

3-3 Villagers will receive training(s) in Operation and Maintenance of infrastructure.

All the above activities were completed with some minor delay in Activity 3-1 and 3-3. After finishing all the three activities by 2009, the Project was implementing the third round of capacity development training on rural infrastructure as well as follow-up training to communities which undertook infrastructure work in the first and second round.

Activity 3-1

A series of training in construction and management of infrastructure works were conducted for CBOs in the three Divisions. Three kinds of training courses, i.e. construction training, construction management training, and financial management training, were held covering all the target GN Divisions throughout the project period (Table 10). Not only the CBOs but also technical staff from relevant government offices participated in the training in some cases. Apart from these training courses of class-room teaching, field study tours on CCS were also organised for CBOs to visit and to learn from the similar community contract activities conducted in the previous year.

Table 10 Training on construction and management of infrastructure works

FY 2007 & FY2008 (Apr'07-Mar'09)	FY 2009 (Apr'09- Mar'10)	FY2010 (Apr'10-Sep'09)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 construction skills trainings (9GN) • 8 construction management training (8GN) • 8 community contract (8GN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 construction skills trainings (8GN, 11 contracts) • 10 construction management training (8GN, 11contracts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 construction skills trainings (3GN, 3 contracts) • 3 construction management training (3GN, 3contracts)

Activity 3-2

Small scale construction works were conducted at the eight target GN Divisions in 2008 and in 2009. All the works were completed by the end of the same year. At the time of the evaluation, the third round of construction works was at the implementation stage. Table 11 shows the numbers of construction works undertaken in each DS Division. The details of each work, i.e. the selected small-scale infrastructure activities at the Divisional level will be shown in 3.3.3.

Table 11 Number of construction works implemented

DS Division	Year 2008 CAP (Jan. '08 – Mar. '09)	Year 2009 CAP (Apr.'09 - Mar.'10)	Year 2010 CAP (Apr.'10- Oct. '10)	Total
Hambantota	3	8	2	13
Sooriyawewa	2	2	1	5
Lunugamwehera	3	6	3	12
Total	8	16	6	30

Activity 3-3

Workshops and a study tour on operation and maintenance (O&M) of small-scale rural infrastructure were conducted for the target villagers as shown in Table 12. After finishing all the scheduled O&M workshops, the Project was now conducting regular monitoring of villagers' O&M activities.

Table 12 Training on operation and maintenance of infrastructure works

FY 2007 (Aug'07- Mar'08)	FY 2008 (Apr'08-Mar'09)	FY 2009 & FY 2010 (Apr '09-'10)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• study tour for O&M infrastructure (Mar '08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• seven O& M workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 O&M workshops• O&M works for the previous year contracts in six contract activities.

3.2.4. Activities for Output 4

Output 4, "Villager's (CBO's) capacity to implement and manage productive and reproductive* activities is enhanced (*reproductive: related to life environment)", has the following two activities being undertaken.

- 4-1. Project will hold workshop(s) for the beneficiaries to be educated on better reproductive practices, in cooperation with NGO(s) if necessary.
- 4-2. Project will give technical guidance to the beneficiaries on productive and reproductive activities.

These two strands of activities were undertaken and completed as scheduled. The Project was now at the stage of monitoring the specific activities undertaken by villagers.

Activity 4-1

The workshops on both agricultural production and income generation were offered to community members throughout the project period as shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Workshops on rural livelihood improvement

FY 2007 (Aug'07- Mar'08)	FY 2008 (Apr'08-Mar'09)	FY 2009 (Apr'09-Mar'10)	FY 2010 (Apr'10-August'10)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 14 agriculture trainings workshops were conducted• Several transect walk, group discussion by project team• Farmer group discussion for agriculture detail plans• Meeting with private institutions by the Project Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 29 agriculture trainings. Workshops were conducted• 23 non-agriculture livelihood trainings/workshop were conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 61 agriculture trainings workshops were conducted• 28 non-agriculture livelihood trainings/workshop were conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 21 agriculture trainings workshops were conducted• 13 non-agriculture livelihood trainings/workshop were conducted

Activity 4-2

Opportunities to give technical guidance to the beneficiaries on rural livelihood improvement activities, such as on-the-job training for government officials, study tours for fieldworkers, and hands-on technical instruction in the areas of OVOP promotion, agriculture, and entrepreneurship were offered as shown in Table 15.

Table 14 Technical guidance given to the beneficiaries

Technical guidance to the communities	<p>Technical guidance to individual beneficiaries (technical transfer without group training)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• parachute transplanting method of paddy cultivation• self seed production of paddy and vegetables• drip irrigation method• cattle management• post harvest management <p>Technical guidance through daily activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guidance and instructions were provided through monitoring opportunity on daily practices in individual farms on vegetable and fruits cultivation, paddy cultivation, and livestock management.
Support on technical instruction from government to the communities	<p>Technical instructions through relevant government officers on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture: application of carbonised paddy husk, liquid manure, Integrated Pest Management, self seed production for low land cultivation, plant pruning technology, post harvest management for high land cultivation, and animal husbandry management for livestock.• Livelihood: business clinic and OVOP seminars <p>Opportunity to improve supporting capacity of the government officers through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture: exposure/ study tour on integrated farming, seed production, post harvest management, marketing, Chinese vegetable cultivation, and milk production, study tours to similar project (Mahaweri System 'W', JIRCAS, TrinCAP), agriculture exhibition and exposure within project site.• Livelihood: Hambantota Product Promotion Steering Committees, Products promotion fairs, and OVOP international seminars

3.2.5. Other activities for data collection, publicity and coordination

Apart from activities specified in the PDM, the Project had been undertaking activities such as studies for basic socio-economic data collection, publicity, and coordination with Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) and other organisations. The list below shows some examples of the activities conducted so far.

Table 15 List of studies, publicity and coordination activities conducted

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuing monthly news letter• Issuing project brochure• Conducting human elephant conflict study• Conducting baseline study (Nov.07-Mar.08)• Coordinating with JOCVs and NGOs (CARE International, Rural Entrepreneurs' Network)• Holding CAP Fair (Mar.10)• Conducting land administration study• Receiving visit by the JIRCAS study team (Sep.08)• Conducting marketing study (presented on Jan.08)

- Holding Joint CAP Seminar
- Receiving visits by ten JOCVs

3.3. Achievement of the outputs

The Project has four different outputs to be achieved. It is necessary to examine the achievement of each output separately.

3.3.1. Output 1

In the PDM, Output 1, i.e. "Community Action Plans (CAPs) will be prepared in selected villages, then individual projects will be identified", was designed to be measured by the following three objectively verifiable indicators. Table 16 summarizes the indicators, the present situations and the levels of achievement concerning the indicators.

Table 16 Achievement of Output 1

Indicator	Present situation	Level of achievement*
1-1 More than 1,920 villagers (60persons×8GNs×4yr) and 204 field level officials (17officials×3DSs×4yr) trained for preparation of CAP in target villages.	1,164 villagers and 564 field level officials attended CAP preparation training and other CAP related training and workshops so far**.	Moderate
1-2 All targeted villages prepare CAPs.	Completed	High
1-3 80 % of identified individual projects estimated as useful by beneficiaries.	Data not available (Analysis of qualitative data: achieved to a large degree)	N/A (Analysis of qualitative data: High)
Overall achievement		High

* Based on the rating on the scale of 'High', 'Moderate' and 'Low'. "N/A" indicates that the data is not available.

** The figures exclude the numbers of the participants in the Ihalakumbukwewa GN Division.

Indicator 1-1 (Level of achievement: Moderate)

The cumulative numbers of villagers and officials who were trained for the preparation of CAP in the target villages were 1,164 and 564, respectively, at the time of the evaluation. Table 17 itemises the type of the training and workshops in which the community members and government officials participated and the number of the participants in such training. Though the number of the field level officials trained for CAP achieved the target number of 204, the corresponding figure for villagers was below the target number of 1,920. The gap of the target number and actual number, 756, is unlikely to be achieved even after the CAP review workshop has been held in 2010, which may attract as many as 400 villagers as participants.

Table 17 Numbers of villagers and officials trained for preparation of CAP

Name of training/ workshop	No. of community members attended	No. of government officials attended
CAP formulation workshop	324	72
CAP review workshop in 2008	288	27
CAP review workshop in 2009	345	31
CAP seminar in 2007	0	55
Facilitator training	0	23
Facilitation skills development training	0	24
Rural Development Planning Workshop	0	24
Facilitator Training Course on Village Development Plan (VDP) preparation through CAP Approach	0	75
CCS workshop	0	63
Exposure tour to PEACE Project	0	30
Exposure tour to JIRCAS	0	25
Exposure tour to System 'C'	0	8
CAP fair and symposium	58	107
Project Coordination Workshops in 2008 & 2009	149	0
Total	1164	564

Indicator 1-2 (Level of achievement: High)

All the eight target villages prepared their CAP as planned and scheduled.

Indicator 1-3 (Level of achievement: N/A)

The Project was not in possession of the data concerning this indicator. Due to time and resource constraints, it was not possible for the Team to collect quantitative data to judge if 80% of the identified individual projects were considered useful by beneficiaries. Therefore, the Team relied on collecting qualitative information from the beneficiaries by asking relevant questions in the focus group discussions. The community people's accounts strongly indicated that most of the projects identified through the CAP method were considered to be necessary and beneficial to not only the VCC members but also to wider community members. Therefore, it is safe to say that the target of this indicator was sufficiently achieved.

Overall achievement level of Output 1: High

Judging from the present situation concerning the above three indicators, Output 1 should be regarded to have been achieved to a large extent. The gap in the number of villagers' participation in CAP training should be fulfilled by making use of opportunities such as VCC meetings and conduct awareness-raising in such occasions.

3.3.2. Output 2

Output 2, i.e. "Divisional Coordination Committees (PIC) will be functioning for implementation of CAPs", is designed to be measured by the following two objectively verifiable indicators. Table 18

is the summary of the indicators, the present situations and the levels of achievement concerning the indicators.

Table 18 Achievement of Output 2

Indicator	Present situation	Level of achievement
2-1 Each target DS division holds PIC meeting more than 9 times annually.	PIC meetings were held around six times annually in each Division.	Low
2-2 All PIC meetings are held with more than 50% participation of invited development stakeholders.	Except for a very few cases, almost all the PIC meetings were held with more than 50% of participation from the invited stakeholders.	High
2-3 Divisional Secretaries, DS Officers, P/S chair person and officers recognise the importance of coordination body at divisional level.	Data not available (Analysis of qualitative data: achieved to a certain extent but not satisfactory)	N/A (Analysis of qualitative data: Moderate)
Overall achievement		Moderate

Indicator 2-1 (Level of achievement: Low)

Instead of nine times annually, PIC meetings at each target DS Division were held around six times in a year (Table 19). In most years, the meetings were held less than nine times at each Division. It is unlikely that this numerical target, i.e. nine times a year, will be achieved. It was made clear through the interviews and questionnaire answers that the main reason for the meetings not to be held frequently is the lack of ownership of PIC members. The members consider the PIC meeting as 'JICA's meeting', rather than 'our meeting', and do not regard the meeting as a comprehensive inter-sectoral development coordination body at the Divisional level. The insufficient number of participants often resulted in postponing or cancelling the meeting.

Table 19 Numbers of PIC meetings held at each DS Division

	JFY2007 (Apr'07-Mar'08)	JFY2008 (Apr'08-Mar'09)	JFY2009 (Apr'09-Mar'10)	JFY2010 (Apr'10-Aug'10)	Total (up to Aug'10)
Hambantota	6	6	5	3	20
Sooriyawewa	6	6	10	3	25
Lunugamwehera	6	6	8	3	23

Indicator 2-2 (Level of achievement: High)

The PIC meetings held at each Division invited around 17 to 20 stakeholders in development initiatives. Except for a very few cases (two out of 20 meetings at Hambantota, one out of 25 meetings at Sooriyawewa, and three out of 23 meetings at Lunugamwehera), almost all the PIC meetings were held with more than 50% of participation from the invited stakeholders (Table 20, Table 21, and Table 22).

Table 20 Numbers of participants of PIC meetings at Hambantota

	Date	No. of attendance	No. of invited	% of attendance
1	24/4/2007	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	12/6/2007	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	11/09/2007	17	20	85%
4	24/12/2007	10	20	50%
5	5/2/2008	12	20	60%
6	7/3/2008	18	20	90%
7	6/6/2008	15	20	75%
8	8/8/2008	14	20	70%
9	2/10/2008	12	20	60%
10	3/12/2008	12	20	60%
11	6/2/2009	8	20	40%
12	6/3/2009	17	20	85%
13	15/6/2009	9	20	45%
14	29/7/2009	8	8	100%
15	9/9/2009	7	8	88%
16	8/12/2009	20	20	100%
17	17/2/2010	6	8	75%
18	29/4/2010	11	8	138%
19	26/5/2010	7	8	88%
20	11/8/2010	9	8	113%
Total		212	288	74%

Table 21 Numbers of participants of PIC meetings at Sooriyawewa

	Date	No. of attendance	No. of invited	% of attendance
1	26/4/2007	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	13/6/2007	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	19/09/2007	15	18	83%
4	20/12/2007	16	18	89%
5	30/01/2008	22	18	122%
6	04/03/2008	19	18	106%
7	14/05/2008	14	18	78%
8	23/07/2008	12	18	67%
9	06/10/2008	14	18	78%
10	29/12/2008	13	18	72%
11	02/02/2009	16	18	89%
12	9/3/2009	12	18	67%
13	30/4/2009	9	18	50%
14	12/6/2009	25	18	139%
15	14/8/2009	17	18	94%
16	11/9/2009	27	18	150%
17	15/10/2009	15	18	83%
18	13/11/2009	15	18	83%
19	11/12/2009	12	18	67%
20	8/1/2010	18	18	100%
21	12/2/2010	14	18	78%
22	12/3/2010	14	18	78%
23	25/5/2010	19	18	106%
24	9/7/2010	16	18	89%
25	13/8/2010	8	18	44%
Total		362	414	87%