

Question	No. of respondents who chose the score*						Ave	Reason/ Comment**
	5	4	3	2	1	N/A		
10. Please describe the indicators you used to judge the level of performance when you monitored the progress in Question 9. Do you think the indicators used are appropriate? If you have any problem with the indicators, please explain how it can be improved.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Training progress, participants, CBO's activities, participation in sales activities, income from sales. (J)</p> <p>Whether the work plan is followed according to the schedule and the estimate, required community participation is given, the physical progress is achieved reasonably to the expenditure. (S)</p> <p>Quantitative data is not sufficiently gathered. Thus it is difficult to judge the level of achievements. (J)</p> <p>Monitoring agricultural activity does not necessarily mean checking the achievement. Communication with the farmer is the most important element of monitoring so the Project Team try talking to them as much as possible (J)</p>
11. Do you think the above-described monitoring in Question 9 was appropriate in terms of its method and frequency?		6	1				3.9	<p>Monitoring in GN Divisions where activities are cancelled needs to be introduced. (J)</p> <p>The practical monitoring system in which the field staff can carry out without much difficulty in their daily routine needs to be established. (J)</p> <p>The Project's time period is not long enough for promoting agricultural activity because the crop harvesting cycle is long. (J)</p>
12. Please describe any revisions of activities you made as a result of project monitoring if there are such cases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Withdrawal from Ihalakumbukwewa. Integrated CAP/VDP formulation and convergence of coordinating bodies. Small rural infrastructure works in 2010 (originally there was no plan for infrastructure work in 2010) (J)</p> <p>The modification in agricultural promotion was made. The Project tried to focus on those crops which have high economic potentials. (J)</p>
13. The communication between the Sri Lankan counterparts and the Project Team has been effective in implementing project activities.	1	6				1	4.1	<p>Relationship between the Japanese experts and CP is good. (J)</p> <p>The local staff are the main actors in the daily activities. Communication between Japanese experts and CP is usually made possible through the local staff. (J)</p> <p>Because of the language problem, communication between the Japanese experts and CP is done with the interpretation of the local staff, which is generally smoothly conducted (J)</p> <p>The local staff employed by the Project facilitated communication between the Japanese experts and Sri Lankan governments. (J)</p> <p>Strongly agreed as the team leader Ms. Akino and the provincial counterpart agencies heads worked very closely with the Ministry. (S)</p>

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14. How and to what extent has your organisation been involved in management of the Project? Please describe specific actions taken by your organisation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>PSC's involvement: By posting a Project Manager to the project office and 3 Assistant Project Managers to the D.S.offices and by chairing the RCC meeting, the Chief Secretary of Southern Province has played his role. By participating weekly progress review meetings, monthly PIC meetings and village level meetings and also arranging the assistance from relevant offices when necessary the Project manager has involved. By organizing and coordinating divisional level and village level officers and activities the Assistant project managers have played their role. (S)</p> <p>Daily operation is done by the Project Team. Decision is made through the discussion with the CP organisations. (J)</p> <p>APM was assigned to monitor the project activities. PIC & Core team meeting were held on a monthly basis (S).</p> <p>Organization of JCC. Signing of agreements and minutes. Further the effective participation of the SPC was ensured. (S)</p>
15. The disbursement of the expenses for the project operation, maintenance of equipment/ machinery, and the assignment of the staff by the Sri Lankan counterpart organisations were effective in executing the Project.	-	4	1	1	-	-	3.5	<p>The number of CP needs to be increased. (J)</p> <p>CP organisations are not aware of their responsibility to share the cost. The Project Team often has to explain their responsibilities and the nature of the Project. (J)</p> <p>Inputs specified in the R/D were provided. However, CP assignment was often materialised after repeated requests by the Project Team. The CP organisations sometimes asked the Project to share the expenses of travel and office expenses in return. The CP's provision of allowance to Assistant Project Managers and fuel costs is appreciated. (J)</p>
16. Please describe any extra efforts you or organisations made to promote the effects of the Project, if there is any.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Keep personal contact with relevant officials and politicians to get necessary assistance when the problems are faced. (S)</p> <p>The national experts employed by the Project were trained and their performance was improved. This in turn compensated for the insufficient number of CP. (J)</p> <p>By organising CAP Fair, study tours, etc. the Project tried to raise morale of the people involved in the Project. (J)</p> <p>The Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils has given priority for this project in the development agenda. It was included in the Annual Performance Report submitted to the Parliament as well. (S)</p>
Relevance								

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17. The project purpose, "The existing system and structure for the participatory rural development will be functioning through effective use of institutions and practices (e.g. Community Action Planning and Community Contract System), aiming at improving income and livelihood of the people in the project area", is meeting the needs of the target groups, i.e. the villagers (local CBO members) and field level officers of various governmental organisations.		6	1				3.9	Objectively speaking, the Project Purpose is matching the important needs of the target groups. However, the target groups may not feel such needs themselves since they need to see the output by actually implementing activities. (J)
18. The services provided by the Japanese experts make good use of Japan's experience, knowledge, skills and technology.		4	3				3.6	<p>Japanese technology and knowledge are not really necessary for infrastructure development. (J)</p> <p>The technologies are adapted to meet the local situation. Japanese experiences and viewpoints are offered but it is too early to judge that the beneficiaries are making most of such Japanese knowledge. (J)</p> <p>It is not clear if Japan is in advantageous position in promoting participatory development planning and management. CCS itself is originated in Sri Lanka so Japanese experience/ technology in this field is not applicable. However, Japanese skills of project planning and management, particularly technical assistance in the field of infrastructure and agriculture, are given by making most of Japanese experiences. (J)</p> <p>The agricultural knowledge offered was not necessarily the one only Japanese have. But my experience of promoting agriculture in other developing countries seems to be benefiting the Project. (J)</p>
19. The overall goal, project purpose, output, activity, and input in the PDM are appropriate and maintain a logical relationship with each other. Please describe what revisions in the PDM should have been made if you chose 2 or 1 to the above question.		7					4.0	<p>How the Sri Lankan governments continue the project activities influences greatly to the achievement of the overall goal. (J)</p> <p>The plan in the PDM is appropriate at the time of PDM formulation. However, the environment to promote participatory planning is not established at the local level and decentralisation process has not been materialised as planned. Instead, development planning is apt to be centralised recently. It is unlikely that the Project can achieve the overall goal given this current situation. (J)</p> <p>The project period is too short to see tangible economic effects particularly in the field of agriculture. (J)</p>
Effectiveness								

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20. The Project is achieving its project purpose, "The existing system and structure for the participatory rural development will be functioning through effective use of institutions and practices (e.g. Community Action Planning and Community Contract System), aiming at improving income and livelihood of the people in the project area."	1	5	1				4.7	<p>The system of CAP and CCS is being established in the target area. However, in order to expand its effects, inputs from external sources are necessary. (J)</p> <p>The number of beneficiaries is not enough. (S)</p>
21. The main implementing agencies such as MoLGPC, Southern Provincial Council, Hambantota District Office, Hambantota Division Office, Sooriyawewa Divisional Secretariat, Lunugamwehera Divisional Secretary Office, etc. have clear definitions of their roles and responsibilities and the achievement of the project purpose is ensured by these institutional arrangements.	1	2	2	1		1	3.5	<p>Their roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined by a coordinating body.</p> <p>The Sri Lankan government does not possess a strong feeling of ownership of the Project and they tend to avoid taking responsibilities. The requirements specified in the RD, to the contrary, are sufficiently met by the Sri Lankan government. (J)</p> <p>Strongly agree. All stakeholders played their expected roles. The Ministry considered this project a valuable contribution for the Southern Province as it has promoted community participation in development. (S)</p>
22. According to the PDM, the important assumption to realize the project purpose after achieving the outputs is, "Peace environment does not become worse in Southern area". This condition is being met.	3	4					4.3	<p>Peace environment has been stable enough for the Project to continue its activities. (J)</p> <p>There had been some security issues since January 2008. However, the important assumption is generally realised. (J)</p> <p>Peace environment hasn't worsened. (J)</p> <p>Peace prevailed in the Southern Province during the project period. (S)</p>

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23. Please describe any factors, if any, which hindered or promoted the achievement of the project purpose.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Sometimes the negative attitudes as well as the not having incentive system for the officers from the project side are hindered. Providing only the training without financial/material assistance at the initial stage of starting income generating activities is also cited as hindering factor. (S)</p> <p>The Project was significantly influenced by the various levels of elections. The government officials become too busy a month before the election and villages were asked to participate in political meetings. The Project had to postpone or cancel planned meeting or training. The Project office had to close even several days before and after the elections. (J)</p> <p>Communication between the Project and farmers groups facilitated the smooth implementation of the Project. The hindering factor is the short time frame of the Project. (J)</p>
Efficiency								
24. The areas of specialization, number, duration of the stay, the timing, and the quality of the teaching of the Japanese experts were appropriate in producing the outputs specified in the PDM.	1	4	2				3.9	<p>The experts in agriculture and rural infrastructure should have been long-term experts. (J)</p> <p>More inputs particularly in the field of agriculture were needed but the increase of the man-month of Japanese experts was not permitted. (J)</p> <p>The expert of agriculture sector should stay through out the total Project period. (S)</p>
25. The quantity, quality, specifications, prices of equipment and machinery provided by JICA were appropriate.		5	1			1	3.8	<p>Equipment was utilised effectively. (J)</p>
26. The number, duration, timing and contents of the training in Japan and the third countries for the Sri Lankan counterparts were appropriate in producing the outputs specified in the PDM.	1		4	1		1	3.2	<p>More persons are recommended. (S)</p> <p>Negative effect by sending CP to the training was observed. (J)</p> <p>The number, duration, timing and contents of the training were appropriate. But the negative repercussions happened due to the training. (J)</p> <p>Selection of the trainees raised many negative issues. (J)</p>
27. Are there any other inputs and activities which need to be introduced in order to produce the outputs specified in the PDM in a more effective and efficient manner?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Inputs and activities were appropriate to produce expected outputs. (J)</p> <p>Human resource development is very important. With the implementation of project activities. As an APM, I need to develop my capacity. Therefore, if I can get training in Japan or third countries or Sri Lanka. It is an investment to fulfill government duties more effectively (S).</p>

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28. What kind of collaboration and cooperation have been demonstrated between the Project and the organisations listed below? Are they hindering or promoting the achievement of the outputs? Please explain the situation with specific examples. 1) Collaboration and cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils (MoLGPC) and the Ministry of Nation Building:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoLGPC monitors the progress by -annually. The Ministry of Nation building did not play a role. (S) The relationship with MoLGPC is very good and contributing to smooth implementation of the Project. Efforts needed to be made to establish a good relationship with the Ministry of Economic Development since their perception was that they were outsider of the Project. Reorganisation of the institution after the election hindered smooth and quick decision making concerning the Project. (J)
28-2) Collaboration and cooperation with governmental agencies for agriculture development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Departments of Provincial Agriculture and Irrigation and animal production and health, Department of inter provincial agriculture and irrigation, Department of Agriculture Development. (S) Good relationship with different levels of agriculture and irrigation related institutions. (J) Many government officials in agriculture cooperated with the Project.. The Deputy Chief Adviser (a local staff employed by the Project) is a former Provincial Director of Agriculture. Thus, he contributed a lot to institutional collaboration. (J)
28-3) Collaboration and cooperation with NGOs and other related civil organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Project has an effective collaboration with organisations concerning small businesses such as Hambantota Chamber of Commerce, CARE, CHA and so forth, which contributes to achievement of outputs. (J) Centre for Conservation & Researches(CCR) gave fullest cooperation to solve the Human Elephant Conflict mitigation activities. Hambantota Products Promotion committee(HPPC) which represents many Local NGOs, government/provincial organizations and Civil organizations. took prominent part for income generation and products promotion activities. (S) Good relationship and cooperation with CARE, CCR (HEC mitigation), BECT, CHA, SEEDS, Bodhiraja Foundation. (J)
28-4) Collaboration and cooperation with any other organisation(s) (Please specify the name of the organisation(s))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	District Secretary Hambantota, Divisional Secretaries of Hambantota, Lunugamwehera and Sooriyawewa, assist for all the activities and solving the problems. Wild life department assists for the Human Elephant Conflict mitigation activities. (S) Cattle programmes with veterinary office(S) Hambantota Chamber of Commerce, Central Bank, HNB Bank, JOCV (J)

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29. The preconditions, "1. The ceasefire is continued" and "2. Relevant organisations agree with the implementation of the Project", as well as the important assumption leading from the activities to the outputs, "Taxes are not imposed severer than the present situation", have influenced the achievement of the outputs.	1	3				1	4.3	The preconditions were met. (J)
30. Please describe any other factors (apart from the preconditions and important assumptions listed in the PDM) which influenced the achievement of the outputs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Restructuring of the central government and cabinet members, transfer of officials, failure to disburse development budgets. (J)
Impact								
31. The overall goal, "Income and livelihood of the people in areas within Hambantota and Southern Province will be improved by introducing the community approach programme for participatory rural development, which is acknowledged by stakeholders through the project" will be achieved 3-5 years after the Project is completed.		2	4	1		1	3.1	<p>More commitment of the Sri Lankan governments is indispensable for the achievement of the overall goal. (J)</p> <p>The importance of CAP and CCS was recognised by the stakeholders. However, current government system won't allow Project's sustainability. (J)</p> <p>Large-scale development is underway in the Hambantota District recently. The project's effects will be considerably influenced by such development. (J)</p> <p>The success of agricultural activity is largely dependent on how well the CP will monitor the activity and assist farmers continuously. (J)</p> <p>1. Approaches were not disseminated well since the covered target area is small and allocated grant also is not sufficient. 2. Still the CAP and CCS have not been included properly into the government Rural Development policy. (S)</p>
32. The important assumption, "Drastic reform of governmental organisations relating the rural development activity will not take place", will influence the achievement of the overall goal.		3	1			2	3.8	<p>Drastic reform of government organisations is not happening. (J)</p> <p>Continuation of policies, particularly comprehensive rural development policies, is not assured when the change of government organisations happens. It may not be a good idea to rely on specific government institutions for achieving continuous project effects. (J)</p> <p>Activity in the field of agriculture is not influenced by the organisational change of the governmental institutions. (J)</p>