
2.1 Implementation Process.	Has introduced buckwheat cultivation to replace cultivation of opium poppies been really helped villages who originally cultivated opium poppies?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
After the suspension of the project, what do you think are the current difficulties in implementing project activities?						
What do you think are the most interrupted project activities?						
How many months do you suppose it is necessary to accomplish/produce the expected project outcomes through the remote operation? And what do you think it necessary to advance project activities under the current circumstances?						
<b>SUB-QUESTIONS</b>						
How is the function of monitoring system of the project activities? Who has the initiative to conduct monitoring activities? And how are the monitoring activities conducted?						
How is the collaboration between the JICA project and other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs? What activities do you take together currently? And what will be future collaboration between the JICA project and other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs?						
How do you evaluate project approaches (Technical Improvement Approach, Village Level Approach, and Target Group Approach) adopted by the project? (e.g. Appropriateness of approaches and consistency with target area and population)						
<b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b>						

3. EFFICIENCY:		REASONS/ COMMENTS				
QUESTIONS	SUB-QUESTIONS	1	2	3	4	
3.1 Has the input for the project been appropriate in providing..	a. Dispatch of Japanese experts (Number, Timing, field)	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so	
	b. Provision of equipment (variety, number, timing) as well as installing of facilities	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so	
	c. Acceptance of trainees in Japan (timing, number, content/quality of the training)	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so	
	d. Expenses for local cost such as conducting training, seminar, workshop, and etc.	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so	
	e. Utilization of National staffs for project activities	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so	
	a. Allocation of C/FPs (Number, timing, field)	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so	
	b. Operational cost for the project	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so	
	c. Quality and quantity of equipment and facilities provided	Not at all	Rarely	More or less	Very much so	

4. IMPACT:		ANSWER/COMMENTS				
QUESTIONS	SUB-QUESTIONS					
4.2 Positive Impact	Are there any positive situations/impacts produced by the project? (e.g. influence on the beneficiary, project implementing organization(s), technical innovation, gender equality, gap between the rich and the poor, and economic influence on target group(s).)					
4.3 Negative Impact	Are there any negative situations/impacts produced by the project? (e.g. influence on the beneficiary, project implementing organization(s), technical innovation, gender equality, gap between the rich and the poor, and economic influence on target group(s).)					

5. SUSTAINABILITY:		ANSWER/COMMENTS				
QUESTIONS	SUB-QUESTIONS					
5.1 Organizational, financial, technical sustainability	Do National governments and KSRI have sufficient organizational capacity to implement activities to produce effects also after the cooperation has ended? Do you think National governments and KSRI will allocate sufficient personnel to the project activities continuously?					
	Are there any possibility that National governments and KSRI will deal with necessary arrangement on budgets and operation to utilize project outcome (which mentioned above) ?					
	Are there any possibility that National governments and KSRI will maintain transferred technologies/knowledge/approach from the Project?					
	Are there any possibility that targeted community in 6 pilot areas will maintain transferred technologies/knowledge/approach from the Project?					

Overall Comments	
How do you evaluate the project? What are the most significant events/happenings during the project implementation? Have you feel any difficulty in implementing the project?	
If you have any additional comments on the project or comments on Terminal Evaluation, please feel free to write here.	
Thank you so much for your cooperation.	



3. 質問票 (MOA/MAS, MOH, MOE)

Questionnaire for Terminal Evaluation for Project for the Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty Reduction in Kokang Special Region No.1 (Ministry of Agriculture/MAS, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education)

①Name						
②Organization and Position						
③Job/Responsibilities						
<b>1. ACHIEVEMENT:</b>						
<b>QUESTIONS</b>						
	<b>SUB-QUESTIONS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>REASON(S)/COMMENTS</b>
1.1 Degree of achievement of Overall Goal	Do you think that the Overall Goal [1. Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.] will be achieved in 3-5 years after the Project is terminated?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
1.1 Degree of achievement of Overall Goal	Do you think that the Overall Goal [2. Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kokang Special Region No.1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.] will be achieved in 3-5 years after the Project is terminated?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
1.2 Degree of achievement of Project Purpose	Do you think that the Project Purpose [1. Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.] will be achieved by the end of the Project (March 2010)?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
1.2 Degree of achievement of Project Purpose	Do you think that the Project Purpose [2. Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kokang Special Region No.1 and villagers' self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.] will be achieved by the end of the Project (March 2010)?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
1.3 Introduction of buckwheat cultivation in target area	Has introduced buckwheat cultivation to replace cultivation of opium poppies been really helped villages who originally cultivated opium poppies?	Very difficult to achieve	somewhat difficult to achieve	More or less will be achieved	Will be achieved	
	If you answered "difficult", what are the reasons?					
1-4 Suspension of Project Activities	After the suspension of the project, what do you think are the current difficulties in implementing project activities?					
	What do you think are the most interrupted project activities?					
1-4 Suspension of Project Activities	How many months do you suppose it is necessary to accomplish/produce the expected project outcomes through the remote operation? And what do you think it necessary to advance project activities under the current circumstances?					
<b>2. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS:</b>						
<b>QUESTIONS</b>						
2.1 Implementation Process.	How is the function of monitoring system of the project activities? Who has the initiative to conduct monitoring activities? And how are the monitoring activities conducted?					
	How is the collaboration between the JICA project and other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs? What activities do you take together currently? And what will be future collaboration between the JICA project and other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs?					
2.1 Implementation Process.	How do you evaluate project approaches (Technical Improvement Approach, Village Level Approach, and Target Group Approach) adopted by the project? (e.g. Appropriateness of approaches and consistency with target area and population)					
<b>3. EFFICIENCY:</b>						
<b>QUESTIONS</b>						
	<b>SUB-QUESTIONS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>REASON(S)/COMMENTS</b>

<p>3.1 Has the input for the project been appropriate in providing.</p>	<p>Japanese input in terms of</p>	<p>a. Dispatch of Japanese experts (Number, timing, field)  b. Provision of equipment (variety, number, timing) as well as installing of facilities  c. Acceptance of trainees in Japan (timing, number, content/quality of the training)  d. Expenses for local cost such as conducting training, seminar, workshop, and etc.  e. Utilization of National staffs for project activities</p>	<p>Not at all  Not at all  Not at all  Not at all  Not at all</p>	<p>Rarely  Rarely  Rarely  Rarely  Rarely</p>	<p>More or less  More or less  More or less  More or less  More or less</p>	<p>Very much so  Very much so  Very much so  Very much so  Very much so</p>									
<p>4. IMPACT:</p>	<p>Myanmar input in terms of</p>	<p>a. Allocation of C/Ps (Number, timing, field)  b. Operational cost for the project  c. Quality and quantity of equipment and facilities provided</p>	<p>Not at all  Not at all  Not at all</p>	<p>Rarely  Rarely  Rarely</p>	<p>More or less  More or less  More or less</p>	<p>Very much so  Very much so  Very much so</p>									
<p>4.2 Positive Impact</p>	<p>Are there any positive situations/impacts produced by the project? (e.g. influence on the beneficiary, project implementing organization(s), technical innovation, gender equality, gap between the rich and the poor, and economic influence on target group(s))</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>	<p>4.3 Negative Impact</p>	<p>Are there any negative situations/impacts produced by the project? (e.g. influence on the beneficiary, project implementing organization(s), technical innovation, gender equality, gap between the rich and the poor, and economic influence on target group(s))</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>	<p>5. SUSTAINABILITY:</p>	<p>Do National governments and KSR I have sufficient organizational capacity to implement activities to produce effects also after the cooperation has ended? Do you think National governments and KSR I will allocate sufficient personnel to the project activities continuously?</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>	<p>5.1 Organizational, financial, technical sustainability</p>	<p>Are there any possibility that National governments and KSR I will deal with necessary arrangement on budgets and operation to utilize project outcome (which mentioned above) ?</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>	<p>Are there any possibility that National governments and KSR I will maintain transferred technologies/knowledge/approach from the Project?</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>	<p>Are there any possibility that targeted community in 6 pilot areas will maintain transferred technologies/knowledge/approach from the Project?</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>
<p>Overall Comments</p>	<p>How do you evaluate the project?  What are the most significant events/happenings during the project implementation? Have you feel any difficulty in implementing the project?</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>	<p>If you have any additional comments on the project or comments on Terminal Evaluation, please feel free to write here.</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>	<p>Thank you so much for your cooperation.</p>	<p><b>ANSWER/COMMENTS</b></p>									

4. 質問票 (ドナー、NGO)

Questionnaire for Terminal Evaluation for Project for the Eradication of Opium Poppy Cultivation and Poverty Reduction in Kokang Special Region No.1 (Donors/NGOs)

①Name		
②Organization and Position		
③Job/Responsibilities		
1. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS:		ANSWER/COMMENTS
QUESTIONS	SUB-QUESTIONS	
1.1 Implementation Process.	How is the function of monitoring system of the project activities? Who has the initiative to conduct monitoring activities? And how is the monitoring activities conducted?	
	How is the collaboration between the JICA project and other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs? What activities do you do together currently? What will be future collaboration between the JICA project and other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs?	
<b>Information of Organization</b>		
What kind of program/project have your organization implemented in Kokang Special Region No.1? Please, explain briefly.		
What is main target of your program/project in Kokang Special Region No.1?		
<b>Overall Comments</b>		
How do you evaluate the project? If you have taken lessons learned from the JICA project and applied them to formulate your project, please describe concisely.		
If you have any additional comments on the project or comments on Terminal Evaluation, please feel free to write here.		
Thank you so much for your cooperation.		

# 11. 評価グリッド

I. Actual Project Achievement and Project Implementation Process			Information/indicators	Results (Present assumption)
EVALUATION CRITERIA	QUESTIONS	SUB-QUESTIONS		
1. Project Achievement	1-1 Achievement of Overall Goal (expected) "Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved."	1-1-1 Do you think that the Overall Goal [1. Living conditions of the beneficiaries are improved.] will be achieved in 3-5 years after the Project is terminated?  1-1-2 Do you think that the Overall Goal [2. Successful experiences of the poverty reduction and rural development in Kolang Special Region No.1 is demonstrated as a rural development model of post opium poppy cultivation areas.] will be achieved in 3-5 years after the Project is terminated?	Number and content of villagers' meals is improved by 20 %.  A significant number of cases of successful experiences appreciated by respective departments, agencies and authorities as well as people are described.	Establishing a rural development model could contribute to the further income generation, which leads to the further improvement in living condition. Improvement of living condition of beneficiaries in target area by assistance of the Project has not been yet assessed exactly. Even though impact survey or endline survey in response to the baseline survey that already conducted by the Project should be implemented to identify the expected achievement. Even under the situation, there are some supporting examples (increase in food crop yield) to show the condition of target villages regarding nutrition for villagers. There is some perspective to achieve overall goal in 4-5 years. Accumulation of further successful experiences could lead to establishing a rural development model. However, modeling a project framework needs to demonstrate how it is effective to reduce poverty and improve living condition of beneficiaries in target areas, as well as to demonstrate replicability of the model to be utilized by stakeholders such as Natada, KSRI, MAS, DOH and DOE, and villagers (farmers).
	1-2 Achievement of Project Purpose (expected) "1. Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated."  "2. Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kolang Special Region No.1 and villagers self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas."	1-2-1 Do you think that the Project Purpose [1. Critical situation of people in poverty right after the eradication of opium poppy cultivation is mitigated.] will be achieved by the end of the Project (March 2010)?  1-2-2 Do you think that the Project Purpose [2. Successful experiences of poverty reduction activities implemented with collaboration of Myanmar government and Kolang Special Region No.1 and villagers self-reliant participation are demonstrated mainly in the Pilot Areas.] will be achieved by the end of the Project (March 2010)?	Food self-sufficiency rate increases to and is kept for more than 6 months a year. Mortality rate (malaria) is controlled below the mortality rate at the nation level.  Good examples of successful experiences are obtained from the Project's activities in the pilot areas.	According to the Project information which come from village tract offices and village leaders in the pilot areas and Boshan sub-township, 1) food self-sufficiency rate has shown about 6 months per year on average and 2) Malaria related mortality rate is kept lower compared to those in year 2004. These tendencies can be identified as outcomes of emergency support by the Project in collaboration with the result of emergency support operation executed by other development partners (WFP, AMDA, ADRA, CARE, etc.).  "Good examples of successful experiences" by the project activities are explained such as follows: 1) support system for substitute and food crops such as tea, walnut, maize and rice cultivation, 2) bokashi and compost trainings, 3) animal dispersal system, 4) literacy class for out-of-school children, and 5) school health programme. These components have begun to show promising responses from each target group and have been fairly coordinated by stakeholders such as MAS, KSRI, Natat, Ministries and villagers. Project output 2, 3, 4, and 5 produce their outcomes fairly or to some extent. Also, output 1 has highly contributed to the production of the other outputs. Relationship between the project purposes and the outputs in the project design is logically designed. Expected successful experiences in FY 2009 have not been sufficiently accumulated.
	1-3 Delay of Project Activities	1-3-1 After the delay of the project, what do you think are the current difficulties in implementing project activities?  1-3-2 What do you think are the most interrupted project activities?  1-3-3 How many months do you suppose it is necessary to accomplish/produce the expected project outcomes through the remote operation? What do you think it necessary to advance project activities under the current circumstances?	Current difficulties of implementation Current situation of project activities through remote operation  Interrupted/postponed project activities	Through remote operation, the Project is forced to suspend almost all activities except monitoring activities by CPs through remote operation. Unstable political situation in KSRI and Myanmar Government would be the most interrupted factor.  Suspension of project activities have interrupted the renovation of infrastructure (school renovation and construction of toilet facilities), activities that need to conduct trainings (agricultural training, livelihood training and workshop for teachers), and activities that need continuation in implementation, and monitoring activities (Dissemination of crops, model farmers, animal dispersal for reviving system literacy education, and school health). Activities which should be implemented during the extension period as follows: Output 2: backwheat cultivation, technical advice for tea farmers and experimental demonstration in Tanshweun farm Output 3: bokashi training, and demonstration in Nali farm and model farmers Output 4: monitoring for animal dispersal through revolving system and 3 water supply facilities in Tanshweun village tract Output 5: teacher training on literacy class and health education, 2 literacy classes in Lontan and Minchuen village tracts, 1 school construction in Chuntai village tract, 1 school renovation in Shaukat village tract, 13 school latrines in Lontan, Mincuchen and Chuntai village tracts. EPI program in Lontan and Tanshweun village tracts  1.0 year to 1.5 years, depending on project activities.

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Information/indicators	Results (Present assumption)
	Questions	Sub-questions		
1-4 Achievement of Outputs	1-4-1 Output 1: Urgent critical situation is mitigated in Kkang Special Region No. 1.		<p>1) Agriculture production (food crops) of the beneficiaries increases by 10% through agriculture emergency support.</p> <p>2) Massive prevalence of malaria is prevented.</p> <p>3) Transportation between Laukai and Konkyan functions even during the rainy season</p>	<p>As continuous activity of emergency support, 6,563bags of urea, 6,461bags of TSP (in total 586MT) and 32,9MT of crop seeds (maize, upland rice) were distributed to 5,529 households of Kkang in early FY2005. 1,405 bags of urea (7.7MT) were distributed to 567 households in all the three village tracts of Chinswehoh sub-township and Chinswehoh city in FY2005. 4,280 bags of urea and 4,287 bags of compound fertilizer (340 MT) were distributed to 4,281 households of 55 villages in all the four village tracts of Honshin sub-township in FY2005. 2,448 bags of urea (56MT) were distributed to 2,441 households of 33 villages in the 2 village tracts (Chongkang and Shintan) of Honshin sub-township in FY2006. In addition, 240kg of maize seed was distributed to Shintan village tract.</p> <p>The Project collected information that agricultural production of the beneficiaries increased in FY 2005 by over 10% compared to the previous year due to the effect previous emergency support (mainly in Shin van sub-township).</p>
	1-4-2 Output 2: Techniques and approaches regarding the whole process from cultivation to marketing of substitute crops are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.		<p>1) Good examples of improved farming system with the support from the Project are discerned</p> <p>2) Yield of targeted substitute crops increases by 10 %.</p> <p>3) Sale amount of the cash crops (e.g. buckwheat, tea, etc.) that the Project supports increases.</p>	<p>Total number of bed nets for prevention of malaria distributed throughout KSRI under this project is about 25,000 benefiting approximately 12,000 households. The method of utilization of bed nets was explained through health education. Massive prevalence of malaria has not been reported since 2004. Monitoring of bed-nets was conducted in March 2005, June-Aug. 2007, Feb-March 2008 and May-July 2009. Awareness of malaria prevention has been evaluated to be raised to among villagers where the Project distributed bed-nets and gave the health education.</p> <p>3) The road between Tanshweitan and Konkyan was renovated by May 2007. Safety measures such as installment of guard rail, guard wall, guide post was additionally provided in addition to the renovation work.</p> <p>Transportation has been functioned smoothly during rain season, this improvement has helped not only for villagers in KSRI but for other aid agencies (WFP) and NGOs.</p> <p>Through several trails to find improved farming system in MAS farms, MAS Konkyan Extension Center and pilot farms, the Project have selected, multiplied and distributed promising varieties of maize, lowland rice, tea and buckwheat. (Also, Soya bean, walnut and dragon fruit have been tried.)</p> <p>&lt;Maize&gt;: Recommended variety of maize seed (QPM) was distributed to farmers in Taushwe, Manlow, Chuntai and Mincheun village tracts and its distribution amount counted 678 kg from FY 2008 to FY 2009.</p> <p>&lt;Rice&gt;: Lowland rice "YJ-202" has been identified as promising variety through experiment and delivered to farmers in three village tracts (Manlow, Minchen and Chuntai). Upland rice "CNBR", "WAP" has been identified as promising variety through experiment and delivered to farmers in village tracts (Minchen and Chuntai). Their distribution amount counted 1,020 kg of lowland rice seeds and 576 kg of upland rice seeds in 2008 and 2009. Lowland rice variety "YJ-202" has been spread among farmers in Manlow village tract through multiplication and distribution by farmers.</p> <p>&lt;Tea&gt;: Tea seedlings were provided to farmers in Minchen, Chuntai and Shintan (limited amount) to expand tea production in 2007, 2008 and 2009. In total, 2,100,000 seedlings were provided. The Project has assisted farmers to expand tea cultivation mainly in Shin van sub-township to increase tea production through trainings on dense planting and contour planting with tea seedlings provided.</p> <p>&lt;Buckwheat&gt;: Buckwheat cultivation was actively implemented mainly by local organizations such as buckwheat cultivation committee.</p> <p>Having the support from the Project and introduction of recommended varieties, yield of substitute crops is expected to increase. Some model farmers have already shown 30% increase in lowland rice production.</p> <p>&lt;Buckwheat&gt;: Sale amount of buckwheat shochi and whiskey have been increased. Sales amount of buckwheat produced in Kkang to Shwe Yi Company counted 7.5 ton in 2008. However, it should be recorded how much such sale is increased by farmers.</p> <p>&lt;Tea&gt;: A total of 2,100,000 tea seedlings were provided to farmers in mainly Mincheun and Chuntai village tracts where a small number of tea seedlings were cultivated. Also, Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) has been introduced and promoted. It is obvious that yield of cash crops (tea) may increase considerably due to the introduction of dense planting. However, there is no sale amount data available at present since tea trees are still under-growing stage.</p>

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Results (Present assumption)
	Questions	Sub-questions	
		<p>4) Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.</p> <p>5) Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.</p> <p>1) More than 50 farmers receive agriculture training (centre and/or mobile) every year.</p> <p>2) More than half of the agriculture trainees apply the techniques taught in the trainings.</p> <p>3) Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.</p> <p>4) Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.</p> <p>1) More than 2 activity groups are organized in each and every pilot areas.</p>	<p>The study tour was organized for counterparts from MAS, other project staff and farmers as part of the 3rd centre training into MAS farms in Northern Shan state in March 2006. And, technical exchange programme to Nepal in mountain agriculture development was conducted for two counterparts in August 2006. On the other hand, tea cultivation techniques such as dense planting and contour planting were introduced to farmers in three villages tracts (Chuntai and Minchuen) through training and 314 farmers received the training.</p> <p>Nali experimental farm of MAS has already produced several seeds for distribution in farmers of KSR 1, instead of the direct distribution of those seeds by the Project. The Project in cooperation with MAS formulated "the Tarshweitan demonstration farm SALT activity plan", and has attempted to strengthen its capacity.</p> <p>Also, Skills in communication and PC and English proficiency have been improved by the involvement with the Project.</p> <p>"Text of Walnut's Grafting"; "Pamphlet for Faddy Seed Selection and Disease and Pest Control"; "Poster for Utilization of Tea Land" were developed by the Project.</p> <p>&lt;Bokashi&gt;: IEC video for Bokashi was made in FY 2005 and revised in FY 2008, and Pamphlet was made in FY 2007. Also, Farmers' Field Day for demonstration of bokashi, compost and SRI was conducted in several villages and Nali MAS farms from FY 2006 to 2009.</p> <p>&lt;Maize&gt;: Posters for maize disease control were distributed to all the 18 village tracts and IEC video was made in October 2005 and broadcasted through Kokang local cable TV.</p> <p>&lt;Tea&gt;: Tea contour cultivation method was disseminated in parallel with tea seedling distribution in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts from FY 2007 to 2009 and in Manlow village tract in FY 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>Centre trainings at Lankei were conducted three times annually, totally, 272 farmers participated in the training sessions. At village tract level, training of Bokashi and compost making were for 32 villages and 1,389 farmers participated. A total of more than 1,600 farmers from all the eighteen village tracts received agriculture training every year since the project launch (from FY 2005 to FY 2009).</p> <p>Farmers in three village tracts (Tashwe, Manlow and Minchuen) have started to apply agriculture techniques such as Bokashi and compost after receiving the training sessions. Farmers who grow the lowland rice variety "YJ-202" introduced by the Project have disseminated the variety to neighbouring farmers through the farmer to farmer extension. More than 100 farmers out of 1,000 farmers who received bokashi training are continuously practicing bokashi making from FY 2006 to FY 2009. Also, 54 farmers out of 133 farmers who have received compost training from FY 2007 to FY 2009 are making compost.</p> <p>Training of Walnut grafting were conducted for MAS staff in FY 2008. MAS staff is able to organize agricultural trainings on Bokashi and also obtain some useful techniques (planting, implementation, data analysis and presentation skills). Skills in communication and PC and English proficiency have been improved by the involvement with the Project.</p> <p>IEC materials and textbooks in 12 kinds including pamphlet, slide and manuals on bokashi making, video on soil erosion and measures, and manual for compost were developed by the Project.</p> <p>&lt;Bokashi&gt;: IEC video for Bokashi was made in FY 2005 and revised in FY 2008, and Pamphlet was made in FY 2007. Also, Farmers' Field Day for demonstration of bokashi, compost and SRI was conducted in several villages and Nali MAS farms from FY 2006 to 2009.</p> <p>&lt;Maize&gt;: Posters for maize disease control were distributed to all the 18 village tracts and IEC video was made in October 2005 and broadcasted through Kokang local cable TV.</p> <p>&lt;Tea&gt;: Tea contour cultivation method was disseminated in parallel with tea seedling distribution in Chuntai and Minchuen village tracts from FY 2007 to 2009 and in Manlow village tract in FY 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>&lt;Animal dispersal for revolving systems&gt;</p> <p>Animal dispersal for revolving system has been implemented in 5 pilot village tracts (except Shokhai village tract). In total, 29 activity groups have been organized in 5 pilot village tracts; 6 groups in Lontan village tract for pig raising, 10 groups in Tashwe village tract for pig (fertilizer for some villages later), goat and buffalo raising, 3 groups in Manlow for pig raising, 3 groups in Minchuen for buffalo raising and 7 groups in Chuntai village tract for goat, buffalo and cattle raising. Management committees were established at the village level. Total number of beneficiaries is 686 in 35 villages. Also, the animal dispersal committee consisting of village leader, vice leader and secretary was established and has been in operation in each village.</p> <p>&lt;Public Health&gt;</p> <p>Totally, water supply facilities in 9 villages (Minchuen, Chuntai, and Lontan village tracts) for 486 households constructed or renovated by the Project have contributed to the life standard of the people in Minchuen, Lontan and Tashwe village tracts. Training on hygiene was conducted with IEC materials for selected 20 women in Lontan village tract and lectures on nutrition and toilet were given to trainees of the agricultural training in June 2006.</p> <p>&lt;Handy craft&gt;</p> <p>Promotion of handicrafts has been implemented since FY 2006. Workshop for handicraft was</p>
		<p>1-4-3 Output 3: Improved farming techniques are disseminated and used by farmers mainly in the Pilot Areas.</p> <p>1-4-4 Output 4: The villagers' livelihood is improved (e.g. through group activities) mainly in the Pilot Areas.</p>	

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Results (Present assumption)
	Questions	Sub-questions	
		<p>2) More than 1 income generating activities in each and every pilot areas are initiated by villagers and sustained.</p> <p>3) More than half of the people in the pilot areas realize that their life standard have improved (e.g. drinking water, etc.)</p> <p>4) Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.</p> <p>5) Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.</p>	<p>As described above, animal dispersal for revolving system has been continued by the beneficiaries in 5 pilot village tracts by support of the Project. More than 3 activity groups in each pilot area were organized and 29 activity groups in total have been engaged with income generating activities such as animal dispersal through revolving system.</p> <p>NA. Impact survey or endline survey in response to the baseline survey needs to be implemented to identify the improvement of life standard. However, according to the Project, it is obvious that the Project has fairly contributed to the improvement of standard of living, even though investment from China, assistance from donors and NGOs, and self-reliance efforts of people in KSR (also have improved their standard of living).</p> <p>CP's communication skills with villagers and vaccination skills for pig have been improved. Community centre of Lontan village tract was constructed in March 2006. IEC materials were prepared for training. Video show (Japanese livelihood improvement). Study tour on biogas was organized for 12 villagers in Manlow village tract in October 2006. Skills of PC have been improved by the involvement with the Project.</p> <p>IEC materials and manuals in 7 kinds including manual for animal disease and prevention, manual for plaster works, promotion leaflets for Kokang handicrafts, manual for handicraft were developed by the Project. One VCD on the introduction of Japanese livelihood improvement, six sets (24 pieces) of poster on hygiene, two sets (6 pieces) of poster on nutrition, five pamphlets of animal disease and prevention were produced.</p> <p>Almost all the school children in pilot areas (around 4,200 school children) are receiving health education and health services. Many school children in Lontan village tract are bringing safe water from their home. After receiving health education, 90% school children are practicing hand washing daily at all schools in Lontan village tract. Awareness to hygiene and sanitation were risen among some local leaders after a series of school health workshops.</p> <p>Awareness to cleanliness's (hygiene and sanitation) was raised among participants after a series of school health workshops.</p>
	<p>1-4-5 Output 5: Basic health situation and education environment are improved mainly in the Pilot Areas.</p>	<p>1) All school children in the pilot areas receive health education and access to safe water and toilets in schools.</p> <p>2) Out of school children receive literacy education in the pilot areas.</p> <p>3) Capacity of counterparts are strengthened.</p> <p>4) Awareness and access to safe water and sanitation are visually risen among the villagers in the pilot areas.</p> <p>5) Posters, pamphlets and manuals for training and extension are produced.</p>	<p>2,364 learners have studied (or studying) at 73 literacy classes in 5 pilot village tracts. Literacy rate (23% in 2005) has increased after the implementation of literacy education in pilot areas. The number of primary school students in 5 schools (Niewpuzupa, Houtalin, Mansur, Taushwe and Yuiton) supported by the Project for renovation increased from 367 to 467 after the renovation of school facilities. Both day class and literacy teachers' teaching skills were gradually improved as a result of teacher's workshops.</p> <p>CP from MOH can promote and manage EPI program through experiencing project activities. CP from MOE can promote and coordinate literacy education program.</p> <p>CP for Education from Ministry of Education took a training on life skill in Lashio. She also took a counterpart training in Japan for one month from June to July 2009.</p> <p>Skills in communication and PC and English proficiency have been improved by the involvement with the Project.</p> <p>Awareness to cleanliness and sanitation has been raised among participants. Through the instruction by the workshop participants to students, change of behavior, reduction of parasite and malaria infection among students has been observed. Also, awareness for prevention of malaria disease rose among villagers who were distributed bed-net and got health education by the Project.</p> <p>10 kinds of IEC materials and textbooks including VCD on malaria prevention and use of malaria bed-net, poster on malaria prevention, sugoroku game on hygiene school health booklet and health card, Myanmar conversation book were developed by the Project.</p> <p>In detail, Teaching materials for school health, such as poster and Sugoroku (hygiene game) were developed and distributed to 55 schools. School health booklet and card were developed and provided to approximately 5,000 children. A conversation book of learning Myanmar language by Pin Yin (Chinese alphabet) was produced. Literacy materials including Kakanese and mathematic textbooks were developed.</p>

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Information/indicators	Results (Present assumption)
	Questions	Sub-questions		
1-5 Actual Inputs		1-5-1 Japanese Inputs	<p>① Long and short term experts</p> <p>② Local expenditure — a) Organizing seminar/training course b) Equipments and facilities</p> <p>③ Training course in Japan</p> <p>④ National staff</p>	<p>Totally, 10 long-term experts have been dispatched for 302.93MM by March 2010. In addition, one short-term expert has been dispatched for 1.19MM.</p> <p>General cost for project activity was 3,929,358US\$, and construction of infrastructure such as road renovation took 2,210,348US\$. Totally, 6,139,706US\$ was spent from FY2006 to FY2008.</p> <p>Totally, 33 items have been locally procured for project office equipment. In addition, six 6 items have been brought from Japan such as chlorophyll meter, luxmeter and vehicles.</p> <p>A total of 5 CP from Natolia, MAS, MOE have participated into three training course on rural development, agricultural extension in mountain region and education in Japan.</p> <p>A total of 19 national staffs have been employed as administration officer, secretary, driver, etc. to implement the Project.</p>
		1-5-2 myanmar Inputs	<p>① Allocation of Counterparts and staffs</p> <p>② Local expenditure</p> <p>③ Facilities</p>	<p>CPs for the Project have been assigned 5 personnels from Natolia, 8 personnels from KSRI, 3 personnels from MAS, and 1 personnel from DOE, DOH and DDA respectively. In total, 19 CPs have been assigned by CP organizations. Also, an engineer from Department of Development Affairs (DDA) played a significant role in constructing and renovating infrastructure.</p> <p>Totally, 20,000,000 Kyat was disbursed for the project activity (road renovation).</p> <p>One office has been offered for the Project, which has been used for the project office since the project launch in 2005. It has been fully utilized for project office, seminar/training, and accommodation for <del>market staff and participants.</del></p>
1-6 Buckwheat Cultivation	Result of introduction of buckwheat cultivation in target area	1-6-1 Has introduced buckwheat cultivation to replace cultivation of opium poppies been really helped villages who originally cultivated opium poppies?	<p>1) Number of farmers who introduced buckwheat cultivation to replace opium poppies, and condition of their livelihood which may be changed by such introduction.</p> <p>2) Present condition of market among buckwheat cultivation</p>	<p>Since 1997, JICA introduced buckwheat cultivation to replace opium poppies in KSRI. Cultivated acreage of buckwheat was 840.8ha in year 1999, then increased to 1,668ha in year 2001 and 2002. But, later it decreased to 423.2ha in year 2005 and 503.2ha in year 2006. Also, the amount of collection of cultivated buckwheat was 46.2 ton in year 1999, then increased 537ton in year 2002. But, it decreased to 76.9ton in year 2006. (Total number of famers as beneficiaries of buckwheat production in KSRI has not been recorded.) The cause of this transition which mentioned above is mainly due to the market for buckwheat products. By year 2002, buckwheat product was accepted by Japan Noodle Joint Association to the Japanese market. However, withdrawal of such one large buyer required to producers to find alternative market in Myanmar. Since then, buckwheat product has been traded in private market in Myanmar. This short history of buckwheat production has shown that it properly fulfilled the roles and aims in the early era of post opium poppies, as one of alternative products, but it has now tried to establish the market by private initiatives. In addition, introduction of buckwheat cultivation by JICA led continuous cooperation of JICA that started with the emergency support and technical assistance to KSRI.</p> <p>Recently, buckwheat cultivation was not practiced any more in Lomtan village tract since sugarcane cultivation has been practiced on a contract-basis with the private sector. In the other village tracts (e.g. Marippon village tract), buckwheat cultivation is continuously practiced mainly by buckwheat cultivation committee. Sales amount of buckwheat produced in Kokang to Shwe Yi Company</p>



EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Information/indicators	Results (Present assumption)
	Questions	Sub-questions		
2. Project Implementation Process	2-1 Appropriateness of the implementation process	2-1-1 Activities which were implemented along with the plan	Points and remarks concerned from planning to actual implementation	Project activities have been implemented virtually along with Plan of Operation (PO).
		2-1-2 Appropriateness of technical transfer from Japanese experts/Project staff to concerned personnel	Progress of capacity and accumulation of knowledge of Myanmar CPs	Technical transfer from Japanese experts/Project staff to the relevant personnel in Myanmar government and KSKI would be appropriate. CPs have obtained communication skills, proficiency and technical skills (agricultural training, coordination literacy education program, procedures for EPI, etc.)
		2-1-3 Degree of involvement of Counterparts into the Project activities	Degree of involvement and collaboration of Counterparts and related institution into the Project	Degree of involvement and collaboration of CPs and related institutions into the Project has been gradually increased in each activity.
		2-1-4 Project Approaches	Appropriateness of approaches taken by the project, consistency with target area and population	After the termination of emergency assistance phase, the Project adopted Pilot Village Tract Development Support and has implemented project activities based on technical improvement approach, village level approach, and target group approach. These approaches enable the Project to benefit the more diverse target population. In addition, each approach is formulated to establish dissemination structure and system by model farmers, model of animal dispersal, model of school health (improvement of educational environment, health education and health services). Also, it is appropriate that the Project determined 5 village tracts as the target areas in the initial stage of Pilot Village Tract Development Support rather than expanded target areas step by step in response to target needs and the progress of project implementation. It is practical approach in response to the current situation (a short of human resources) that the Project adopted direct support to beneficiaries (farmers) in cooperation with MAS staffs.
	2-2. Project Management	2-2-1 Function of Monitoring system of the Project	Monitoring plan and results (to show that monitoring and evaluation system was established and functioned well)	Monitoring for the project activity has been done, but distance of the pilot areas from the project office as well as the language barrier inhibits such monitoring. Due to the incident occurred in August 2009, monitoring activities have been executed by remote operation, which is recently difficult to execute them by project experts.
		2-2-2 Communication between Japanese expert/Project staff and Myanmar counterparts regarding project activities	Frequency of communication between Japanese experts and Myanmar side	Communication between Japanese expert/Project staff and Myanmar counterparts regarding project activities have been kept well. However, due to the incident occurred in August 2009, experts and CPs communicate each other mainly by mobile phone and/or fax. They have held meetings at least once in a month since then to confirm progress of the Project and share current problems and measures for them.
	2-3 Others	2-2-3 Decision making and its process regarding project management	Number of organized committee to manage the Project between Myanmar and Japan	Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) has been organized once a year. In JCC, progress of the Project and several issues have discussed and recorded in the Minutes of Meeting. District Coordinating Meeting (DCM) has been quarterly organized at regional level for coordination of activities. The Project holds weekly meetings with experts, CPs and project staffs. Also, Japanese experts hold periodical meetings once every week. Therefore, the Project has been appropriately managed by the Japanese and Myanmar sides through JCC, DCM and other in-project meetings.
		2-2-4 Collaboration with other organization such as UN agencies and NGOs	Collaboration between Project and those organization on the activities, and formulation of network, etc.	In the initial stage (emergency phase) of the Project, the Project distributed fertilizers to villagers in KSKI, where WFP distributed high-yield rice crops to villagers. Consequently, support from the Project supplemented support from WFP for synergy effect. On the other hand, providing safe water in the pilot areas, ADRA (NGO) supported the Project for inspection of quantity of water. Also, the Project have collected and shared relevant information with other development partners (WFP and CARE) to attend meeting and seminars.
		2-3-1 Other issues and problems which affect project activities	Important assumption and/or any unexpected factor which affect the Project activities	In rainy season which start from May to September, approaching to pilot areas become quite difficult especially Taushwe village tract due to deteriorated road condition. Due to the incident occurred in August 2009, some of project activities have been delayed.

## II. Analysis on 5 evaluation criteria

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Information/indicators	Results (Present assumption)
	Questions	Sub-questions		
3. Relevance	3-1 Consistency and appropriateness of Overall goal and Project purpose to National development policy and local needs in Myanmar?	3-1-1 Are Overall goal and Project purpose consistent with Development policy in Myanmar?	Consistency with National development policy in Myanmar	The Government of Myanmar promulgated "15 year-plan of opium poppy eradication" in 1999 and declared to achieve the eradication of opium poppy cultivation by 2014. In addition, this leads to reconcile minority races in the border areas and be recognized them as legal inhabitants in the country. Therefore, the Project is fairly consistent with the policy of the Government of Myanmar.
	3-2 Appropriateness as Japanese ODA	3-2-1 Is the Project appropriate as Japanese ODA and JICA technical assistance?	Consistency with Japanese ODA policy and JICA country assistant plan	Overall goal and Project purpose consistent with Development policy in Myanmar since the inhabitants in the target areas have suffered from the severe poverty. Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Myanmar focuses on emergent, humanitarian assistance to reduce poverty, assistance for national races, and eradication of opium poppy. JICA's assistance in Myanmar focuses on combating drug issues and addressing the problems of minority races. Therefore, the Project is fairly consistent with the ODA policy of the Government of Japan and JICA's assistant priority.
	3-3 Relevance of project design	3-2-2 Does the Project represent technical advantage of Japan in this field?	Comparison with other donor projects/programs	The Project is derived with buckwheat cultivation project initiated by the Japanese Government. The Project have expanded its project scope and started with emergency assistance phase.
4. Effectiveness (expected)	4-1 Degree of achievement of Project Purpose	3-3-1 Appropriateness of composition between Overall goal, Project purpose, Outputs and Activities	Comparison between plan and present achievement	The project design consisting of six outcomes is appropriate in that each project outcome virtually start to accomplish expected outcomes. In FY 2007, each outcome started to create synergy effect.
		3-3-2 Appropriateness of selection of target area and groups	Comparison between plan and present achievement	The results of baseline survey show that more than 50% of households in number was suffering from poverty except in a few village tracts. The survey also shows that technology and input were considered as main problems in agriculture sector. The Project has tackled with urgent needs of local people in critical situations due to poverty resulted from the eradication of opium poppy cultivation. The process of selection of target village tracts is fairly implemented with consistent criteria (severe poverty, smooth access, leadership, commitment, donor coordination capacity). In response to the current situation/needs, the Project determined to add Shaukaia village tract to the target area. Also, the target group (people in KSRI) is consistent with the ODA policy of the Government of Japan and JICA's assistant priority for Myanmar.
		4-1-1 Are achievement of project purposes 1 & 2 expected as originally planned?	See Project Achievement	Please refer to "1-2 Achievement of Project Purpose".
5. Efficiency	4-2 Was the project design appropriate to achieve the project purpose?	4-1-2 Are there any inhibiting factors to achieve project purpose?		Due to the incident occurred in August 2009, it is still uncertain that important assumption "continuous cooperation is obtained from the related departments/agencies/organizations" is maintained at the current situation.
		4-2-1 Were Outputs appropriate enough to achieve Project Purposes?	See Project Achievement	Each output begins to produce outcomes enough to achieve the project purposes. In particular, output 1 has contributed to the achievement of project purpose 1. However, due to the incident occurred in August 2009, some unimplemented project activities have inhibited producing project outputs and resulted to achieving project outputs partially.
		4-2-2 Is important assumption still available and/or satisfied in the future?	Change of external condition for the project, etc	Important assumptions is not met at present. Due to the incident occurred in August 2009, project activities have been delayed/postponed.
5. Efficiency	5-1 Degree of achievement of Outputs	5-1-1 Is achievement of outputs as originally planned?	See Project Achievement	Through comparison with the past circumstances before the project implementation, the Project successfully begins to produce outputs gradually, despite language barrier among experts, CPs and beneficiaries, unstable access to target areas and a short of continuous supply of human resources.
		5-1-2 Are there any inhibiting factors to achieve Outputs?	See Project Achievement	Due to the incident occurred in August 2009, it is still uncertain that important assumption "continuous cooperation is obtained from the related departments/agencies/organizations" is maintained at the current situation. Also, a short of teacher and/or teacher instability for literacy class, unstable road condition in rain season and low awareness of some farmers to farming management are still inhibiting factors.

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Information/indicators	Results (Present assumption)
	Questions	Sub-questions		
6. Impact	5-2. Efficiency of Activities	5-2-1. Were Activities appropriate to produce Outputs?	<p>See <i>Project Achievement</i></p>	<p>Please refer to "1-5. Actual Inputs".</p> <p>As with the road renovation, local construction companies were utilized to execute the road renovation work for prompt operation under the Japanese consultant company. The renovation work was smoothly advanced and completed as planned.</p> <p>Road renovation work was executed jointly by local construction companies and beneficiaries. Local technology, "manual stone pitching" was adopted with local materials utilized.</p> <p>Project activities start to contribute to the production of outputs; in particular, local committees such as literacy committee, animal dispersal committee and buckwheat cultivation committee established at the community level highly contribute to the achievement of outcomes. Also, each output starts to produce outcomes gradually.</p> <p>Capacity of CPs has been strengthened in each activity. CPs in the agriculture, livelihood improvement, health and education sections have been assigned with appropriate timing. However, assignment of CP from MOH was delayed.</p> <p>Efficiency of the Project has been negatively influenced by delay of activities in FY 2009.</p>
	5-3. Appropriateness of Inputs in relation to the produced Outputs (Have the timing, quality, and quantity of inputs been necessary and sufficient to achieve outputs?)	5-3-1. Have Japanese inputs been appropriate?	<p>a. Dispatch of Japanese experts (Number, Timing, field)</p> <p>b. Provision of equipment (variety, number, timing) as well as installing of facilities</p> <p>c. Acceptance of trainees in Japan (timing, number, content/quality of the training)</p> <p>d. Expenses for local cost such as conducting training, seminar, workshop, and etc.</p> <p>e. Utilization of National staffs for project activities</p>	<p>Input of the Project (assignment of experts, CPs and national staffs, share of local cost; provision of equipment) including the construction and renovation of infrastructure is appropriate in terms of utilization of input, scale of cost. Equipment provided by the Project have been utilized. Input (fertilizer, seeds and road renovation) in the emergency support period was effective since they were procured as planned by considering the critical situation of people in poverty right after the start of eradication of opium poppy cultivation.</p>
		5-3-2. Have Myanmar inputs been appropriate?	<p>a. Allocation of CPs (Number, timing, field)</p> <p>b. Operational cost for the project</p> <p>c. Quality and quantity of equipment and facilities provided</p>	<p>Myanmar side shared local cost (20,000,000Kyat) for infrastructure merely in the first year of the Project. Myanmar side needs to have shared some local cost successively for more sustainable operation in the future after the termination of the Project. Also the Government side provides sufficient office and land space consisting of office, accommodation for Myanmar staffs, training/seminar rooms, etc. for the Project, which would encourage smooth communication among project staffs.</p>
		5-3-3. How are the degree of utilization of inputs?	<p>a. Personnel</p> <p>b. Equipment and facilities</p> <p>c. Local operational cost</p>	<p>Under the severe circumstances in terms of access, communication, and living condition, the Project and CPs continue to cooperate to utilize input from the Project.</p>
		5-3-4. Is the project management efficient?	<p>See <i>Implementation Process</i></p>	<p>Please refer to "2. Project Implementation Process". The project management structure is properly organized with the JCC and DCM. Also, the Project has been managed properly by periodical I in-project meetings.</p>
		6-1-1. Will Overall Goals 1 & 2 are estimated to be achieved? Any inhibited factor arise?	<p>See <i>Project Achievement</i></p>	<p>Please refer to "1-1 Achievement of Overall Goal (expected)".</p>
		6-1-2. Will the project outcome be able to affect any impact to formulate policy in Myanmar?	<p>Related government policy/plan, etc</p>	<p>There is no possibility that the Project outcomes would have some influences on Myanmar policy, however, the project outcomes may strengthen the "15 year-plan of opium poppy eradicator".</p>
		6-1-3. Are there any positive situations/impacts produced by the project? (e.g. influence on the beneficiary, project implementing organization(s), technical innovation, gender equality, gap between the rich and the poor, and economic influence on target group(s).)	<p>Positive impact, if any.</p>	<p>The renovated road shortens traveling time between Laukai and Konkyan to about 2.5 hours from about 6 hours especially during rainy season. KSRI constructed a feeder road of more than 5 km to Manlow under their initiative. Maintenance has been properly carried out by KSRI in cooperation with Natida.</p> <p>There is one village meet that has begun to demonstrate their ownership. Manlow village tract is in the stage of multiplying and distributing rice seeds (YJ-202) on their own after receiving primary seeds from the Project.</p> <p>A few of activity groups for income generating activities demonstrates sustainable efforts. 3 groups have started to manage animal dispersal without financial assistance from the Project.</p>
		6-1-4. Are there any negative situations/impacts produced by the project? (e.g. influence on the beneficiary, project implementing organization(s), technical innovation, gender equality, gap between the rich and the poor, and economic influence on target group(s).)	<p>Negative impact, if any.</p>	<p>No negative impact regarding the Project has been observed.</p>

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Information/indicators	Results (Present assumption)
	Questions	Sub-questions		
7. Sustainability (expected)	7-1 Sustainability of project effects	<p>7-1-1 Are there any possibility that policies and institution will be fulfilled for sustaining of project outcome in each component such as emergency support (provided bed net and renovation of road) and Pilot Village tract Development Support (Agriculture, Livelihood Improvement, Health and Education) at KSRI?</p> <p>7-1-2 Do National governments and KSRI have sufficient organizational capacity to implement activities to produce effects also after the cooperation has ended? Do you think National governments and KSRI will allocate sufficient personnel to the project activities continuously?</p> <p>7-1-3 Do National governments and KSRI have a sense of ownership towards the project?</p>	<p>Present and future aspect of institutionalized collaboration between Governments (national and regional) and NGOs regarding community empowerment</p> <p>Assignment of human resources, decision-making process, organizational structure, etc.)</p> <p>Commitment of related agencies and Ministries to project activities, etc.</p>	<p>There are some perspective that institution will be fulfilled for sustaining of project outcomes since the CP organizations expressed their intention to assign the same personnel as CPs in JCC held in February 2010. Also, CPs have started to put skills and techniques that they have obtained in practice.</p> <p>Most of the CP organizations (Natula, KSRI, MAS, DOE, and DOH) have allocated sufficient number and terms of assignment of CPs, except DOH. DOH allocated the first CP personnel in the latter half of FY 2008. The CP organizations expressed their intention to assign the same personnel as CPs in JCC held in February 2010.</p> <p>Organizations including various kinds of beneficiary committees established by the Project are not mature yet as independent organizations. Therefore, committees need to be supported by the Myanmar side continuously.</p> <p>Rural health sub-centers supported by the Project in Lontan and Tankshwe village tracts have been functionalized with initiative of MOH by assigning midwives and provision of medicines, etc.</p> <p>There are some examples given to start to have their ownership in CP organizations.</p> <p>KSRI adopted manual stone pitching method for road renovation on its own initiatives that Natula employed for the renovation between Tarshwetan and Konkhan.</p> <p>As with education and health, KSRI has been committed to literacy education and teachers' workshop activities due to the experiences of the project activities. MOH started to provide deforming medicines and vitamin A and human resources (mid-wives) to school and rural health centres/sub-centre on its own initiative.</p>
		7-1-4 Are there any possibility that National governments and KSRI will deal with necessary arrangement on budgets and operation to utilize project outcome (which mentioned above) ?	Organizational arrangement of Provincial and District governments on budgets and operation	Myanmar side shared local costs (20,000,000 Kyat) only for infrastructure in 2005. The situation on budget allocation from the Myanmar side for the future activities still remains to be uncertain.
		7-1-5 Are there any possibility that National governments and KSRI will maintain transferred technologies/knowledge/approach from the Project?	Maintenance of transferred technologies in Provincial and District governments	CPs have upgraded various skills and techniques in the fields of farming system and extension, livelihood improvement, health and education. CP from MOH can promote and manage EPH program through experiencing project activities. CP from MOE can promote and coordinate literacy education program. MAS project staff can organize by themselves agricultural training on Bokashi and some useful techniques. Also, their communication skills with farmers have been improved.
		7-1-6 Are there any possibility that targeted community in 6 pilot areas will maintain transferred technologies/knowledge/approach from the Project?	Maintenance of transferred technologies in targeted community in 6 pilot areas	Some farmers have started to practice methods acquired in the agricultural trainings (Bokashi, compost and their utilization) by themselves. The number of practicing farmers is still limited. Most of the beneficiary committees in every sector have started to take their positive actions in their activities.

## 12. 面談者リスト

Date: February 10, 2010

Venue: WFP Myanmar Office

No.	Name	Organization and Position
1	Mr. Kojiro Nakai	Head, WFP Laokai Office

Date: February 11, 2010

Venue: Lashio Project Office

No.	Name	Organization and Position
1	Dr. Yusuke Kubo	Chief Advisor /Regional Development, Project
2	Mr. Masaru Imamura	Project Coordinator, Project
3	Mr. Hiroshi Endo	Expert (Farming System) , Project
4	Mr. Naoki Hashimoto	Expert (Agricultural Training and Extension) , Project
5	Ms. Yoko Hoshi	Expert (Livelihood Improvement) , Project
6	Ms. Naoko Yoshida	Expert (Health /Education) , Project

Date: February 15, 2010

Venue: JICA Project Office

No.	Name	Organization and Position
1	Mr. Sai Than Aung,	T/S Manager/MAS
2	Ms. Ni Ni Win	Deputy Supervisor/MAS
3	Mr. Myint Swe	Deputy Supervisor/MAS

Date: February 15, 2010

Venue: JICA Project Office

No.	Name	Organization and Position
1	Mr. Ko Ko Naing	Asst. Director/NaTaLa
2	Mr. Zaw Lwin Oo	Staff Officer/NaTaLa

Date: February 15, 2010

Venue: JICA Project Office

No.	Name	Organization and Position
1	Mr. San Myint	Health Assistant/DOH

Date: February 15, 2010

Venue: JICA Project Office

No.	Name	Organization and Position
1	Ms. Zin Mar Win	Junior Asst. Teacher/DOE

Date: February 15, 2010

Venue: JICA Project Office

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization and Position</b>
1	Mr. Ai Kaw	KSR No.1

Date: February 16, 2010

Venue: JICA Project Office

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization and Position</b>
1	Mr. Sai Seng Kaw Merng	DDA, Natala

Date: February 16, 2010

Venue: Natala Lashio Office

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization and Position</b>
1	Mr. U Tin Win	Director of Northern Shan State, Natala

### 13. 質問票回答結果概要

#### 1. 調査方法

電子メールにて質問票を送付し、回答を依頼。C/P に対しては、インタビュー時に内容を確認した。通信事情等にて期限までに受領できなかった回答については現地にて受領した。開発パートナー機関に対しては、コーカンプロジェクトの評価、コメント及び JICA プロジェクト(日本政府含む)との連携について質問を行った。

#### 2. 回答者:(WFP はインタビュー時に聞き取り)

C/P 機関: NaTaLa、KSR1、MAS、MOH、MOE

開発パートナー機関: WFP、UNODC、AMDA

#### 3. 回答内容概要

##### (1) C/P 機関からのプロジェクトに対するコメント等

C/P 機関からのプロジェクトに対するコメント、評価は以下のとおり。

	NaTaLa	KSR1	MAS	NaTaLa (Livelihood)	MOH	MOE
実施プロセス、成果等	技術改善アプローチは適切なアプローチであった。ターゲットグループアプローチは、村のリーダーが村の現状を理解しているとは考えられず、適切なアプローチであるとは思わない。	KSR1の人々の生活は改善している。現状では、まだ農業技術は十分ではない。DCMで他の機関と情報共有、協議を実施している。	地方機関との連携が不足していた。行政機構の改編により赴任してきた人員にやる気が感じられない。モニタリング体制は整えられつつある。	技術改善アプローチは適切なものであった。	技術改善アプローチ、ターゲットグループアプローチ、村レベルアプローチは適切なアプローチであった。プロジェクトのスタッフが直接村人に支援する形をとったことはコーカンの現状からみて適切であった。	技術改善アプローチ、ターゲットグループアプローチ、村レベルアプローチは適切なアプローチであった。特に村レベルアプローチは直接プロジェクトスタッフが支援するという点で最も適切であった。
インパクト	技術的な発展と、ジェンダーの公平性。	教育分野、農業分野に正のインパクトあり。	コンジャンクターシェータンの道路はインパクトが大きかった。	技術的な発展と、ジェンダーの公平性。	自身の知識、(仕事に対する)態度に変化が見られた。	生徒の保健に関する知識、態度、実践に変化が見られた。学校の改修(校舎、トイレ等)識字教室により教育が受けられていること。
自立発展性	KSR1に通訳が必要。	資金不足が問題。	KSR1と政府の間には言葉の問題によりコミュニケーションギャップがある。	KSR1に通訳が必要。	KSR1には十分な人員の配置を望む。	KSR1には十分な人員の配置を望む。
その他コメント	JICAには支援の継続を望む。	道路改修、学校校舎改修、水供給施設建設、は有効であった。コミュニティレベルでの衛生行動に変化が見られている。	雨期の農業関係の活動のモニタリングが困難なときがある。プロジェクト活動によりコーカン特別区の危機的状況は脱している。	JICAには支援の継続を望む。	最も顕著なものとして、保健知識の強化、サブヘルスセンターの建設、学校の整備等である。	最も顕著なものとして、保健知識の強化、サブヘルスセンターの建設、学校の整備等である。
延長期間の推定	2年	8カ月	10カ月	2年	6-10カ月	6-10カ月

##### (2) 開発パートナー機関からのプロジェクトに対するコメント等

開発パートナー機関からのプロジェクトに対するコメント、評価及び連携状況は以下のとおり。

	WFP	UNODC	AMDA
プロジェクトに対するコメント、評価等	・JICAが改修した道路のおかげでWFP、NGOの援助活動だけでなく、商業・貿易活動が飛躍的に進んだ。食糧の運搬、モニタリング、調査活動などが日帰りできるようになり、役立っている。	・JICAには新規/継続案件を希望する。できれば、マイクロクレジットのコンポーネントがあるといいのではないかと。 ・技術協力に重点を置きすぎたのではないかと。専門家の数が多く、効率的な投入とはいえないか。 ・政府の上層部とコーカン特別区のやりたいことに乖離があったのではないかと。	・皆が認識していることであるが、JICAプロジェクトはコーカン特別区に恩恵をもたらし、存在感を示した。JICAには同地域への更なる支援を望む。
JICA(あるいは日本)との連携について	・JICAは中間・富裕層、WFPは貧困層が主なターゲットであるのでうまくすみわけができているといえるし、お互いにいい影響を与えていると思う。トリックルダウンという程ではないにしろ、効果が期待できる。	・UNODCは Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme を2002年より日本とオーストラリアの資金で開始している、ケシ栽培の現状について調査を行い、Annual Opium Poppy Cultivation in South East Asia にまとめている。	・DCMに出席し、情報共有を行っている。他に料理コンテスト、ほかし技術導入のためのアドバイザー、保健関連のIEC教材の共有を行っている。