

Results of Training by the Project

1. Field Days

No	Activity Title	Date	Venue	Conducted by	Type of participants	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Filed Day for the Safe Use of Pesticides	6-Mar-08	Jericho Demonstration Farm	Mustafa Barkat / MoA	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	19
2	Field Day	28-Apr-08	Jericho Demonstration Farm		Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	19
3	Field Day for the Safe Use of Pesticides	30-Apr-08	Jericho Demonstration Farm	NARC	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	13
4	Filed Day on Making Silage	11-May-08	Jericho Demonstration Farm		Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	14
5	Field Day	29-May-08	Al Bathan area		Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	8
6	Field Day on Making and Using Silage	14-Jul-08	Jericho Demonstration Farm	NARC / Eng. Amro Kalouti	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	25
7	Field day on Land preparation	16-Jul-08	Jericho Demonstration Farm	Mr. Mustafa Barakat.	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	24
8	Field Day of Irrigation and Fertilizing Program	16-Oct-08	Jericho Demonstration Farm	Emad Ghmmeh-Saied Lahham-Mustafa B.	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	17
9	Training day for making cheese	19-Nov-08	Auja Cooperative Association	Safa Ibssis, Duha Abedi & Reem Fathi / DERR	Housewives	44
10	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues.	25 Nov 2008	Al-Nassarieh Village Council Hall	Sameer Al-Dahedi / Ramallah DoA	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	48
11	Filed Day on Cultivation of Cherry Tomato	27-Nov-08	Ein Al-beida DARF	Emad Ghmmeh-Saied Lahham-Mustafa B.	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	22
12	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues	30-Dec-08	Jiftlik Food Processing Cooperative - Jiftlik	Mr. Omar Sawafah - Jericho DoA	Housewives	16
13	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues	31-Dec-08	Jiftlik Food Processing Cooperative - Jiftlik	Mr. Omar Sawafah - Jericho DoA	Housewives	14
14	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues	4-Jan-09	Auja / Cooperative Association for Breeding Bee	Mr. Omar Sawafah - Jericho DoA	Housewives	15
15	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues	5-Jan-09	Auja / Cooperative Association for Breeding Bee	Mr. Omar Sawafah - Jericho DoA	Housewives	21
16	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues	6-Jan-09	Jericho - Khyrat Beladi Cooperativ for dairy & nutrition	Mr. Omar Sawafah - Jericho DoA	Housewives	16
17	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues	8-Jan-09	Jericho - Khyrat Beladi Cooperativ for dairy & nutrition	Mr. Omar Sawafah - Jericho DoA	Housewives	11
18	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues	11-Jan-09	Ein Al-Beida Cooperative Association for crafts	Mr. Omar Sawafah - Jericho DoA	Housewives	16
19	Filed Day for Producing Mushroom and using as residues	12-Jan-09	Ein Al-Beida Cooperative Association for crafts	Mr. Omar Sawafah - Jericho DoA	Housewives	12
20	Training day for making cheese	13-Jan-09	Al Nassarieh	Safa Ibssis, Duha Abedi & Reem Fathi /	Housewives	15
21	Training day for making cheese	15-Jan-09	Ein Albeida Cooperative for crafts	Safa Ibssis, Duha Abedi & Reem Fathi /	Housewives	15
22	Training day for making cheese	18-Jan-09	Jiftlik Cooperative Society for Food Industry	Safa Ibssis, Duha Abedi & Reem Fathi /	Housewives	11
23	Training day for making cheese	21-Jan-09	Jericho - Khyrat Beladi Cooperativ for dairy & nutrition	Safa Ibssis, Duha Abedi & Reem Fathi /	Housewives	13
24	Field Day on Introducing and distributing watermelon seedlings	Feb 16 2009	Auja DARF	Mr. Ahmed , and extension agents	Farmers & Extension agents	9
25	Field Day on Results of Demonstrations in Al-Nassarieh and Jiftlik DARFs	Feb 18 2009	Al-Nassarieh DARF	Sami Daraghmech, Hashem Sawafah	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	37
26	Field Day on Results of Demonstrations in Jericho and Auja DARFs	Feb 19 2009	Jericho DARF	Nazeh Istayeh, Imad Ghamma, Mahmoud Bsharat	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	15

27	Field Day on Results of Demonstrations in DARF's	Feb 26 2009	Ein Al-Beida	Imad Ghanma,	Farmers & Extension agents	12
28	Field day on Artificial Insemination and Synchronization in sheep	March 4 2009	JDECo Conference Room & Jericho DARF	Osama Doleh / DERN	Extension agents	12
29	Filed Day on Dairy processing - Hygienic from milking to kitchen	March 17 2009	Auja	Safa Ibsiss & Reem Fathi / DERN	Housewives	16
30	Filed Day on Dairy processing - Hygienic from milking to kitchen	March 30 2009	Al-Nassarieh	Safa Ibsiss & Reem Fathi / DERN	Housewives	23
31	Applying Sponges in Sheep	April 2 2009	Auja Demo Farm	Osama Doleh / DERN	Livestock farmers	26
32	Filed Day on Dairy processing - Hygienic from milking to kitchen	April 5 2009	Ein Albeida Cooperative for crafts	Safa Ibsiss & Reem Fathi / DERN	Housewives	17
33	Filed Day on Dairy processing - Hygienic from milking to kitchen	April 8 2009	Jeftlik	Safa Ibsiss & Reem Fathi / DERN	Housewives	12
34	Applying Sponges in Sheep	April 9 2009	Ein Albeida DARF	Osama Doleh	Livestock farmers	28
35	Filed Day on Dairy processing - Hygienic from milking to kitchen	April 12 2009	Jericho - Khayrat Biladi Cooperative	Safa Ibsiss & Reem Fathi / DERN	Housewives	9
36	Applying Sponges in Sheep	April 16 2009	Al-Nassarieh	Osama Doleh / DERN	Livestock farmers	14
37	Making new types of cheese, dry yogurt and labaneh	April 29 2009	Jeftlik	Safa Ibsiss / DERN	Housewives	10
38	Making new types of cheese, dry yogurt and labaneh	May 3 2009	Auja	Safa Ibsiss / DERN	Housewives	24
39	Making new types of cheese, dry yogurt and labaneh	May 5 2009	Ein Al-Beida	Safa Ibsiss / DERN	Housewives	15
40	Field Day on Water melon experiment	May 7 2009	Auja	Mustafa Barakat / Imad Ghanma / Ahmed Amameh	Farmers	24
41	Making new types of cheese, dry yogurt and labaneh	May 10 2009	Jericho	Safa Ibsiss / DERN	Housewives	9
42	Training day on watermelon	May 11 2009	Jericho	Mustafa Barakat / Imad Ghanma / Ahmed Amameh	Farmers / E.A / R	16
43	Field Day on Water melon experiment	May 13 2009	Al-Nassarieh	Mustafa Barakat / Imad Ghanma / Ahmed Amameh	Farmers / E.A / R	27
44	Training day for making new types of cheese	May 26 2009	Aqrabanieh	Reem Fathi and Haneen Masri	Housewives	44
45	Hygienic from milking to kitchen - (OJT for Extension Staff)	July 13 2009	Al-Aqrabanieh Women's cooperative	MoA R.D & Liv. E.A (Shams Sartawi - Hanadi Subaih - Majidi Al-Aghbar)	Housewives	37
Total						864

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Results of Training by the Project

2. Lectures

No	Activity Title	Date	Venue	Conducted by	Type of participants	No. of Beneficiari
1	Farmers Organization Lecture	12-Nov-07	Training Center / Jericho	Mr. Abe	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	23
2	Lecture on Grafting Technique	29-Jun-08	JICA Training Center	Dr. Shinohara	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	36
3	Open Seminar for Animal Diseases and Management	7-Jul-08	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	NARC & MoA Staff	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	29
4	Lecture on Micro Element in Fertilizers	27-Jul-08	JICA Training Center	Dr. Ito Junki	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	40
5	Lecture on Soil and Fertilizing and Application of Metam Sodium	13-Aug-08	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	MoA Staff	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	26
6	Lecture on Compost Making in Practice	30-Oct-08	Jericho Demonstration Farm	Dr. Sanae SAWANOBORI	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	28
7	Lecture Feeding and Production System for Sheep	16-Dec-08	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Hirohide KONO	Farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	21
8	Lecture on Grafting in vegetables (tomato and water melon)	Dec 17 2008	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Konio Inoue	Nurseries & E.A & R	27
9	Lecture on Integrated Pest Management	21-Dec-08	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Mustafa Barakat - Mr. Ahmed Al-Ashgar	Researchers & Extension agents	13
10	Grafting of Cucurbit vegetables for Extension Agent	June 21 2009	Lecture hall in Tulkarem DoA	Mr. Inoue, Mohammad S. Allaham	Vegetables & Protection extension agent	50
11	Grafting of Cucurbit vegetables for Vegetables Nurseries	June 22 2009	Lecture hall in Tulkarem DoA	Mr. Inoue, Mohammad S. Allaham	Vegetables nurseries in West Bank	29
12	Lecture on Strawberry Agriculture	June 30 2009	Directorate of Agriculture in Jenin - Lecture hall	Mr. Inoue, Imad Eid, Imad Ghanma, Mustafa B.	Vegetables & Protection extension agent	50
13	Lecture on Microfinance	July 12 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	ASAP team - Mrs. Mikiko Tsuri	Farmers and Extension agents	24
Total						396

Results of Training by the Project

3. Training Programs

No	Activity Title	Date	Venue	Conducted by	Type of participants	No. of Participants
1	Global-GAP Training Awareness	8-10 March 2008	Rocky Hotel - Ramallah	Mr. Issa Betouni / BESCO	Researchers & Extension agents	25
2	Global-GAP Training Awareness	11-Mar-08	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Issa Betouni / BESCO	Farmers	51
3	Training on Agriculture Marketing for MoA	12-13 March 2008	JICA Training Center	ESDC - Mr. Fadi Musa	MoA & NARC staff	21
4	1st Marketing Training for Farmers	16-17 June 2008	Jericho Demonstration Farm	Mr. Ibrahim Qteshat, Tareq Abu Laban & Mohammad Masi	Farmers	30
5	1st Marketing Training for Farmers	18-19 June 2008	Auja Demonstration Farm	Mr. Ibrahim Qteshat, Tareq Abu Laban & Mohammad Masi	Farmers	32
6	1st Marketing Training for Farmers	22-23 June 2008	Jefflik Demonstration Farm	Mr. Ibrahim Qteshat, Tareq Abu Laban & Mohammad Masi	Farmers	28
7	1st Marketing Training for Farmers	22-23 July 2008	Al Nassarieh Demonstration Farm	Mr. Ibrahim Qteshat, Tareq Abu Laban & Mohammad Masi	Farmers	33
8	Training program on Agriculture Extension Methodology - M I program (1)	23-25 Aug 2008	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Dr. Akram & MR. Raed Ohman	Researchers & Extension agents	32
9	Training program on Agriculture Extension Methodology - M I program (2)	26-28 Aug 2008	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Dr. Akram & MR. Raed Ohman	Researchers & Extension agents	33
10	Training program on Agriculture Extension Methodology - M I program (3)	30 Nov - 2 Dec 2008	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Dr. Akram Baqain, Ashrab Barakat, Mustafa Barakat, Salah Baba	Researchers & Extension agents	32
11	Training program on Agriculture Extension Methodology - Module II	14-16 Dec 2008	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Dr. Abdelwahab Sabagh - Mr. Naser Qadous	Researchers & Extension agents	19
12	ISO 17025/2005 Training Course - Part 1	7-11 March 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Rafat Kittaneh (Al-Najah University) and Mr. Ahmed Jalad (PSU)	NARC & Nablus Lab & MoL & MPWH	26
13	ISO 17025/2005 Training Course - Part 2	23-24 Nov. 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Rafat Kittaneh (Al-Najah University)	NARC & Nablus Lab	10
14	Training program on Agriculture Extension Methodology - Module III	9-12 March 2009	City Inn Palace hotel / Ramallah	Mr. Saed Dagher / Mr. Naser Qadous / Mr. Amin Abu Soud	MoA Staff	18
15	Training Workshop on Participatory Research and Extension Approach - Part One	March 15-19 2009	ICARDA in Amman Jordan	ICARDA (Dr. Nassry Haddad, Dr. Akram Baqaee, Dr. Sameer Alhabab, Dr. Yehya Shakhhatreh)	Researchers & Extension agents	11
16	Training Workshop on Participatory Research and Extension Approach - Part Two	November 1-5 2009	ICARDA in Amman Jordan	ICARDA (Dr. Nassry Haddad, Dr. S. Grando, Dr. S. Ceccarelli, Dr. Y. Mustafa, Dr. Al Yassin, Dr. P. CARDNE (Dr. Akram)	Researchers & Extension agents	12
17	Training Workshop on Training of Trainers - Part One	Feb 21 - March 3 2009	CARDNE in Amman Jordan	CARDNE (Dr. Akram)	SMSs	10
18	Training Workshop on Training of Trainers - Part Two	August 8-13 2009	CARDNE in Amman Jordan	CARDNE (Dr. Akram)	SMSs	6
19	Training Program on Farm Level Agricultural Leadership	15-16 June 2009	Red Crescent Guest House, Ramallah	Mr. Naser Qadous, Mustafa Barakat, Basem Hamad	Demo and key farmers	19
20	Joint Technical Training on Handling Milk and Processing Dairy Products	6-8 July 2009	Red Crescent Guest House, Ramallah	Dr. Sameer Fuqaha, Dr. Khawla Njourn, Mr. Meri Shawabneh, Safa' Bsais, Beem and Nader	Rural Development and Livestock Extension	36
21	Post-harvest Training for Farmers	July 12 2009	Jericho / JDECO Conference Room	Mr. Ahmed Hajjaj - MoA	Farmers	27
22	Post-harvest Training for Farmers	July 13 2009	Auja / Auja Women's Association	Mr. Ahmed Hajjaj - MoA	Farmers	23
23	Post-harvest Training for Farmers	July 14 2009	Jefflik	Mr. Ahmed Hajjaj - MoA	Farmers	29
24	Post-harvest Training for Farmers	July 15 2009	Al-Nassarieh - Bet Hasan V.C meeting room	Mr. Ahmed Hajjaj - MoA	Farmers	18
25	Post-harvest Training for Farmers	July 16 2009	Ein Al-Beida	Mr. Ahmed Hajjaj - MoA	Farmers	14
Total						595

Results of Training by the Project

4. Workshops

No	Activity Title	Date	Venue	Conducted by	Type of participants	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Project Cycle Management wsh with NARC	14-May-07	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	ASAP Team	Researchers	21
2	Project Cycle Management wsh with Extension unit in MoA	15-May-07	Rocky Hotel - Ramallah	ASAP Team	MoA Staff	25
3	Research & Extension PCM Workshop	26-May-07	Rocky Hotel - Ramallah	ASAP Team	Researchers & Extension agents	27
4	Feedback Workshop	10-Sep-07	Rocky Hotel - Ramallah	ASAP Team	Researchers & Extension agents	45
5	Task Force Workshop for Demonstration & Agriculture Research Farm	20-21-Jan-07	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	ASAP Team	Researchers & Extension agents	15
6	Workshop on Preparation of Plan	25-26 June 07	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	ASAP Team	Researchers & Extension agents	22
7	Workshop on cultivation of new crops Cluster tomato, spring cucumber and water melon in ASAP DARFs	29-Jan-09	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Imad Ghanma, Mohammad S. Lahham, Aziz Salameh, Ahmed Al-Ashqar (Mr. ...)	Demo farmers, Researchers & Extension agents	20
8	Workshop to discuss Farm Records and results of DARES	3-Feb-09	ASAP Meeting Room	Mr. Walid Hijazi	SMS, Researchers & Extension agents	16
9	Workshop to discuss Farm Records and results of DARES	Feb 14 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Walid Hijazi	SMS, Researchers & Extension agents	10
10	Workshop to discuss Farm Records and results of DARES	Feb 15 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Walid Hijazi	SMS, Researchers & Extension agents	10
11	Workshop on preparing the report of activities of 2008/2009 & the plan for activities of 2009/2010	May 17 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Ogata Yoshihiko & Walid Hijazi	R&MoA staff	14
12	Feedback Workshop for Training Participatory Agricultural Research and Extension	June 1 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Ogata Yoshihiko & Walid Hijazi & Miss Sumikoshi	MoA staff and R	16
13	Hygiene requirements for food processing premises	June 6 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Mohammad Al-Saied / PSI	Women's cooperative + Safa' and Reem	16
14	Preparing ASAP Darfs Plan of activities for 2009/2010	June 7-8 2009	Red Crescent Guest House, Ramallah	ASAP Team - Mr. Walid Hijazi	MoA and Narc	21
15	Report Writing	June 9-11 2009	Red Crescent Guest House, Ramallah	Mr. Naser Qadous & Basem Hammad	MoA and Narc	24
16	Following up workshop to the Previous Livelihood Improvement Seminar	July 5 2009	Red Crescent Guest House, Ramallah	ASAP Team - Mr. Yasunobo Kudo	R.D extension agent	18
17	Workshop on DARFs Final Report 2008/2009	July 21 - 22 2009	Red Crescent Guest House, Ramallah	ASAP Darfs supervisors presented their reports	DARFs supervisors & NARC & other E.A	26
					Total	346

Results of Training by the Project

5.

No	Activity Title	Date	Venue	Conducted by	Type of participants	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Pre-Study Session on Livelihood Improvement Seminar	March 5 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Yasunobu KUDO	Livelihood extension workers	25
2	Seminar on Livelihood Improvement Approach	March 10 2009	JICA Ramallah Conference Room	Lecturers from Tokyo on JICA Net	Officers in Central Government	8
3	Seminar on Livelihood Improvement Approach	March 11 2009	JICA Training Center - Jericho	Lecturers from Tokyo on JICA Net	Livelihood extension workers	25
4	Seminar on Livelihood Improvement Approach	March 12 2009	JICA Training Center - Jericho	Lecturers from Tokyo on JICA Net	Women's Group	29
5	Seminar for market-oriented business procedures	June 22 2009	JDECO Conference Room - Jericho	Mr. Akshi Mori	Women's Cooperatives and E.A	32
6	Seminar on Livelihood Improvement Approach for Officers in Central Government (2nd Meeting)	July 29 2009	Representative of Japan to PNA - Ramallah	JICA Expert on LIP	Officers in Central Government	10
7	Seminar on Livelihood Improvement Approach for Extension Agents in MoA	Aug 2 2009	Center for Continues Education / Bir Zeit University - Ramallah	LIP Mission (Dr. Masami Mizuno and Mrs. Hattori) & Rural	Rural Development Extension Agents	26
Total						155

6. Site Visit (Tour)

No	Activity Title	Date	Venue	Conducted by	Type of participants	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Tour to Palestinian Livestock Development Center	June 23 2009	Palestinian Livestock Development Center in Tubas	ASAP Team - Mr. Naoki Koga	E.A & women's cooperatives	28
Total						28

List of Issued Materials by the Project

ID Number	Issued	Eng.	Ara.	Title	Issue 1	Issue 2
Study Report						
1	01	○		Baseline Survey	May 2007	
2	01	○		Marketing Survey	Dec. 2007	
3	01	○		A Study on Agricultural Extension Outreach in Areas around Demonstration and Agricultural Research Farms in Jericho District	Mar. 2008	
4	01	○		Trade of Agriculture Products in Jericho Wholesale Market	Mar. 2008	
5	01	○		1st Training on Marketing for MoA Officials	Mar. 2008	
6	01	○		Study on Agricultural Extension Outreach in Ein El Beida and An	Jun. 2008	
7	01	○		General Farming Conditions in Ein El Beida and An Nassariya	Jun. 2008	
8	01	○		Report on Secondary Data and Field Reconnaissance in Ein El Beida and An Nassariya	Aug. 2008	
9	01	○		Report on the Training Program on Agricultural Extension Methodology Module I: Principles of Extension Methodology	Sep. 2008	
10	01	○		Recommended Harvest Period from Market Price View Point	June. 2008	
11	01	○		Report of Baseline Survey for Livelihood Improvement (in Fasayel and Ein El Beida)	Aug. 2008	
12	01	○		Report on the Training Program on Agricultural Extension Methodology-Module 1: Principles of Extension Methodology-Program 3	Feb. 2009	
13	01	○		Report on the Training Program on Agricultural Extension Methodology-Module 2	Feb. 2009	
14	01	○		Draft Training Report (Draft) on 1st Training on Marketing for Farmers in DARFs	Feb. 2009	
15	01	○		Market Information	Feb. 2009	
16	01	○		Pilot Program for Establishment of Livelihood Improvement Extension	Feb. 2009	
17	01	○		Handout for the Livelihood Improvement Program Seminar by JICA Net	Feb. 2009	
18	01		○	DARF Activity Interim Report	Feb. 2009	
19	01	○		Report of Baseline Survey for Livelihood Improvement in Jordan River Lift Valley	Jun. 2009	
20	01	○		Report of the Training Program on Agricultural Extension Methodology Module 3: Extension Program Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Sep. 2009	
21	01	○		Report of the Training Workshop on Report Writing	Sep. 2009	
22	01	○		Report of the Training Program on Farm Level Agricultural Leadership	Sep. 2009	
23	01	○		Report of the Workshop on Training of Trainers (TOT): Training and Facilitation Methods	Sep. 2009	
24	01	○		Report of the Workshop on Participatory Agricultural Research and Extension: Part 1	Sep. 2009	
25	01	○		Training Material for Grafting and Strawberry Cultivation	Sep. 2009	
26	01	○		Report of the Joint Technical Training on Handling Milk and Processing Dairy Products	Sep. 2009	
27	01	○		2nd Marketing and Post-harvest Training for Farmers in DARF (Post-Harvest Session)	Sep. 2009	
28	01	○		Trade of Agriculture Produce in Jericho Wholesale Market 2007/2008	Sep. 2009	
29	01	○		Monitoring of Market Information Dissemination Program	Sep. 2009	
30	01	○		Report of the Review Workshop for 1st Livelihood Improvement Seminar	Sep. 2009	
31	01		○	DARF Annual Activity Report 2008/2009	Nov. 2009	
Manual						
M-001	01	○	○	Extension Manual	Mar. 2008	
M-001	01	○		Extension Manual Chapter 11		
Guideline						
G-001	01	○		Guideline for Training	16 Mar. 2008	
G-002	01	○		Guidelines for Research and Demonstration Activities in Demonstration and Agricultural Research Farms	16 Mar. 2008	
G-003	01	○	○	Farm Record	Feb. 2009	Sep. 2009
Farmers Leaflets Farmers Guide						
FL-001	01		○	Soil Solarization for Control of Nematodes and Soilborne Diseases	Sep. 2009	
FL-002	01		○	Maintenance of Drip Irrigation System	Sep. 2009	
FL-003	01		○	Integrated Pest Management	Sep. 2009	
FL-004	01		○	Grafted Watermelon	Sep. 2009	
FL-005	01		○	Whitefly and its Control	Sep. 2009	
FL-006	01		○	Common Diseases of Watermelon	Sep. 2009	
FL-007	01		○	Agricultural Market Information	Sep. 2009	
FL-008	01		○	Common Diseases of Squash	Sep. 2009	
FL-009	01		○	Cheese Making	Sep. 2009	
FL-010	01		○	Microfinance	Sep. 2009	

Result of Evaluation Grid

A. Actual Project Achievement and Project Implementation Process

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Information/Indicators	Evaluation results
	Questions	Sub-questions		
1. Project Achievement	1-1 Achievement of Overall Goal (Expected) "To improve agricultural productivity of peasants/small farmers in order to realize the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity".	1-1-1 Is the indicator a) "Quality and Quantity of agricultural products of peasants/small farmers are improved." will be fulfilled in future? 1-1-2 Is the indicator b) "Farm incomes of peasants/small farmers increase." will be fulfilled in future?	Quality and Quantity of agricultural products of peasants/small farmers. Tendency of incomes of peasants/small farmers increase	According to the result of interview to extension agents, farmers who have interest on activity of demo farmer and key farmers increased around DARFs. Estimated number of those farmers who tried some of techniques demonstrated at DARFs, would be more than 15 in Jericho, more than 30 in Ein el Beida, 20 in Jifilec, 15 in An Nassariya and more than 10 in Auja. However, these figures have not been examined exactly by the Project. On the other hand, the Project has promoted farming method for production of high quality and safety crops. Expansion of such production would be able to contribute increase level of agricultural production of small farmers in West Bank as stated in "the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity".
	1-2 Achievement of Project Purpose (expected) "To establish a basis for the effective agricultural extension system through direct linkage between research and extension."	1-2-1 Is the indicator 1 will be fulfilled as "The demonstration and agricultural research farms are operated by both researchers and extension agents, ?" 1-2-2 Is the indicator 2 will be fulfilled as "Variety and number of extension activities are increased as the result of a wide range of research and through the collaboration between researchers and extension agents."	Number of demonstration and agricultural research farms which operated by both researchers and extension agents Variety and number of extension activities by the result of the Project	Adaptive research and farming practices have demonstrated in DARFs in Jericho, Ein el Beida, Jifilec, An Nassariya, and Auja, along the detailed work plan for 2008/2009 prepared by the taskforces. The taskforces which consist of researchers, SMS extension agent, Demo farmers and Key farmers manage activities of DARFs. Activity for improved extension commenced with the first farmers' field day held through the collaboration between research and extension. Information leaflets were distributed to the participants of the field days. They were prepared as extension materials for farmers and intended to be filed in a binder.
	1-3 Achievement of Outputs	1-3-1 Output 1: The research for cycle-oriented agriculture, water saving agriculture and soil conservation are practiced in consideration of the technology suitable for indigenous conditions. 1-3-2 Output 2: The extension activity by ESMS and Extension Agents brisk up. 1-3-3 Output 3: The peasants/small farmers in the project sites start executing cycle-oriented agriculture, water saving agriculture and soil conservation.	Indicators for Output 1 are followings; 1-1 The number of research themes which are carried out by MoA and NARC increases. 1-2 The number of research reports and papers published by MoA and NARC increases. 1-3 The number and quality of technology based on the research results of MoA and NARC, which are applicable for agricultural extension are improved. Indicators for Output 2 are followings; 2-1 The frequency of extension activities increases. 2-2 The number of extension agents who can extend the results of research increases. Indicators for Output 3 are followings; 3-1 Evaluation for the ability of peasants/small farmers improves. 3-2 The number of technologies applied by peasants/small farmers increases, and they are applied properly. 3-3 The ratio of peasants/small farmers who introduce recommended technologies increases.	1-1: 10 different adaptive research and demonstration themes were selected through "Task Force Workshop for Demonstration & Agriculture Research Farm" in June 2008. All of 10 themes were carried out through activities on DARFs. 1-2: The workshops such as "Preparing the report and the plan for activities of 2008/2009" were held for staff of NARC. Draft Annual Activity Report of DARF was made and evaluated in the Project, and further improvement for quality of the report was found. Final version of Annual Activity Report of DARF which composes more than 10 topics will be completed by termination of the Project. 1-3: Recommendable technologies and new applicable technologies were proposed by extension agents of MoA and researchers of NARC. Those were adopted in DARFs to be implemented in the plan of 2009/9, and the results were utilized in the plan for 2009/2010. On the other hand, researchers planned experiment of root stock selection of local variety in their field in NARC. Result of this experiment is considered for introducing new promising variety for farmer in next year. Vegetable cultivation and feeding technology for small ruminant animals were improved through the extension activities have been implemented as part of activities for supporting DARFs. Extension activities have been done through field visit, workshop, and field day. Especially, organizing of field day in DARFs, were utilized to promote participation of neighbouring farmers. In the field day, several topics were prepared from agricultural technology to improving livelihood of farmer. Total numbers of organized field days are 47, and total participants are 854. And, SMSs have started to join these extension activities; they contributed to wider farmer application. 2-2: Due to the results of adaptive research in DARF, trainings of adaptive technologies for extension agents were organized. And then, extension agents implemented adoptive technology in the farms through the demonstration activity in the DARFs. 3-1: in DARFs, demo-farmers and key farmers have performed good outputs such as follows; (1) A the best variety of squash in the 4 DARFs is specified that it has resistance against diseases, high yield, and good in shape and colour, (2) one variety of cluster tomato gives high yield with proper training and pruning, (3) cultivation of vegetables in greenhouse or net-house shows advantages on control environment and protect them from insect, and (4) The improved Awasi sheep gives high efficiency of milk production. 3-2: In each DARFs, more than 7 new promising varieties have been introduced to each Demo-farmer by new technology; 9 crops in Jericho, 10 crops in Ein el Beida, 9 crops in Jifilec, 7 crops in An Nassariya and 10 crops in Auja. 3-3: The Project intended that technologies would be extended through conducting the field days. In the field days, number of participants was increased; more than 800 farmers participated in total. According to the result of interview to extension agents, estimated number of those farmers who tried some of techniques demonstrated at DARFs, would be more than 15 in Jericho, more than 30

1-4 Actual Inputs	1-4-1 Japanese Inputs	<p>① Long and short term experts</p> <p>② Utilizing National Staffs</p> <p>③ Local expenditure for activities included such as Organizing seminar/training course and providing equipment</p> <p>④ Equipment</p> <p>⑤ Training course in Japan</p>	<p>JICA experts in the following specialized fields have been dispatched; Team leader/Field Irrigation/Water management, Farm management/Extension, Building and capacity development / Project coordinator, Protected horticulture, Animal husbandry, Distribution/Marketing, Livelihood improvement, Micro credit, and Livelihood improvement. The number of man month of JICA experts assigned up to the time of terminal evaluation is 108.4MM.</p> <p>2 administration staff such as Manager and sub-manager, 2 secretaries, 3 interpreters and 2 drivers are employed to implement the activities.</p> <p>Local cost allocated and spent by Japanese side for the implementation of the Project activities for JFY 2007 and 2008 is 20,809,524 JPY in total. And budget for JFY 2009 is 14,067,000 JPY. Therefore, total expenditure for the Project is estimated to be 34,896,524 JPY.</p> <p>The following equipment were provided; photocopy machines, computers, software, printers for the Project office, audio visual machines for conducting seminars and training courses, vehicles and so forth. Expenditure for such equipment and materials is equivalent to 290,841 US\$.</p> <p>None of counterparts have yet participated in Training course in Japan. However, three counterparts in which two from MoA and one from NARC are scheduled to complete a training course of "Agricultural Extension and Applied Research Strengthening Training for Palestinian Counterpart" in Japan by end of February 2010. On the other hand, four Third country trainings were conducted in Amman, Jordan. These trainings were composed of a series of two programs on "Training of Trainers (TOT)" and "Participatory Agricultural Research and Extension (PARE)". The number of the participants in total are 39.</p> <p>At present, totally 36 counterparts have been allocated from MoA into the Project in which, 19 counterpart from headquarter of MoA, 10 counterparts from DoAs and 7 counterparts from NARC.</p> <p>MoA allocated budget for the Project such as salary of counterparts, allowances of staff and etc. Total expenditure for the Project in years 2007, 2008 and 2009 are approximately (7,500 or 75,000) US\$.</p> <p>MoA has provided the Project with the office space at the compound of facility of Arab Society in Jericho. Training room is also available for the Project.</p>
2. Project Implementation Process	2-1 Appropriateness of the Implementation process	<p>1-4-2 Palestinian Inputs</p>	<p>① Allocation of Counterparts and staffs</p> <p>② Local expenditure</p> <p>③ Facilities</p> <p>Points and remarks concerned from planning to actual implementation</p> <p>Progress of capacity and accumulation of knowledge of Palestinian C/Ps</p> <p>Degree of involvement and collaboration of Counterparts and related institution into the Project</p> <p>Monitoring plan and results (to show that monitoring and evaluation system was established and functioned well)</p> <p>Frequency of communication between Japanese experts and Palestinian counterparts</p> <p>Number of organized committee to manage the Project between Palestine and Japan</p> <p>Coordination and cooperation with other organizations in the Project activities</p> <p>Important assumption and/or any unexpected factor which affect the Project activities</p>
2. Project Implementation Process	2-2 Project Management	<p>2-1-1 Activities which were implemented along with the plan</p> <p>2-1-2 Appropriateness of technical transfer from Japanese experts/Project staff to Counterparts/Concerned personnel</p> <p>2-1-3 Degree of involvement of Counterparts into the Project activities</p> <p>2-2-1 Function of Monitoring system of the Project</p> <p>2-2-2 Communication between Japanese expert/Project staff and Counterparts regarding project activities</p> <p>2-2-3 Decision making and its process regarding project management</p> <p>2-2-4 Cooperation with other organization</p>	<p>Activities of the Project were implemented along with Plan of Operation of the Project. However, start of activities on 4 DARFs other than Jericho DARF were delayed due to the installation of equipment.</p> <p>Technical transfer from JICA experts to Palestinian counterparts was done mainly through activities on DARFs, and it was appropriateness in general. However, working distance between MoA HQ, NARC and the Project office impeded frequent contact from JICA experts to Palestinian counterparts due to separate location of those institutes.</p> <p>Involvement of Palestinian counterparts were involve into the Project activities mainly through activities on DARFs. They organized taskforces to manage DARFs and implement activities with support of JICA experts.</p> <p>Progress of the Project activities has been monitored by JICA experts, and information was shared through Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), Taskforces of DARFs and Technical committee in MoA.</p> <p>Official dialogues between Palestinian counterparts and JICA experts have been kept well through organizing JCC, Technical committee, and Taskforces of DARFs.</p> <p>The Joint Coordinating Committee is organized totally 6 times; important issues are discussed for smooth implementation of the project. Taskforce was organized to manage each DARE; stakeholders have regularly discussed issues of extension services and agricultural techniques. In addition, Technical committee was organized to deal with technical issue between researchers and SMS for making advice for extension agents.</p> <p>The Project discussed and shared information with other donors such as Spanish cooperation and FAO. And, JICA experts joined thematic committee of Agricultural sector meetings which organized by MoA.</p> <p>Militarily check-points hampered smooth travel for counterpart as well as other project staffs in the Project activities. And, thirdly, the embargo on fertilizer and chemicals by Israel was serious problem to the activity of DARFs.</p>
2. Project Implementation Process	2-3 Others		

Results of Evaluation Grid

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		Information/Indicators	Evaluation results
	Questions	Sub-questions		
B. Analysis on 5 evaluation criteria	3-1 coincidence and appropriateness of Overall goal and Project purpose to Development policy and regional needs in Palestine	3-1-1 Are Overall goal and Project purpose coincided with Development policy in Palestine?	coincidence with Development policy in Palestine	According to "Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP) 2008-2010", MoA continues to focus on agriculture/agric-industry development, which contribute economic recovery in the short term as well as enhancing food security. In addition, "Agricultural Medium Term Development Plan 2006-2008" has focused such as followings: 1) improve rural livelihood, 2)promoting and strengthening the institutional structure and the legislative framework of the sector, 3) optimal exploitation of agricultural and natural resources, 4)increase and improve agricultural production in the market, and 5)enabling the private sector to contribute development of agricultural sector. Therefore, the aim of the Project, which strengthens the agricultural sector through establishing effective agricultural extension system by direct linkage between research and extension shall be coincided to the Policy of Palestinian National Authority.
		3-1-2 Are Overall goal and Project purpose coincided with needs in the target areas?	coincidence with needs in targeted area	According to the result of interview to farmers in target area, they had not expected any to the extension services to improve farmer's techniques to increase production, due to they understood that extension agent had rarely visited those farmers. However, since the Project started, farmers have realized that extension agent have often visited to farm, and have supported to improve their farming. Therefore, farmers' needs for agricultural extension service are very high and the needs are consistent with the aim of the Project activities.
		3-2 Appropriateness as Japanese ODA	3-3-1 Is the Project appropriate as Japanese ODA and JICA technical assistance? 3-3-2 Does the Project represent technical advantage of Japan in this field? 3-4-1 Appropriateness of composition between Overall goal, Project purpose, Outputs and Activities	coincidence with Japanese ODA policy and JICA country assistant plan Comparison with other donor projects/programs Comparison between plan and present achievement
3. Relevance	3-3 Relevance of project design	3-4-2 Appropriateness of selection of target area and groups	Comparison between plan and present achievement	Due to the Project adopted "Fast-track system", details of the Project were not strictly defined at the launching time. This has granted flexibility and rooms for manoeuvres to the Projects for producing achievements in a short time of period. On the other hand, basic documents such as Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operations failed to reflect in time realities of the Project and thus monitoring and evaluation of the Project have faced more or less confusion. Selection of target area are considered by criteria such as location, land and soil condition, and farmers condition in West Bank.
	4-1 Degree of achievement of Project Purpose	4-1-1 Is achievement of Project Purpose expected as originally planned? 4-1-2 Are there any inhibiting factors to achieve Project Purpose?	See Project Achievement Change of external condition to the project, etc	Project Purpose has been achieved as originally planned. Through several training of stakeholders and implementing activities, researcher from NARC, SMS from GDERD, extension agent from DoA, demo-farmer, and key-farmers have cooperated each other and have been motivated to introduce new technologies and method for improvement of farming in target area. Consequently, stakeholders of research and extension have effectively shown their performances including the followings, which are not found before the Project started. There were not any inhibiting factors to achieve Project Purpose during the Project term.
4. Effectiveness (expected) (See the Project Achievement table for the italics)	4-2 Was the project design appropriate to achieve the project purpose?	4-2-1 Were Outputs appropriate enough to achieve Project Purpose? 4-2-2 Are introduced agricultural technologies really effective for improvement of farming in target area?	See Project Achievement See Project Achievement	Output 1, 2 and 3 were produced and they were appropriate to achieve Project Purpose. Though the Project activities, five DARFs have been established as platform of efficient extension services. In each DARF, newly introduced crops by efficient use of water have been demonstrated by farmers. The role and the function of stakeholders to organize efficient and effective extension service have been realized Several introduced agricultural technologies were effective for improvement of farming through activities on DARFs in target area. Recommendable technologies and new applicable technologies were proposed by extension agents of MoA and researchers of NARC, and implemented in DARFs
	5-1 Degree of achievement of Outputs	5-1-1 Is achievement of outputs as originally planned?	See Project Achievement	Outputs were achieved as originally planned. In Output1, researchers in NARC could discuss the issue around of farmers with SMS, extension agent and Demo and Key farmers. And, researchers started wide range of adaptive research for farming practice and animal husbandry. In Output2, SMS gained knowledge for being advisor of extension agent and accumulated experience to work with extension agent for effective management of DARFs. Extension agents were also trained to enhance communication skill and cultivation techniques. Extension agents experienced several agricultural technologies, then they started to extend acquired skill and knowledge to farmers. And, in Output3, Demo and Key farmers at DARFs and some surrounding farmers have already started practicing new promising varieties, recommended technologies relating to cycle-oriented agriculture, water-saving agriculture, soil conservation.

5. Efficiency (See the Project Achievement table for the italics)	5-1-2 Are there any inhibiting factors to achieve Outputs? 5-2-1 Were Activities appropriate to produce Outputs? 5-3-1 Are Japanese inputs appropriate? 5-3-2 Are Palestinian inputs appropriate? 5-3-3 How are the degree of utilization of inputs? 5-3-4 Is the project management efficient?	See Project Achievement See Project Achievement 1) Dispatching JICA experts, 2) Provision of equipment, 3) Training courses in Japan, 4) Expenditure for local cost, and 5) Utilization of National staffs 1) Allocation of C/PS 2) Operational cost for the project, and 3) equipment and facilities provided for the Project 2) Equipment and facilities 3) Local operational cost See Project Achievement	Some issues were observed to be constrains of the Project activities, those are following: 1) working distance between MoA HQ, NARC and the Project office impeded frequent contact from JICA experts to Palestinian C/PS, 2) military check-points hampered smooth travel for C/PS and Project staffs, and 3) the embargo on fertilizer and chemicals by Israel was serious problem to the activity of DARFs. Most of activities were effective to produce Outputs. However, activities on supportive technical fields for farm management produced several results, but not directly contributed to Outputs. The planned inputs from Japanese side such as JICA experts, equipment, local costs, and Project staffs were properly put into the Project in quantity and expertise on time. Training course in Japan are scheduled for three C/PS by end of February 2010. The planned inputs from Palestinian side such as allocation of C/PS, operational cost for the project, and facilities provided for the Project were effective in the Project. Wide variety of counterparts was appointed from GDERD, NARC, and DoA in target area, who worked effectively to establish DARFs in target area. Personnel, Equipment and facilities and Local operational costs from both Japanese and Palestinian sides were fully utilized to produce Outputs, especially activities among DARFs. Inputs for the Project provided by both Palestinian and Japanese sides have been generally appropriate and well utilized in order to accomplish such expected Outputs, particularly on the activities on DARFs. Regarding this points, the Project was efficiently implemented. The Overall Goal which referred to the PDM is placed very high position, it would be difficult to be achieved with in few years, although Project Purpose is achieved. Therefore, it will be pursued in future by Palestinian sides but it would take time further. Following positive impacts were found; 1) Grafted watermelon seedling has high potentiality to disseminate because of its characteristics of resistance against diseases and availability of local cucumber rootstock, 2) An exporter of Ajaja started referring to the market price information when the exporter offers price to producers due to the Project sponsored radio programme, 3) an extension agent in Tulikarm introduced cheese processing and hygiene control in the area by referring activities done by a C/P of MoA and 4) Food products of a woman cooperative such as Macdous and boiled white cheese were highly evaluated in the exhibition in Hebron, July 2009, their products were sold out received inquiries from a super market in Ramallah and retailer in Hebron. None of negative impact was found in this terminal evaluation.
6. Impact (See the Project Achievement table for the italics)	6-1-1 Will Overall Goal be estimated to be achieved? Any inhibited factor arise? 6-1-2 Are there any positive situation produced by the project? 6-1-3 Are there any negative situation produced by the project?	See Project Achievement Positive impact, if any. Negative impact, if any.	As mentioned in 3-1, "Agricultural Medium Term Development Plan 2006-2008" and "Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP) 2008-2010" of PNA recognized strengthening extension service is essential for enhancing food security in Palestine. In addition, new mid-term agricultural strategy named as "Shared Vision for Agricultural Sector Development" has been prepared, in which improving support services for farmers and agricultural sector institution is focused. In this regard, the outcome of the Project will be kept and followed in the framework of Agricultural Policy of PNA. Effective coordination between research and extension in MoA has been created by establishing DARFs as platform of stakeholders in the Project. However, the platform is still based on the practice. Therefore, official arrangement with budget for activity to keep practice of participatory research and extension should be sought within MoA.
7. Sustainability (expected)	7-1-1 Are there any possibility that policies and institution will be fulfilled to sustaining of project outcome at MoA as well as Counterpart institutions? 7-1-2 Are there any possibility that MoA and Counterpart institutions will deal with necessary arrangement on budget and operation to utilize project 7-1-3 Are there any possibility that MoA and Counterpart institutes will maintain transferred technologies and/or approaches from the Project? 7-1-4 Are there any possibility that farmers in target area will maintain transferred technologies and/or approaches from the Project?	Present and future aspect of policy and institution among MoA and Counterpart institutes in target area Organizational arrangement of MoA and Counterpart institutes on budgets and operation Maintenance of transferred technologies in MoA and Counterpart institutes Maintenance of transferred technologies in farmers in target area	Researchers in NARC, SMS in GDERD, and extension agents in DoA have sustained their skills and knowledge which were acquired through activities in the Project. However, there exists the gap between Palestinian counterparts and JICA experts about achievement level of such knowledge on farming. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify how to fill in the gap by the end of Project. Demo-farmers in five DARFs are expected to maintain such skills and knowledge for their farming. Continuous dialogue and support by extension agent would help to keep their performances. On the other hand, key-farmers are still necessary to absorb those skills and knowledge to be leading farmers. Effective extension service would be continued for them to fill in the gap with demo-farmers. And also, initial costs for farming were covered by the Project but dissemination of farming practices require varieties of inputs including equipment like tension meter, materials for green house, nurseries, fertilizers and pesticides are beyond their financial capacity.

4. 評価グリッド結果 (和訳)

評価グリッド結果 (和訳)

A. プロジェクトの実績及び実施プロセスの検証

評価項目	評価疑問		必要入手情報	評価結果
	大項目	小項目		
1. プロジェクト 「平和に繁栄の回復」構想が実現す るために利益対象者である小規模 農家の農業生産性が向上する。	1-1 上付目標の達成予測 「平和に繁栄の回復」構想が実現す るために利益対象者である小規模 農家の農業生産性が向上する。	1-1-1 指標1:「小規模農家の農業生産物の質と 量が向上する。」は満たされるか。 1-1-2 指標2:「小規模農家の収入が増加する。」 は満たされるか。 1-2 プロジェクト目標の達成度 研究活動と普及活動が連携すること により効果的な農業普及のための 体制基盤が整う。	対象地域農家の生産物・質の向上 対象地域農家の収入の向上予測 研究員と普及員の協働による展示試験圃場の運営 管理状況 応用研究の結果として導入された有望作物・品種の 数と質 成果の指標「1-1. 農業庁及び農業研究所 (NARC)が実施する研究課題の数が増加する。」 「1-2. 農業庁及びNARCが実施する研究報告書の 数が増加する。」「1-3. 農業庁及びNARCが実施し た研究活動を基にした普及活動に利用できる技術 の数と質が向上する。」は満たされているか。	プロジェクト活動の妨げが軽減された普及員による普及活動やフィールド・デイ等の開催は、展示試験圃場の周辺農家に対する普及 技術や有望作物の波及が意図されており、同フィールド・デイには、これまで総計800名以上の近隣農家からの参加者があった。普及 員や有望作物へのこれら技術や作物等の波及事例は、ジェリコでは15件以上、アイン・エルベータでは10件以上、 30件以上、シフトリックでは20件以上、アン・ナサリアでは16件以上、オウジャでは10件以上となっている。また、プロジェクトでは、同 様に、農家への普及記録の導入も進められている。このようにヨルダン渓谷の農作物の質の向上を基にした普及活動は、「平和回復」 構想の実現に向けたい礎となるものである。 プロジェクトは、研究員、専門技術員、普及員、農家の間で、相互の関係性を強め、共通した目的のために活動する参加型研究、普及 のプロセスを採用した。そして、ヨルダン渓谷のアイン・エルベータ、アン・ナサリア、シフトリック、オウジャ、ジェリコの5地区に、参加 型研究・普及活動の拠点を設け、展示試験圃場(DARF)が設置された。5つの展示試験圃場では、研究員、専門技術員、普及員、農 家によって組織されたタスクフォースにより、2008/2009年作期の詳細活動計画に基づいて、圃場の運営が行われた。また、同年 の活動を評価したうえで、翌2009/2010年作期の詳細活動計画がタスクフォースによって策定され、実施されている。
1-3 成果の達成度	1-3-1 成果1:「現地の風土に合った技術を考慮 した形で、循環型農業及び節水農業、土壌保全 の研究が実施される。」	1-3-1 成果1:「現地の風土に合った技術を考慮 した形で、循環型農業及び節水農業、土壌保全 の研究が実施される。」	研究員と普及員の連携によって、フィールド・デイ、研修、ワークショップ等が作成され、フィールド・デイで配布された。また、農業技術 情報を記載した農業技術冊子が作成され、フィールド・デイで配布された。	1-1、2008年6月に開催された「展示試験圃場タスクフォース・ワークショップ」では、ジェリコ渓谷における循環型農業、節水農業及び 土壌保全に係る技術的課題が検討され、10の応用研究テーマが選定された。これらは、1)農業使用量の削減、2)スライム栽培におけ る土壌消毒、3)野菜栽培における適性灌漑、4)土壌消毒における炭化チタンの代替法、5)物理的防虫法、6)ケチュウリ栽培 の比較検討、7)モロヘイヤ栽培の除草、8)小型反動装置の飼料製造、9)ヒソジ開閉におけるホルモソソ投与、10)サイロシ製造法で ある。これらのテーマを各展示試験圃場で取り組むとして、活動を通じて、上述のテーマの実証研究を行った。1-2. 展示試験圃場の活動を通じて行 われた実証研究の結果は、圃場の2009/2009年作期活動報告書として取りまとめられた。同報告書では、上述の10テーマの検証 研究結果が扱われ、最終報告書がプロジェクト終了までに完成することとなっている。1-3. 各展示試験圃場の2008/2009年作期の 活動結果を基に、2009/2010年作期の詳細活動計画が作成された。2009/2010年作期の詳細計画では、上述の10テーマを継承す るとともに新たに4つのテーマが追加された。NARCの研究者は、展示試験圃場の活動を通じて、有効性の高い実証研究を行うため の能力向上ができたといえる。
	1-3-2 成果2:「専門技術員及び普及員による普及 活動が活発になる。」	1-3-2 成果2:「専門技術員及び普及員による普及 活動が活発になる。」	2-1. 普及員による普及活動は、主に展示試験圃場で子も農家及び子も農家への技術指導、情報提供として実施された。そのほ かに、周辺農家に対しては、車面を使用したモバイル普及、ワークショップ、フィールド・デイによる普及及びサービスマンによる普及が実施された。特に、 フィールド・デイでは、現在までに、計47回開催され、参加者総数は867名となった。2-2. 普及員は、展示試験圃場の応用研究の成 果を、普及活動を通じて対象農家への技術指導として行ったが、その経験を基に、プロジェクト対象地域外の普及員に 普及活動の技術指導も行った。2009年12月に開催された「小規模農家の個別技術セミナー」では、ジェリコ支局の普及員及び農村 開発担当の普及員が、西岸の他地区から参加した36名の普及員に対して、オウジャの展示試験圃場の実証に基づいて、自家製造の 飼料と改良ヒソジの優位性について、プレゼンテーションを行った。	2-1. 普及員による普及活動は、主に展示試験圃場で子も農家及び子も農家への技術指導、情報提供として実施された。そのほ かに、周辺農家に対しては、車面を使用したモバイル普及、ワークショップ、フィールド・デイによる普及及びサービスマンによる普及が実施された。特に、 フィールド・デイでは、現在までに、計47回開催され、参加者総数は867名となった。2-2. 普及員は、展示試験圃場の応用研究の成 果を、普及活動を通じて対象農家への技術指導として行ったが、その経験を基に、プロジェクト対象地域外の普及員に 普及活動の技術指導も行った。2009年12月に開催された「小規模農家の個別技術セミナー」では、ジェリコ支局の普及員及び農村 開発担当の普及員が、西岸の他地区から参加した36名の普及員に対して、オウジャの展示試験圃場の実証に基づいて、自家製造の 飼料と改良ヒソジの優位性について、プレゼンテーションを行った。
	1-3-3 成果3:「プロジェクトサイトの小規模農家に よって循環型農業及び節水農業、土壌保全に係 る改善技術の導入が始まる。」	1-3-3 成果3:「プロジェクトサイトの小規模農家に よって循環型農業及び節水農業、土壌保全に係 る改善技術の導入が始まる。」	3-1. 各展示試験圃場の子も農家及び子も農家は、以下のような各種の有望作物・品種の導入が図られた。これらは、1)スクワ ッシュ(耐病性が強く、形状と色の良い有望品種の特定)、2)クラスタート(温室栽培で適切な栽培による収量の多い品種の特定)、 3)野菜の温室栽培(ビニール及びネットハウスで行う害虫の少ない栽培法)、4)改良されたアワシ(高温乾燥地域であるヨルダン、 場合でも飼育可能であり、効率的な高いミルク生産の動物)などである。これらの有望作物・品種の導入と実践において、子も農家及び 子も農家の農業技術は、確実に改善されている。3-2. 現在まで、各展示試験圃場の子も農家及び子も農家は、平均して7種類 以上の有望作物・品種が導入された。各展示試験圃場では、ジェリコでは10種類、アイン・エルベータでは9種類、シフトリックでは9種 類、アン・ナサリアでは7種類、オウジャでは10種類となっている。3-3. プロジェクトは、展示試験圃場の周辺農家に対して、普及員に よる普及活動やフィールド・デイの開催等を通じて、農業技術や有望作物の波及を意図していた。本誌時評調査の普及員に対す るインタビュー結果より、周辺農家へのこれらの技術や作物等の波及事例は、ジェリコでは15件以上、アイン・エルベータ では30件以上、シフトリックでは20件以上、アン・ナサリアでは16件以上、オウジャでは10件以上となっている。	3-1. 各展示試験圃場の子も農家及び子も農家は、以下のような各種の有望作物・品種の導入が図られた。これらは、1)スクワ ッシュ(耐病性が強く、形状と色の良い有望品種の特定)、2)クラスタート(温室栽培で適切な栽培による収量の多い品種の特定)、 3)野菜の温室栽培(ビニール及びネットハウスで行う害虫の少ない栽培法)、4)改良されたアワシ(高温乾燥地域であるヨルダン、 場合でも飼育可能であり、効率的な高いミルク生産の動物)などである。これらの有望作物・品種の導入と実践において、子も農家及び 子も農家の農業技術は、確実に改善されている。3-2. 現在まで、各展示試験圃場の子も農家及び子も農家は、平均して7種類 以上の有望作物・品種が導入された。各展示試験圃場では、ジェリコでは10種類、アイン・エルベータでは9種類、シフトリックでは9種 類、アン・ナサリアでは7種類、オウジャでは10種類となっている。3-3. プロジェクトは、展示試験圃場の周辺農家に対して、普及員に よる普及活動やフィールド・デイの開催等を通じて、農業技術や有望作物の波及を意図していた。本誌時評調査の普及員に対す るインタビュー結果より、周辺農家へのこれらの技術や作物等の波及事例は、ジェリコでは15件以上、アイン・エルベータ では30件以上、シフトリックでは20件以上、アン・ナサリアでは16件以上、オウジャでは10件以上となっている。

1-4 収入実績	1-4-1 日本側投入	①日本側専門家の投入 ②現地スタッフの活用 ③現地業務費の支出 ④供与機材 ⑤本邦研修の実施	これまで、9分計、計12名のJICA専門家が派遣されており、終了時評価調査実施時点での派遣実績は、計108.4MM(人月)となっている。 プロジェクト現地スタッフとして、マネージャー、副マネージャー、秘書(2名)、運転手(2名)が雇用されている。 プロジェクトの活動に対する現地業務費は、研修実施経費、配布資料印刷費、ラジオプログラム(マニークット情報提供)経費、現地スタッフの雇用経費等に支出された。2007年度から2008年度までの支出実績額は、2,081万円である。また、2008年度予算は、1,408万7,000円となっており、現地業務費の合計額見込みは、3,489万7,000円である。 プロジェクト活動で使用するために供与された機材は、プロジェクト事務所用のコンピューター及びソフトウェア、プリンター及びコピー機等の事務機器や、セミナー及び普及活動用に使用するカメラ等の記録用機器、展示試験圃場や対象農家巡回用の車両、また、展示試験圃場で導入した節水灌漑用のテンションメーター、ヒニールハウス用資機材等である。これらの機材供与の支出総額は、終了時評価調査実施時点で、3,088万1,000円となっている。
2. プロジェクト実施プロセス	2-1 実施プロセスの適正度	1-4-2 ハレスチナ側投入	これまで本邦研修は実施されていないが、2010年2月に実施予定のハレスチナカウンターパート研修、農業普及・応用研究強化コースに、3名のカウンターパート(農業庁本行より2名、NARCより1名)が参加する予定となっている。 ヨルダン・アママン市で4回実施され、計39名のカウンターパートが参加した。 現在までに、農業庁内で36名がカウンターパートとして任命されている。その内訳は、農業庁本行より19名、NARCより7名、また、県支部より10名となっている。
	2-2 プロジェクトマネジメント	2-1-1 計画にのっとり活動の実施 2-1-2 活動における日本側専門家の活動や技術移転の適切度 2-1-3 実施機関やカウンターパートのプロジェクトへの関与度合い	① カウンターパートの配置 ② カウンターパート予算の支出 ③ 施設等の提供 プロジェクト計画時から実施におけるポイント及びハレスチナ側カウンターパート、関係者の能力改善 考慮事項 プロジェクト活動は、活動実施計画(PO)に沿って実施されている。ただし、ジェリコ以外の展示試験圃場の活動については、供与機材の到着の遅れから、遅れて開始された。 日本側専門家から、ハレスチナ側カウンターパートへの技術移転は、展示試験圃場の運営とその活動を通じて主に行われた。このなかでの技術移転は適切であった。他方、ジェリコに所在するプロジェクト事務所と、カティエアのNARC本部、ラマラの農業庁本部の物理的な距離が遠く、特に各組織のトップ・レベルのカウンターパートではプロジェクトに関する理解に十分ではない面もあった。 ハレスチナ側カウンターパートは、展示試験圃場でタスクフォースを形成し、その活動に積極的に参加した。研究員と専門技術員による技術委員会が、農業の技術の課題に応じて開催された。日本側専門家は、これらの委員会やタスクフォースに関与し、ハレスチナ側カウンターパートの活動を支援した。 合同調整委員会(JCC)が、年2回開催され、プロジェクト全体の運営管理を行った。また、各展示試験圃場の活動では、タスクフォースが組織され、日常的な運営管理の責任を担った。さらに、研究員と専門技術員による技術委員会が、農業の技術の課題に応じて開催された。日本側専門家は、これらの委員会やタスクフォースに関与し、ハレスチナ側カウンターパートの活動を支援した。 プロジェクト活動を通じて、日本側専門家とハレスチナ側カウンターパートとの関係性は良好であった。他方、ジェリコに所在するプロジェクト事務所と、カティエアのNARC本部、ラマラの農業庁本部の物理的な距離が遠く、特に各組織のトップ・レベルのカウンターパートではプロジェクトに関する理解に十分ではない面もあった。 合同調整委員会(JCC)が、年2回開催され、プロジェクト全体の運営管理を行った。また、各展示試験圃場の活動では、タスクフォースが組織され、日常的な運営管理の責任を担った。
	2-3 その他	2-2-1 モニタリング・システムの有無とその機能 2-2-2 活動における日本側専門家及び関係者とハレスチナ側カウンターパートとの関係性 2-2-3 プロジェクトの管理における意思決定状況 2-2-4 他組織、機関との協力関係 2-3-1 その他、プロジェクトの活動における阻害要因、対象地の特殊性等	他組織、援助機関等との活動での協力状況 外部要因、及び、プロジェクトの活動における阻害要因、対象地の特殊性等

B. 評価5項目の検証

評価項目	評価設問		必要入手情報	評価結果
	大項目	小項目		
3. 妥当性	大項目 3-1 上位目標及びプロジェクト目標とハレスチナ自治政府の政策との整合性 3-2 日本の政府開発援助としての適切性 3-3 プロジェクト・デザインの適切性	3-1-1 上位目標及びプロジェクト目標はハレスチナ自治政府の政策と合致しているか。	ハレスチナ開発計画2008年～2010年では、短期間で経済復興に貢献し、かつ、地域の食糧保障の強化が重要であったとして、農業・農産物開拓に重点を置いている。そして、重点課題として農村生活の改善、農業分野の制度的・法的枠組みの整備と強化、最適な農業・自然資源開発、農業生産の増加と市場性の強化、民間部門の参加の推進を掲げている。	
		3-1-2 上位目標及びプロジェクト目標は対象地域のニーズと合致しているか。	対象地域の農業の営農や普及サービスに係るニーズ	
		3-2-1 プロジェクトは日本の政府開発援助及びJICAの技術協力事業として適切か。	日本の政府開発援助政策及びJICAの援助実施計画との合致状況	
		3-2-2 プロジェクトの実施に際し、日本の技術の優位性はあるか。	他国一実施の事業との比較	
4. 有効性 (具体字について は、プロジェクトの 実績の項参照)	大項目 4-1 プロジェクト目標の達成状況 4-2 プロジェクト目標の達成におけるプロジェクト・デザインの適正度	3-3-1 プロジェクト目標の達成において、活動の種類、実施順位、成果の構成等、適切にデザインされていたか。	計画時と現在の達成度との比較	
		3-3-2 対象地域の選定は適切であったか。	同上	
		4-1-1 投入、活動、アウトプットの実績の状況とかが、プロジェクト目標達成の見込みはあるか。	“プロジェクトの実績”の項参照	
		4-2-1 アウトプットはプロジェクト目標を達成するために十分であるか。	“プロジェクトの実績”の項参照	
5. 効率性 (具体字について は、プロジェクトの 実績の項参照)	大項目 5-1 アウトプットの達成度 5-2 活動の効率性の確保	4-2-2 導入された農業技術は、対象地域の農家の営農改善に効果的であるのか？	“プロジェクトの実績”の項参照	
		5-1-1 アウトプットの達成度は適切か(実績と目標との比較)。	“プロジェクトの実績”の項参照	
		5-1-2 アウトプット達成を阻害した要因はあるか。	“プロジェクトの実績”の項参照	
		5-2-1 活動はアウトプットを産出するために十分な活動であったか。	“プロジェクトの実績”の項参照	
5-3 アウトプットを生産するための投入の適正度(投入時期、投入量及び質)	大項目 5-3-1 日本側の投入は適切であったか。 5-3-2 ハレスチナ側の投入は適正であったか。 5-3-3 投入は十分に活用されたか。 5-3-4 プロジェクトは効率的に運営されたか。	5-3-1 日本側の投入は適切であったか。	日本側からの投入(専門家派遣、資機材の供与、研修等の実施、現地活動費の支出)は遅延なく行われ、活動において有効に活用された。	
		5-3-2 ハレスチナ側の投入は適正であったか。	ハレスチナ自治政府、農業界のカンタナパートナー(NARC)の研究者、GDERDの専門技術員、各支局の普及員は、日本側専門家と協力し、特に農産物試験圃場の活動においては効果的に活動した。	
		5-3-3 投入は十分に活用されたか。	双方の投入は、プロジェクト活動に有効的に活用され、各成果の達成に結びついた。	
		5-3-4 プロジェクトは効率的に運営されたか。	プロジェクト活動を通じて、日本側専門家とハレスチナ側カンタナパートナーとの関係性は良好であり、プロジェクト活動の運営は、合同調整委員会、各農産物試験圃場のタスクフォース、技術委員会を通じて行われた。	

6. インパクト (斜体字につ いてはプロ ジェクトの業績 の項参照)	6-1 プロジェクト実施による長期的 及び他分野におけるインパクト	6-1-1 上位目標は達成見込みか、また、阻害要 因はあるのか。 6-1-2 プロジェクトの実施による予期しないポジ ティブなインパクトはあるのか。 6-1-3 プロジェクトの実施による予期しないネガ ティブなインパクトはあるのか。	6-1-1 上位目標「プロジェクトの業績」の項参照 6-1-2 プロジェクト内外の予期しないポジティブインパクト 6-1-3 プロジェクト内外の予期しないネガティブインパクト	上位目標で掲げられた平和と繁栄の回復、構想実現に資する小規模農家の農業生産性の向上に対し、プロジェクトでは、5つの展 示試験圃場の実証を通じて生産性の向上と、減農薬による生産物の品質向上に取り組んできた。今後、これらの技術が効果的に多く の農家に普及・拡大されることが望まれる。 ホテイアオイインパクトについては、1) スイカ等の苗木の接ぎ木栽培技術の導入、2) ジェリコの市場情報の農家への提供、3) 対象地域 外の普及員による食品衛生技術の実践、4) シナトリックの女性グループによる食品加工活動等において確認された。
7. 自立発展 性 (見込み)	7-1 プロジェクト効果の持続性の確 保	7-1-1 ハレスチナ自治政府農業行において、プ ロジェクトの効果を持続していくための政策や 制度的な措置はなされるのか。 7-1-2 ハレスチナ自治政府農業行で、プロジェク トの効果を持続していくための財政的な措置はな されるのか。 7-1-3 ハレスチナ自治政府農業行のカウンタ ーパートとその所属機関で、プロジェクトで移転され た技術や知識を維持していくための措置はなされ るのか。 7-1-4 対象地域の農家は、プロジェクトで移転さ れた技術や知識を維持していくと思われるか。	7-1-1 ハレスチナ自治政府の関連する現在の政策や制度 や将来の展望 7-1-2 ハレスチナ自治政府の財政的な措置のあり方 7-1-3 ハレスチナ自治政府農業行の人事状況、カウン ターパートの技術レベル、土気等 7-1-4 対象地域の農家の営農状況と展望	ハレスチナ開発計画2008年-2010年や、農業分野中期開発計画2006年-2008年で農業分野の開発の重要性とともに、市場性に 即した営農の改善が掲げられている。また、農業分野の中期戦略となる“Shared Vision for Agricultural Sector Development”で は、農家に対する普及サービスの強化が重点課題とされている。 プロジェクトが、展示試験圃場の運営と活動を通じて具体化した参加型研究、普及のプラットフォーム機能について、今後、農業行自 身が、組織的、財政的な調整を行い維持していくことが必要とされている。他方、各展示試験圃場の子も農家及びキー農家で導入さ れたテンションメーターや温室の資材等の初期投資などについて、その他の周辺農家が独自に負担することは困難であることから、何 らかの代替措置の検討が考慮される必要がある。 カウンターパートである研究員、専門技術員、普及員は、参加型研究、普及にかかわるそれぞれの役割において、能方向上を行って きた。しかし、日本側専門家よりは、展示試験圃場の活動報告書の作成技術や、個別の農業技術について、改善の余地が残されて いることが指摘されている。カウンターパート側が、残された改善点について、必要な知識と技術を習得していくことが必要である。 子も農家及びキー農家は、プロジェクト活動を通じて得た知識と技術を、今後も自らの営農において維持していくことが求められる。一 方で、子も及びキー農家が、周辺農家に対するリーダー役として、獲得した知識や技術を波及していくことが十分ではないため、効 率的な普及活動の義務が求められている。

5. プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (Project Design Matrix : PDM)

プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM)

プロジェクト名：持続的農業技術確立のための普及システム強化

対象地域：ヨルダン渓谷地域

対象者：専門技術員、農業庁普及員、NARC 研究員、小規模農家

協力期間：2007 年～2010 年 (3 年間)

上位目標	プロジェクトの要約	評価指標	入手手段	外部条件	
プロジェクト目標	「平和と繁栄の回廊」構想が実現するために裨益対象者である小規模農家の農業生産性が向上する。 研究活動と普及活動が連携することにより効果的な農業普及のための体制基盤が整う。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 小規模農家の農業生産物の質と量が向上する。 小規模農家の取入が増加する。 研究員と普及関係者の双方によって、デモファームが運営される。 多岐にわたる研究、研究者と普及員の協働によって普及活動の種類と数が増加する。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 農家経済調査 農業庁の統計書 NARC 及び農業庁普及地域開発局、対象支局の活動報告書 NARC 及び農業庁普及地域開発局、対象支局の年報 (年次報告書) NARC の試験研究報告書、試験研究論文 年報 (年次報告書) 研究者へのインタビュー 普及のフォローアップレポート 年報 (年次報告書) 農民へのインタビュー 専門技術員、普及員へのインタビュー 能力の評価 (ペーパーテスト、実践試験、実地試験評価) 農民へのインタビュー (口頭試問) 農民への質問票調査 現場調査 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> パレスチナ自治政府の政治情勢が大きく変化しない。 パレスチナの政策が変わらない。 パレスチナ政府によるプロジェクトへの支援が続く。 農家が普及員による技術を受け入れる用意がある。 カウンタートパートの雇任が重大な程度で生じない。 	
成果	1. 現地の風土に適した技術を考慮した形で、循環型農業及び節水農業、土壤保全の研究が実践される。 2. 専門技術員及び普及員による普及活動が活発になる。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 農業庁及び NARC が実施する研究課題の数が増加する。 農業庁及び NARC が作成する研究報告書の数が増加する。 農業庁及び NARC が実施した研究活動を基にした普及活動に利用できる技術の数が向上する。 普及活動の頻度が増加する。 研究成果を普及し得る普及員の数が増加する。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 普及のフォローアップレポート 年報 (年次報告書) 農民へのインタビュー 専門技術員、普及員へのインタビュー 能力の評価 (ペーパーテスト、実践試験、実地試験評価) 農民へのインタビュー (口頭試問) 農民への質問票調査 現場調査 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 市場における農産物の需要と供給される農産物の質とが大きく変動しない。 農産物の価格が大きく低下しない。 	
活動	3. プロジェクトサイトの小規模農家によって循環型農業及び節水農業、土壤保全に係る改善技術の導入が始まる。 (0)-1 プロジェクト実施に必要なタスクフォース/委員会を、普及と研究活動との連携に留意のうえ、立ち上げる。 (0)-2 プロジェクト対象地域における普及活動とレビューを行う。 (0)-3 プロジェクト対象地域におけるベアスライオン調査を行う。 (0)-4 詳細な実施スケジュール (P/O) を作成する。 (0)-5 新しい技術や作物を実施・展示するデモファームを設置するための適切な規模の農家を選定する。 (1)-1 現地への導入が有望な新たな作物に関する研究を実施する。 (1)-2 上記(1)-1の作物を提案する。 (1)-3 循環型農業技術及びシステムに関する研究を実施する。 (1)-4 上記(1)-3の技術及びシステムを提案する。 (1)-5 節水農業及び土壤保全に必要な技術及びシステムに関する研究を実施する。 (1)-6 上記(1)-5に基づく営農方法を提案する。 (2)-1 普及活動のニーズ、普及活動で取り上げるべきテーマを特定する。 (2)-2 普及員に対する教育・研修カリキュラムを改善し、その実施のためのシステムを強化する。 (2)-3 既存のガイドラインやマニュアル、普及教材を修正・改良する。 (2)-4 デモファームに対する研修を実施する。 (3)-1 デモファームの運営を含む普及活動 (OJT) を通じ、小規模農家に提供する。ここで、必要な技術やノウハウを小規模農家に提供する。 (3)-2 デモファームの運営を含む普及活動 (farmer field school) の機能を普及及び「農家のための農場学校」の機能を改善する。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 小規模農家の能力の評価が向上する。 小規模農家が適用した技術の数が増加する。 その適用状況が適切である。 当該技術を導入した農家の割合が増加する。 	<p>投入</p> <p>[日本側]</p> <p>日本人専門家：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 長期専門家 総括/畑地灌漑・水管理 畜農・普及 <p>プロジェク</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 短期専門家 <p>性が生じた場合に短期専門家を派遣する。</p> <p>教育訓練：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 海外研修 日本での研修 (研究者、普及員) 第三国研修 (研究者、普及員) 近隣諸国及びパレスチナ自治区内 (農民) ワークショップ及びセミナー 技術移動、情報の共有の推進を目的として、ワークショップ及びセミナーを随時開催する。 <p>資機材：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 以下の試験研究に係る資機材 循環型農業、節水農業 土壤保全、新規導入作物 普及活動、教育訓練に係る資機材 車両 	<p>[パレスチナ側]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 日本人専門家に対するカウンタートパートの配備 日本人専門家のための事務所及び必要施設 その他必要と認められた施設 	<p>前提条件</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクトの実施体制 (関連省庁等) が変更されない。 プロジェクトの予算が計画どおり割り当てられる。

		(4) その他の必要と認められる資機材	
(3)-3	デモファームに開与する農家の女性を中心に女性に焦点を当てた小規模な生産活動を実施する。		
(3)-4	マイクログレジット獲得のための支援を行う。		

Project Design Matrix (PDM)

The Project on Strengthening Support System Focusing Sustainable Agriculture in Jericho and the Jordan River Rift Valley

Project Area: Jericho and the Jordan River Rift Valley

Target Groups: Extension Subject Mater Specialists (ESMS), Extension Agents, Researchers of NARC and The Peasants/Small Farmers in the project area

Project Period: 2007 to 2010 (3 years)

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions (Externalities)
Overall Goals	To improve agricultural productivity of peasants/small farmers in order to realize "the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality and quantity of agricultural products of peasants/small farmers are improved. - Farm incomes of peasants/small farmers increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socioeconomic survey (reports) - Agricultural statistics of MoA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political situation of Palestinian National Authority (PNA) will not be changed.
Project Purpose	To establish a basis for the effective agricultural extension system through direct linkage between research and extension.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The demonstration and agricultural research farms are operated by both researchers and extension agents. - Variety and number of extension activities are increased as the result of a wide range of research and through the collaboration between research and extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports and records of activities of NARC, Extension and rural development dept, related branch offices of MoA - Annual reports of NARC, Extension and rural development dept, related branch offices of MoA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy of PNA remains unchanged. - Assistance of PNA to the project will not discontinue. - Farmers in the project area are ready to receive technologies transferred by extension agents.
Outputs	<p>1. The research for cycle-oriented agriculture, water saving agriculture and soil conservation are practiced in consideration of the technology suitable for indigenous conditions.</p> <p>2. The extension activity by ESMS and Extension Agents brisk up.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of research themes which are carried out by MoA and NARC increases. - The number of research reports and papers published by MoA and NARC increases. - The number and quality of technology based on the research results of MoA and NARC, which are applicable for agricultural extension are improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research reports and research papers of NARC - Annual reports of NARC - Interview to researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterparts turnover will not be critical.
	<p>3. The peasants/small farmers in the project sites start executing cycle-oriented agriculture, water saving agriculture and soil conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The frequency of extension activities increases. - The number of extension agents who can extend the results of research increases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up reports of extension activities of MoA - Annual reports of MoA - Interview to farmer - Interview to ESMS and extension agent - Evaluation of ability of staff (paper examinations and practical tests) - Interview to farmers (oral examinations) - Questionnaire survey to farmers - Field survey 	
Activities	<p>(0)-1 Formulate the taskforce/committees for the project implementation while paying attention to collaboration between research and extension.</p> <p>(0)-2 Review the past and existing research and extension activities in the project sites.</p> <p>(0)-3 Conduct base line surveys in the project sites.</p> <p>(0)-4 Prepare a detailed plan of operation.</p> <p>(0)-5 Select farmers for demonstration and agricultural research farms for new technologies and crops.</p> <p>(1)-1 Research new crops of which introduction to the project site is promising.</p> <p>(1)-2 Propose the above mentioned new promising crops.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation for the ability of peasants/small farmers improves. - The number of technologies applied by peasants/small farmers' increases, and they are applied properly. - The ratio of peasants/small farmers who introduce recommended technologies increases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Input - [Japanese Side] - Japanese Experts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Long term experts 2) Team Leader / Field Irrigation / Water Management 3) Farm Management / Extension - Short term experts will be dispatched when necessity arises for the smooth implementation of the project. - Trainings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Trainings abroad 2) Trainings of Palestinian personnel in Japan (researchers and extension agents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand of agricultural commodities and quality of products in the markets will not be varied drastically. - Prices of agricultural products will not be significantly dropped.

<p>(1)-3 Research cycle-oriented agricultural technology and systems.</p> <p>(1)-4 Propose the above mentioned technology and systems.</p> <p>(1)-5 Research the technology and systems for the water saving agriculture and soil conservation.</p> <p>(1)-6 Propose farming methods based on the above.</p> <p>(2)-1 Identify needs and themes in terms of extension activities.</p> <p>(2)-2 Improve education and training curriculums for extension agents and reinforce a system for an implementation of them.</p> <p>(2)-3 Modify and improve the existing guidelines, manuals and extension materials.</p> <p>(2)-4 Train extension agents.</p> <p>(3)-1 Offer the technology and know-how necessary for peasants/small farmers through extension activities (OJT) and training, which include operation of demonstration and agricultural research farms.</p> <p>(3)-2 Improve functions of "the system of extension from farmer to farmer" and "the farmer's field school" through the extension activities (OJT) including operation of demonstration and agricultural research farms.</p> <p>(3)-3 Conduct small scale production activities focusing on women, who are concerned with demonstration and agricultural research farms.</p> <p>(3)-4 Support acquisition of available micro credit.</p>	<p>2) Training of Palestinian personnel in the third countries (researchers and extension agents)</p> <p>3) Training of Palestinian personnel in Palestine and neighboring countries (farmers)</p> <p>(2) Workshops and seminars</p> <p>Workshops and seminars will be held when necessity arises for the smooth implementation of the technology transfer and information sharing.</p> <p>Equipments</p> <p>(1) Equipment for conducting research as follows: cycle-oriented agriculture, saving water agriculture, Soil conservation and introduce new promising crops</p> <p>(2) Equipment for conducting extension and training activities</p> <p>(3) Vehicles</p> <p>(4) Other equipment mutually agreed upon as necessary</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>– Implementation structure (related government organizations) will remain unchanged.</p> <p>– Budget for Project will be allocated as planned.</p>
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**The Project for Strengthening Support System Focusing on Sustainable
Agriculture in the Jordan River Rift Valley (ASAP), Palestine
Final Evaluation Study Questionnaire to ESMS and Extension Agents**

This questionnaire is a reference to analyze if activities of the ASAP Project were technically effective to achieve the Project purpose 'To Establish a basis for the effective agricultural extension system through direct linkage between research and extension' from the view point of farm management and extension.

Respondent: _____

Date: _____

Name of DARF: _____

Position: _____

District: _____

Q1 How many farmers are you responsible to convey technical information in your responsible areas?**Q2** How do you move for extension work in general?**Q3** How many years have you been working in extension?**Q4** What have you learned or experienced relating to agricultural extension through ASAP Project?

Q5 What can you do now in agricultural extension?

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Q6 What are the Demo-farmers and Key-farmers?

<p>Demo-farmers:</p> <p>Key-farmers:</p>

Q7 What is the strength (good point) and weakness (shortcoming) of Farmer-to-Farmer approach and Farmer Fields School? Please provide your opinion through your experiences.

Farmer-to-Farmer	
Strength	Weakness

Farmer Field School	
Strength	Weakness

Q8 What is Mobile Extension Programs?

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Q9 DARF provides farmers with information about new varieties, new crops, and recommended cultivation technologies. Could you please evaluate the performance of a DARF from which you obtain technical information, from 2 viewpoints indicated in the Table and fill in the Table?

Activeness; 5: Very active, 4: Active, 3: Fair, 2: Stagnant, 1: Unknown

Interest of the beneficiaries; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very low, 0: Unknown

Name of DARF	Activeness	Interest of the beneficiaries

Q10 Could you please identify strength (good point) and weakness (shortcoming) of DARF which you rely on?

Name of DARF	Strength	Weakness

Q11 Members of the extension staff adopt some extension tools, with which technical information is conveyed to the beneficiaries, in the ASAP Project. Please evaluate each extension tool from the 3 viewpoints and fill the Table below.

Effect on technology dissemination; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very low, 0: Unknown

Cost; 5: Very low, 4: Low, 3: Fair, 2: High, 1: Very high, 0: Unknown

Farmers' response; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very low, 0: Unknown

Tools (Activities)	Effect on technology dissemination	Cost	Farmers' response
Field Day			
Lecture			
Technical Training			
Workshop			
Seminar			

Q12 Fill the next Table. If there are other extension materials produced as outputs from the ASAP Project, add them in the Table. Please evaluate each extension material from the view points of **degree of usefulness** and **response of users**. Please provide your opinion on each extension material if any improve is needed.

Degree of usefulness; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very Low, 0: It is needed to revise or improvement.

Response of users; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very low, 0: unknown

Extension materials	Degree of Usefulness	Response of users	Your opinion, if improvement is needed?
Guidelines for Research and Demonstration Activities in DARF (2008, ASAP-G-002)			
Agricultural Extension Methodology (A reference Manual, 2008, ASAP-M-001)			
Farm Record (August 2009, Annex-7 PR-V)			
Farmer Information Leaflets			

Q13 If the ASAP Project continues after the current project period finishes, what technical activities do you think the Project has to conduct to increase agricultural production in the target areas? Please provide your opinions.

Agro-produce distribution and sale

Although agro-produce distribution and sale isn't main component of the ASAP Project, the field is important from the view point of farm management and extension. Thus, I would like to know your opinions about it.

Q14 Can you disclose some problems on agro-produce distribution and marketing in your responsible areas?

Q15 Are there any cases of collective (group) agro-produce collection and shipment practiced in the target areas? If yes, could you please explain examples of the collective collection and shipment?

If not, are there any possibilities to do it by the farmers? Could you please write your opinion?

Q16 Are there agricultural cooperatives or unions which are equipped with agro-produce grading facilities and cold storage existing in the target areas? If yes, do the target farmers in the Project utilize them as a final destination of agro-produce? If not, are there any possibilities to establish such facilities in the near future? Could you please write your opinion?

Q17 If the ASAP Project continues after the current project period finishes, what technical activities do you think the Project has to conduct to increase agricultural production in the target areas? Please provide your opinions.

Q18 Please provide the evaluation study team with your frank opinions or comments on the Project, if any.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Furuichi Shingo
Final Evaluation Study Team

**The Project for Strengthening Support System Focusing on Sustainable Agriculture in the Jordan River Rift Valley (ASAP), Palestine
Final Evaluation Study Questionnaire to JICA Experts
Topic: Farm Management and Extension**

This questionnaire is a reference to analyze if activities of the Project were technically effective to achieve the Project purpose 'To Establish a basis for the effective agricultural extension system through direct linkage between research and extension' from the view point of farm management and extension.

The questionnaire is divided in two; farm management and extension; therefore, the JICA expert in charge of the specified field can be kindly asked to answer the questions. However, the team leader may be able to answer them as well.

1. Farm Management

Respondent: _____

Date: _____

Cultivation technologies

Q1.1 In cropping season of 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 (planned), adaptation experiment on new varieties, new crops and recommended cultivation technology has been being conducted at DARF (Demonstration and Agricultural Research Farms).

Could you please evaluate them in terms of (1) **degree of establishment of technology** and (2) **possibility of adaptation by small scale farmers**? They can be evaluated by the following; 5: very high, 4: high, 3: fair, 2: low, 1: very low, 0: continuous verification is needed.

			degree of establishment of technology	possibility of adaptation by small scale farmers
Variety	Experiment on Variety	Squash		
	Experiment on Variety	Cucumber		
New Crops	Foliage plant	Iceburg lettuce		
		Fennel		
	Herb	Thyme		
		Sage		
Shape	Cluster Tomatoes			

		Cherry Tomatoes		
	Fruit	Strawberry		
Recommended Cultivation method	Trimming of stem	Paprika		
		Cucumber		
	Planting density	Cutting (Water melon)		
	Triple cropping	Squash		
	Cultivation management (Hibai-kanri)			
	Appropriate irrigation			
	Pest control of soil-oriented infected diseases pest control			
	Cultural pest control (all crops)			
	Cultural pest control	Cutting (Water melon)		
	Cultural pest control	Cucumber		
	IPM (reduction of chemical use)			
	IPM (Solar sterilization)			
	Global GAP			
	Compost			
Livestock	Feed management			
	Breeding technology			
	Feed crops cultivation			
	Grass silage making			
	Feed block making			
	Silage feeding			
	Manure making			

Agro-produce distribution and sale

Although agro-produce distribution and sale isn't main component of the ASAP Project, the field is important from the view point of farm management. Thus, I would like to know opinions of JICA's expert on it.

Q1.2 Small scale farmers prefer leaflets as media for receiving information of cultivation technology to other media like radio, television and newspapers according to the Project's Progress Report 4 (2nd paragraph of page 34, Progress Report 4, Feb. 2009, Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.). Meanwhile, the Report mentioned in page 46 that price information of agro-produce was broadcasted by radio and internet as one

of the activities of the Project as pilot and that the recipient farmers of the price information recognized the effectiveness of the said media. Could I have your opinion why there is such difference on preference of media based on types of information.

Q1.3 Are there any cases of collective (group) agro-produce collection and shipment practiced in the target areas? If yes, could you please explain the situation of the collective collection and shipment? If not, are there any possibilities of it? Could you please write your opinion?

Q1.4 Are there agricultural cooperatives or unions which are equipped with agro-produce grading facilities and cold storage existing in the target areas? If yes, do the target farmers in the Project utilize them as a final destination of agro-produce? If not, are there any possibilities to establish such facilities? Could you please write your opinion?

2. Agricultural Extension

Respondent: _____

Date: _____

Q2.1 Five (5) DARFs provides farmers with information about new varieties, new crops, and recommended cultivation technologies varieties, new crops. Could you please evaluate the performance of the each DARF from the 4 viewpoints indicated in the Table?

Activeness; 5: Very active, 4: Active, 3: Fair, 2: Stagnant, 1: Unknown

Interest of the beneficiaries; 5: very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very low, 0: Unknown

DARF	Activeness	Interest of the beneficiaries
Jericho		
Auja		
Jiftlec		
An Nassariya		
Ein el Beida		

Q2.2 Please explain the difference between Demo-farmers and Key-farmers on rule and function. Moreover, could you indicate selection process of the farmers?

Q2.3 What is the mobile extension? What are the mobile extension facilities?

Q2.4 Members of the extension staff adopt some extension tools, with which technical information is conveyed to the beneficiaries, in the ASAP Project. Please evaluate each extension tools from the 3 viewpoints and fill the Table below.

Effect on technology dissemination; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very low, 0: Unknown

Cost; 5: Very low, 4: Low, 3: Fair, 2: High, 1: Very high, 0: Unknown

Farmers' response; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very low, 0: Unknown

Tools (Activities)	Effect on technology dissemination	Cost	Farmers' response
Field Day			
Lecture			
Technical Training			
Workshop			
Seminar			

Q2.5 It is stated in the Work Progress Report 5 (page 13 – page14, the 4th year, October 2009, Japanese version), tangible effect of information convey from farmers to farmers can be seen around DARF. Can you specify the examples of the tangible effect?

Q2.6 (1) Please fill the next Table. (2) If there are other extension materials produced as outputs from the ASAP Project, add them in the Table, (3) Please evaluate each extension material from the view points of degree of completion and response of users.

Degree of completion; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very Low, 0: It is needed to revise the material. If the evaluation is 0, please describe what revision is required.

Response of users; 5: Very high, 4: High, 3: Fair, 2: Low, 1: Very low, 0: unknown

Extension materials	Users and purpose of use	Degree of completion	Response of users	Remaining revision
Guidelines for Research and Demonstration Activities in DARF (2008, ASAP-G-002)				
Agricultural Extension Methodology (A reference Manual, 2008, ASAP-M-001)				
Farm Record (August 2009, Annex-7 PR-V)				
Farmer Information Leaflets				

Q2.7 TOT for ESMS was conducted in the neighboring country in the framework of the ASAP Project. Are there any organizational resources which can perform the training in Palestine in the future? If yes, what organization is it? If not, what organization should be equipped with capacity to conduct the TOT training in the near future? In order for the organization to have the capacity, what additional activities are needed as technology transfer to the organization?

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Q2.8 If there are any references or statistical information for number of extension staff and extension subject matter specialist (ESMS), number of farm households, and arable land areas and cultivated land areas in the target districts or all the districts in the West bank, please kindly provide them in the Project office.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Furuichi Shingo

Final Evaluation Study Team

パレスチナ 持続的農業技術確立のための普及システム強化プロジェクト
終了時評価調査 営農改善/普及分野に関する日本人専門家への質問票

この質問票は、「研究活動と普及活動が連携する事により効果的な農業普及のための体制基盤が整う」というプロジェクトの目的を達成するために、営農と普及に関する活動に焦点を絞り、活動が技術的に有効であったかを考察させていただくためのものです。質問は営農と普及に分けていますが、専門家を代表して、総括担当の方に記入していただいても構いません。

1. 営農

回答した専門家： _____ 記入年月日： _____

生産技術

Q1.1 2008/2009 年作期から 2009/2010 年作期（計画段階）にかけて DARF における新品種・新規作物・推奨農業技術の適応試験や試行が行われています。それぞれの作物・品種・技術について、①現在の技術的確立の度合いと②農家が採用する可能性の視点から、5：非常に高い、4：高い、3：普通、2：低い、1：とても低い、0：引き続き検証が必要—の6段階で評価してください。

			技術的確立度合い	農家が採用する可能性
品 種	品種試験	スクアッシュ		
	品種試験	キュウリ		
新 規 作 物	葉物	結球レタス		
	葉物	フェンネル		
	香草	タイム		
	香草	セージ		
	形状	クラスター・トマト		
	形状	チェリー・トマト		
	果物	イチゴ		
推 奨 技 術	整枝	パプリカ		
	整枝	キュウリ		
	栽植密度	挿し木スイカ		
	3期作	スクアッシュ		
	肥培管理			
	適正灌漑			
	土壌由来伝染病の防除			
	物理的防除			
耕種の防除	接木スイカ			

	耕種的防除	キュウリ		
	IPM（農薬施用削減）			
	IPM（太陽熱消毒）			
	Global GAP			
	コンポスト製造			
畜産技術	飼養管理			
	繁殖技術			
	飼料作物栽培			
	サイレージ製造			
	フィードブロック製造			
	サイレージ給餌			
	厩肥製造			

流通・販売

流通・販売は ASAP の主な活動コンポーネントではないようですが、営農を考える上で重要かと考えます。以下について専門家の方のご意見を伺わせてください。

Q1.2 農業技術情報はリーフレットのような紙の媒体が小規模農家にとって望ましいと判断されています。他方、農産物市場の取引価格情報をパイロット活動としてラジオとインターネットを介して配信しました。農家にとって、取引価格情報はラジオとインターネットによる配信が有益だ、という農家の反応が観察されています。そのように情報によって、媒体有効性が異なるのはなぜか、わかる範囲でご教示ください。

Q1.3 共同集出荷の形態は対象地区で行われているのでしょうか。また、対象農民の組織化による共同集出荷の可能性はあるのでしょうか。

Q1.4 農協やユニオンなどが所有する青果物の選果・貯蔵施設などは対象地区に存在しますか。存在している場合、対象農家の青果物の出荷先として利用していますか。存在しなければ、近い将来、設立の可能性はあるのでしょうか。

2. 農業普及

回答した専門家： _____

記入年月日： _____

Q2.1 ASPA では研究者と普及員が 5 ヶ所の DARF を運営し、DARF を起点にして作物、新品種、栽培技術などを農家に提供しています。5 ヶ所の DARF の活動状況について、いくつかの視点で表に従って評価してください。

活動状況については、5：非常に活発、4：活発、3：普通、2：停滞、0：不明—の 5 段階で評価してください。

農家の関心度については、5：非常に高い、4：高い、3：普通、2：低い、1：とても低い、0：不明—の 6 段階で評価してください。

また、DARF 運営に関わる職員数（研究員と普及員）、現場の圃場管理作業に関わる職員の数の情報があればご記入ください。

DARF	活動状況	農家の関心度	DARF の運営に関わる職員数	圃場管理作業に関わる職員数
ジェリコ				
オウジャ				
ジフトリック				
アンナサリヤ				
アインエルベイダ				

Q2.2 デモファーマーとキイファーマーの役割の違いと選定基準と過程を教えてください。

Q2.3 ASAP の①モバイル普及と②モバイル普及設備とは何かを教えてください。

Q2.4 ASAP では DARF で得られた技術情報を様々な活動を駆使して技術普及に取り組んでいます。次表に従って、幾つかの視点で活動を評価してください。

普及効果の場合、5：非常に高い、4：高い、3：普通、2：低い、1：とても低い、0：不明—の6段階。

費用は、5：非常に低い、4：低い、3：普通、2：高い、1：非常に高い、0：不明—の6段階。

農家の反応は：5：非常に良い、4：良い、3：普通、2：悪い、1：とても悪い、0：不明—の6段階。

活動	普及効果	費用	農家の反応
フィールドデイ			
レクチャー			
技術訓練			
ワークショップ			
セミナー			

Q2.5 農民から農民への普及情報の伝達のプロセスが DARF 近隣で効果が発現している（業務進捗報告書 5 第4年次 2009年10月、p13～p14）具体例を教えてください。

Q2.6 ①普及用のマテリアルについて次表にしたがって情報をご提供ください。②リストアップされている以外の普及用マテリアルがあればそれについても追記してください。③完成度についてはプロジェクト実施側から評価して、マテリアルの完成度が、5：非常に高い、4：高い、3：普通、2：低い、1：とても低い、0：引き続き改訂が必要—の6段階で評価してください。もし、評価が「0：引き続き改訂」が必要の場合、何をどのように改訂する予定であるかを記述してください。④使用者の反応は、5：非常に良い、4：良い、3：普通、2：悪い、1：とても悪い、0：不明または反応を調べていない—で評価してください。

普及マテリアル	使用者と使用目的	完成度 ¹	使用者の反応	終了までに必要な改訂作業
DARF ガイドライン (ASAP-G-002)				
農業普及マニュアル (ASAP-M-001)				
営農記録書式				
技術情報冊子				

¹ 情報を随時更新、もしくは追加するマテリアルの場合でも現時点での完成度のことです。

Q2.7 ASAP では SMS の TOT 研修を隣国で行いました。将来的にこの TOT 研修をパレスチナ側で実施するためのリソース機関はありますか。あれば、どこですか。なければ、TOT 研修を計画・実施・評価する能力を備えるべき機関はどこですか。その能力を備えさせるための技術移転についてどのような活動が考えられますか。

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Q2.8 パレスチナの各県（もしくは ASAP の対象県）の普及員、SMS の数、農民の数、農地面積などを把握している資料があるでしょうか。あれば現地にてコピーをいただければ幸いです。

以上です。お忙しいところ、ご協力ありがとうございました。

終了時評価調査団 営農改善/普及分野担当

