Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Office of Evaluation

# Regional Programme for Participatory and Integrated Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development for Long-term Rehabilitation and Development in Tsunami-affected Areas- (RAFFTA) – GCP /RAS/218/JAP

**Evaluation Report**

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**Executive Summary**

ES1. The programme was a multidisciplinary and multilayered (National/District/Local) information exchange project covering four countries (Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand). Its purpose was to bring together in each country the "best practices" available in all of FAO's technical areas of work, *in an equitable, integrated, sustainable and empowering manner*.

ES2. Its scope was threefold: (a) to serve as a bridge between rehabilitation and rural development activities; and, initiate 'pilot' activities that would ensure both (b) "*sustainable coastal and natural resource management initiatives"*; and (c) *"improved livelihoods for coastal populations affected by the 2004 tsunami"*.

ES3. Its intended outputs were to: 1. "establish representative *Model Sites*"; 2. "improve knowledge and skills at national/district/local levels" so that 3. These 'Model Sites' can be up-scaled and replicated throughout the region.

ES4. The project was seen by both FAO and participating countries, as an exceptional opportunity to assist Tsunami affected communities in achieving improved livelihoods through a higher awareness of - and capability in – sustainable costal resource management. And in fact, its initial results (e.g. hydroponics in Thailand) are already being promoted through FAO's media and publications campaigns.

ES5. The project has received technical support from FAO/RAP through a multidisciplinary task force of officers from all of its technical departments who have advised it throughout the production, post-harvest and value-added chain of each of the project's components and up to their marketing requirements.

ES6. The flexibility of the project's components and priorities has allowed it to adapt to the ever-changing political conditions and community needs throughout its implementation. The only detailed component of the PRODOC was its participatory consultation and planning strategy which was thought to be fundamental to the adequacy and sustainability of project results.

ES7. The project design had an adequate long-term, 5 year, duration (Sept. 2006-August 2011) and foresaw the inevitable delays for its inception as it considered its 'year-1' as a preparatory phase to: (1) select the model sites, (2) identify priority areas of work at field level and (3) agree on its components and workplan with as many stakeholders as possible at local/district and national through "*inception workshops"*. The PRODOC also proposed a sturdy budget of almost US$ 4.7 million - later on reduced to US$ 4,256,539 due to cutbacks in the Donor's overall contribution to its International Cooperation Programmes.

ES8. However, its 'inception phase' took longer than foreseen and its activities commenced in full only well into 2009. Work until then was mainly focused on technical assessments at local level, obtaining government approvals at national levels and establishing coordination mechanisms at local/district/ national/regional levels. Thailand was the only country where activities were carried out and finalized during the 2007-2009 period.

ES9. The lack of expediency at the start - and deficiencies in handling the main project strategy i.e. essentially the lack of continuous dialogue and consultation, and of adjustment to

the changes required - have resulted in excessive delays and poor performances in both Indonesia and Maldives where some of the initial activities have not been followed or taken-up at local level: i.e. micro-finance, information centre, land use planning and paddy cultivation in Indonesia; and, hydroponics, boat and fishing support, among others, in Maldives.

ES10. Nevertheless, during the last 2-year period and under a new CTA, implementation of activities in the various project sites have been accelerated and are expected to be finalized by the project's present NTE date (April 2012).

ES11. Overall, the project has brought together forestry, fisheries, livestock and agricultural activities through its support to what essentially were fishing communities. And, at organizational level, the project has brought together government services and local communities to prioritize areas of work and coordinate their support at district levels.

ES12. Major benefits to the communities have been: (a) new and diversified options for year-around income earning activities that are culturally, economically and environmentally sustainable; (b) increased income; (c) new and diversified food availability; (d) options for income generation for women during their free-time; (e) know-how and local capabilities to develop post-harvest value added and marketing strategies.

ES13. The outcomes of the project are more comprehensive and significant in the Vinayagapuram Villages in Sri Lanka where the population of close to 7,000.

ES14. The viability of the other sites to serve in future as 'Model Sites' remains uncertain mainly because the population covered by the programme in these localities is too small to develop a broader set of activities (Indonesia – 135 households; Maldives 450). Nevertheless, there are some individual; achievements (income options) that will most probably be taken up by the concerned government services.

ES15. In Indonesia, it is the livestock-fishery and vegetable production model that has brought the 'model site' to the attention of district authorities. In Sri Lanka, it is the coordinating mechanism for district level government services and community leaders that is already being followed in Ampara. In Thailand, it is the proposal for hydroponic, pesticide free vegetable production that has caught the interest of neighbouring communities.

ES16. The adequacy of the income generating activities established to the socio-economic and environmental context of the community can be judged through: (1) the use of local materials and indigenous practices, (2) the on-site availability of technical support from government services, research institutes and local know-how as well as (3) the sense of ownership of the results achieved. The majority of participants interviewed felt assured that with the training and knowledge transferred they could guarantee the continuity of on-site achievements. Their competencies are being tested on a day to day basis as they have become the focal points for information dissemination in their respective communities.

ES17. The overall recommendation of the mission is that project staff now concentrate on its 'Exit Strategy' by documenting its experiences, achievements and lessons to be drawn at each of its project sites. Each activity within the project sites needs to be described in full and all of its components must also include the benefits drawn by project participants. A brief pamphlet (in local languages) must come out of this description for future reference.

ES18. This pamphlet should also include all the criteria used to select an activity and ensure its economic and social sustainability.

ES19. The findings from this pamphlet must be formatted to address each of the audience levels of the programme: the communities; the extension staff and front line workers; and decision makers at provincial and district levels. An Executive Brief of it must also be ready for presentation to the various Ministries involved during the final round of 'end-of-project' workshops.

ES20. There are many lessons to be drawn from the implementation of this 'pilot' programme. They essentially cover the management and oversight of the programme found to be too top heavy and cumbersome. These in-built weaknesses have caused numerous delays in the implementation of the programme and have brought about higher implementation costs than was necessary. These lessons have been detailed in the last section of this report.

# 1 Background and Purpose of the Evaluation

1. Project GCP/RAS/218/JPN was approved by FAO and the Donor on 26 June 2006 for a 5-year duration. Thailand signed the PRODOC in August 2006, Maldives and Sri Lanka in October 2006 and Indonesia in December 2006. The programme initially had a budget of US$ 4,687,338 that was later reduced to US$ 4,256,539 due to the cutback of the Donor's overall contribution to its International Cooperation Programmes.

2. A Mid-Term Tripartite Review was originally planned for 2009 but was later replaced by a mid-term regional workshop held at the end of 2009 to develop the 2010-11 Plan of Operations.

3. The present Terminal Evaluation Mission is thus the first and only independent tripartite review of the project since its inception. This evaluation took place from 14 January to 3 February 2012, just a month before the end of individual country operations and 3 months before the project's NTE date 30 April 2012.

4. The Mission was composed of: Myra Speelmans - Team leader, Mitsuru Kameya – representative of the MAFF/Japan, Mayang Meilantina - national evaluator for Indonesia, Sujatha Wijetilleke - national evaluator for Sri Lanka and Jawanit Kittitornkool - national evaluator for Thailand.

5. The international members of the mission visited Indonesia and Sri Lanka; and, to complement their findings, the national evaluators carried out 'Beneficiary Outcome Assessments' and detailed 'Key Stakeholder Interviews' in 3 of the 4 project sites.

6. This Evaluation was fielded to assess:

   a. The relevance of project GCP/RAS/218/JPN to national, regional development priorities and needs;
   b. The realism of the theory of change underpinning the programme, including the logic of casual relationship between inputs, activities, expected outputs, outcomes and impacts and the validity of its indicators and assumptions;
   c. The quality and realism of the programme design as well as its financial resources and management.
   e. The management and implementation of the programme
   f. The extent to which the expected outputs have been produced, their quality and timeliness as well as how gender issues were reflected in the programme objectives, design, identification of beneficiaries and implementation;
   j. The prospects for sustaining and possibly up-scaling the initiative's results by the beneficiaries and participating countries and institutions after the termination of the initiative. k. The overall performance of the programme: extent to which the initiative has attained, or is expected to attain, it's specific. (See Annex 1 for its TOR in full)

## 2 Methodology of the Evaluation

7. The evaluation was carried out in two stages. The three national evaluators assessed programme activities and conducted detailed individual beneficiary assessments in each of their countries of residence; and, the international evaluators visited two of the four countries (Indonesia and Sri Lanka – see annex 4) to review programme activities and achievements to date, interview key stakeholders and initiate the beneficiary assessments.

8. Specific tools for field inquiry were developed by the mission to conduct the evaluation. They included interview guidelines and end-user questionnaires (see annex 2) for key informants, trainees and project participants. The mission also reviewed the extensive documentation produced by the project before its field visits and conferred with the project's staff (CTA and NPMs) and the Technical Officers at the FAO Regional office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP).

9. The evaluation was conducted in a fully consultative and transparent manner and provided its preliminary findings and recommendations to all stakeholder groups throughout its field work. The mission also included its main findings and recommendations in an Aide Memoire presented to RAP authorities and concerned staff in Bangkok on 3 February 2012.

10. The mission wishes to thank in particular the staff of the GCP/RAS/218/JPN project for all of the logistical and technical support provided to the mission. Their full commitment to the success of the programme and the sustainability of its achievements has been noted at every stage of the open and franc discussions held throughout the field visits.

## 3 Project Design

### *3.1 Context of the project*

11. The majority of people affected by the December 2004 tsunami in Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand were small farmers and fisher folk who depended on seasonal agricultural, fishing and other income-generating activities for their livelihoods; and, had lost most of their assets not only through the tsunami but also through unsustainable land management practices that had degraded their lands and surrounding vegetation prior to it.

12. The programme GCP/RAS/218/JPN was funded to explore integrated coastal natural resource management approaches best suited to local conditions and support rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts aimed at not only repairing tsunami damage, but also to "building back better" through:

- the provision of well-targeted, demand-driven technical assistance to the rural poor,
- channelled through their own self help groups and associations and
- backstopped by multidisciplinary institutional mechanisms that enhance the dialogue and collaboration at all - community to national - levels.

13. Within this context FAO was seen to have both the mandate and technical expertise necessary for planning and implementing such a multifaceted livelihood rehabilitation

strategy and multi-sectoral approach and facilitating a smooth transition from emergency operations to long-term reconstruction options in the tsunami-affected countries.

### *3.2 Programme Objectives*

1. *To ensure proper understanding of, and commitment to, the rationale, objectives, outputs, activities and implementation strategy of the Programme by the relevant authorities and other stakeholders in participating countries.*
2. *To assist participating countries plan and implement participatory, integrated development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities at selected "target sites."*
3. *To strengthen national capacities and institutional frameworks for participatory, integrated agriculture, forestry and fisheries development for post-tsunami rehabilitation to improve livelihoods, nutrition and health.*
4. *To improve information flow, linkage, feedback and collaboration among stakeholders at all levels and in all sectors, and strengthen policies and plans for participatory, integrated coastal resource use and management.*
5. *To provide targeted technical support to post tsunami rehabilitation and development programmes in Thailand and to ensure that their longer-term impacts, and contribution to the development of future community-based coastal natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods improvement of tsunami-affected coastal populations are further promoted.*

14. Objectives 1 to 4 refer to Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka and objective 5 to Thailand

15. To ensure the development of 'community-based coastal natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods improvement of tsunami-affected coastal populations', the PRODOC proposes a number of objectives that have been intentionally left 'open' to include the activities within each of the 'model sites' to be implemented in full consultation with local governments and community members (see strategy below).

16. Thus, while objective 1. refers to the initial activities required to promote the proposed programme among its participants in the various locations (national, district and local levels), objective 2 reflects the programme's longer term objective of assisting governments in the region to implement a sustained integrated approach to coastal resource management.

17. Only objectives 3 and 4 refer to the more immediate objectives of the programme i.e. institutional strengthening, enhanced information flow and improved consultation among all stakeholders in coastal resource management. Objective 5 explicitly refers to the follow-up activities required to the emergency projects in Thailand.

18. It is in the definition of 'end of Programme' results that the PRODOC sheds some light on the situation that is expected to be brought about within the programme. That is:

1. An operational model "target site(s)" in place in each participating country (except for Thailand) with a fully representative, functioning and effective local/national partnership group (LPG) that is providing a platform for the active participation of all stakeholders in the planning, management and

development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and other livelihood activities in the "target site(s)";
2. A significant number of community members, government department staff and other stakeholders from the "target site" having received training, exposure or other assistance that have improved their knowledge, skills or capacity, and enabled them to improve their (and their families') nutrition, livelihoods and well-being.
3. A "target site" that is being recognised as a good working example of truly participatory, integrated coastal resource use and management ready to be emulated in other parts of the country.

### *3.3 Programme Strategy*

19. The flexibility of the project's components and priorities has allowed it to adapt to the ever-changing political conditions and community needs throughout its implementation and reach its desired objectives.

20. The only detailed and required component of its design was its strategy. In essence, the programme's strategy was: to set up *'production systems and consultative processes'* that would facilitate the active participation of all stakeholders in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the *'integrated use and management of their coastal resources'*.

21. To achieve this, the project design had an adequate long-term, 5 year, duration (Sept. 2006-August 2011) and foresaw the inevitable delays for its inception at country levels and therefore considered its 'year-1' as a preparatory phase to: (1) select the model sites, (2) identify priority areas of work at field level and (3) agree on its components and work plan with as many stakeholders as possible at local/district and national levels through '*inception workshops'*. The PRODOC also proposed a sturdy budget of almost US$ 4.7 million (brought down to US$ 4.2 million in 2009) to carry out intended activities.

22. There are no assumptions mentioned in the PRODOC. However, a complex oversight system of governance and consultation at local/district, national and regional level was foreseen to address any shortcomings in the programme. The consultation and coordination arrangements were planned as follows:

23. At each "target site", a local/national partnership group (LPG) - consisting of the National Programme Counterpart (NPC) and stakeholder representatives (e.g. specialized and government agencies and community representatives) - would meet to provide a forum for raising and addressing the diverse needs, priorities and concerns. Twenty-one LPG meetings were held throughout the programme's implementation (4 in Indonesia, 4 in Sri Lanka and over 12 times in the Maldives).

24. This has been the more dynamic level of consultation and information exchange particularly when the NPC represented the District and/or Provincial Government as was the case in Indonesia and Sri Lanka and later on in the Maldives. It is at this level that the dissemination of on-site experiences is now taking place.

- In Sri Lanka this coordination of government agencies and NGO efforts is now being carried on through the monthly meetings of the Ampara District Development Coordination (chaired by the GA – District Secretary).In this

venue village representatives and government Divisional and District services come together to seek solutions to the more pressing problems in the communities.

- In Indonesia's Aceh Jaya District, the head of the Provincial Agricultural Office has been involved in all of the LPG meetings and is fully aware of the work of his District Officers in the project site. It is his intervention (along with the Governor of the Province) that has kept the national government in Jakarta abreast and responsive to the needs coming up from the project site (Krueng No village).
- In the Maldives, programme activities are receiving particular attention and support through the involvement in LPG meetings of the newly instituted Island Council (IC). The IC is now articulating the demands of the Gadhdhoo community before the national authorities in Male.

25. A National Steering Committee–chaired by its NPC - was also proposed to ensure inter-ministerial coordination at the country level. These meetings have been held on a yearly basis in Indonesia (3 times) and Sri Lanka (4 times) and twice in the Maldives. However, the on-going push towards decentralisation of tasks and responsibilities within the governments of the region and their ministries has made this level of information exchange too remote from the realities at field level to act as a dynamic support to programme implementation.

26. At the international level, a Regional Programme Advisory Committee (RPAC) was foreseen to ensure the smooth operation of activities and the development of the programmes' Plan of Operations. The RPAC has brought together the NPCs, representatives from each LPG, the CTA of the project and representatives from FAO/RAP and from the donor agency. The RPAC has held 2 Tri-Partite Review (TPR) meetings (at its inception and mid-term) in the participating countries that have also included visits to the 'target sites'.

27. At the Advocacy Regional Workshop held in Thailand in 2010, the participation of representatives of the communities has served to expand their vision as to the possibilities open to them from their encounters with fishermen-farmers from other coastal communities participating in the project.

28. Within FAO/RAP, the technical and operational backstopping of the programme has been the responsibility of a multi-disciplinary team of RAP technical officers from the various disciplines associated with on-site activities; and, the Regional Field Programme Group (FPG) has been the budget holder of the project.

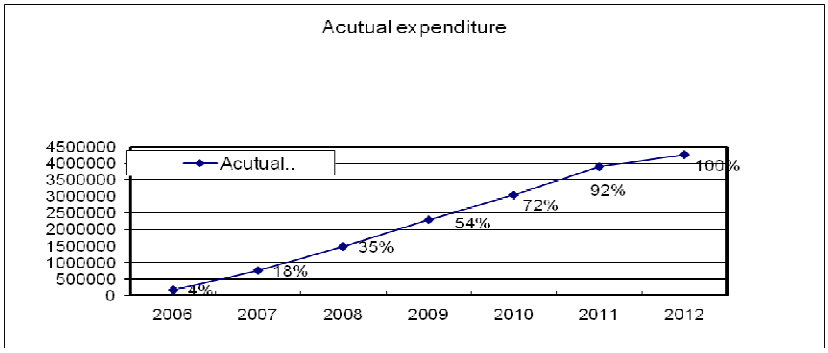
29. One coordination/management mechanism not foreseen in the project's PRODOC was that of the National Project Managers (NPMs). This weakness was soon addressed and covered under the budget line for 'national consultants'.

30. The on-site presence of experienced and well informed NPMs is essential in a regional project to ensure the smooth running and fallow-up of day to day activities and to effectively channel community requests (see section on Lessons Drawn at the end of the report).

### *3.4 Programme Management and Implementation*

31. The PRODOC proposed a sturdy budget and a long-term duration for the programme to carry out intended activities. However, the 'inception phase' took longer than foreseen and its activities commenced in full only well into 2009. Until then, most of the project's expenditure (74%) refers to personnel costs, consultants and travel.

**Figure 1. GCP/RAS/218/JPN – Expenditure (2006-2012)**




32. The lack of performance during the first years of operations was due, among others, to: (a) the high turnover of both project management and government staff, (b) decentralization efforts within government departments in Maldives between 2010 and 201; (c) changes in project sites (Maldives, Sri Lanka); and (d) delays in government approvals of national project managers, sites and national coordinators.

**Table 1. Project staff and RAP Officers overseeing Project Implementation (2006-2012)**

| | |
|---|---|
| RAP Budget Holders | 7 |
| Project CTAs/Officer in Charge | 3 |
| NPMs Maldives | 4 |
| NPMs Indonesia | 2 |
| NPMs Sri Lanka | 4 |

33. The programme also suffered from internal management problems due mainly to the management's lack of experience in implementing complex regional projects as well as the lack of familiarity with participatory planning methodologies. The lack or inadequate communication between the initial two technical experts and among them and the technical backstopping officers at FAO/RAP as well as the revisions required for the technical clearance of documents (due to their borderline quality), contributed to the slow paced implementation of initial activities.

34. The availability of adequate TORs for both project staff and consultants could have reduced some of these problems. In fact, most TORs developed for consultants and project staff did not specify the need to consult the communities involved on the end-of-mission proposals nor the need to adhere to the project's implementation strategy based on a high level of participation, empowerment and social, economic and environmental sustainability.

35. Moreover, the top heavy decision-making and administrative structure was in itself a recipe for a slow and cumbersome decision-making process.

36. Given the set-up of the project, decisions had to be progressively channelled through: the FAO/RAP technical officers and budget holders, the Coordinating CTA,

National FAOR Offices & Government Departments, the NPC and NPM, local government agencies and MOA decentralized/regional staff – to finally arrive at the individual groups or community based organizations.

### *3.5 Budget and Expenditure*

37. By the end of 2009 - and with over 75% of the budget already committed - there were few activities to be seen in the project sites.

38. Work until then concerned mainly the technical assessments for potential activities (many of which – in Indonesia and the Maldives - have remained only on paper), obtaining government approvals and establishing coordination mechanisms at local/district/ national/regional levels. Thailand was the only country where activities were carried out and finalized during the 2007-2009 period.

39. The project was thus extended for an 8 month (budget neutral) period from August 2011 to April 2012 to allow for the implementation of all planned field activities. Since then, activities at field level have proceeded at an accelerated pace to recover lost time.

**Figure 2. Yearly Budget Expenditure by Budget Components (2006-2012)**

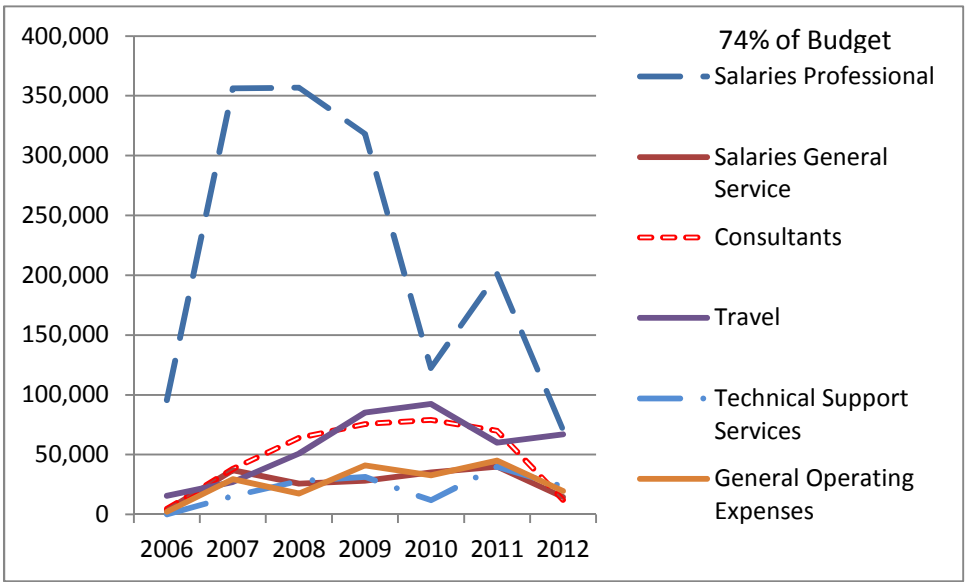
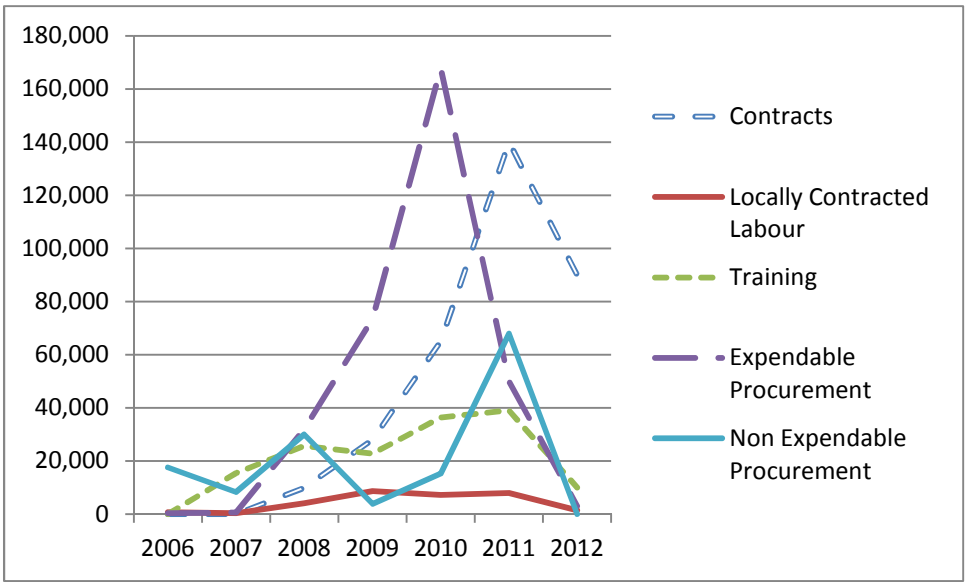


**Figure 3. Yearly Budget Expenditure by Budget Components (2006-2012)**




40. Lack of expediency at the start - and deficiencies in handling the main project strategy i.e. participatory consultation and planning processes - have resulted in poor performance and important delays in both Indonesia and Maldives (see section on activities and results).

41. Nevertheless, during the last 2-year period - and under a new CTA – the implementation of activities in the various project sites has received priority over technical reports and all planned activities are expected to be finalized by the project's present NTE date (April 2012).

42. The above has been achieved with half of the planned staff (now only 1 international expert and 1 support staff instead of 2 of each planned at the start of the programme). There has also been less use made of international specialists. Instead, in the latter part of its implementation, the programme has made extensive use of available national research centres and DOA services to backstop its field activities with excellent results.

43. A Mid-Term Tripartite Evaluation could have spotted at an earlier stage some of the more basic problems identified above. And in fact, the PRODOC had requested the first RPAC/TPR meeting to review the possibility of a Mid-Term Evaluation "*be undertaken no later than two years and six months after the launching of the Programme"* to look into "*any aspect of the planning, implementation, management, operations and strategy, of the Programme and recommend changes if any"*.

44. In its place, a Mid-Term Regional Workshop was held - at the end of 2009. During this workshop, the more dynamic 2010/11 Plan of Operations (PO) of the programme was agreed upon. In retrospect, some of the more recurring obstacles to implementation were addressed. However, there is no documentation available to examine to what extent and which of the prevailing problems the 2010/11 PO was meant to address.

45. The present Terminal Evaluation of the Programme was also included in the PRODOC but this time it was deemed mandatory.

### *3.6 Identification of Project Sites*

46. The selected sites are the poorest among the most Tsunami affected areas in all four countries. However, there are no clear indications on record as to the criteria used for the site selection. In some cases (Indonesia and Thailand) the selection was a result of previous on-going projects in the sites. In others (Maldives and Sri Lanka) the sites have been selected because of a government request/proposal.

47. In Indonesia and the Maldives, the size of the population on the target sites selected appears to have been too small to be sufficiently dynamic as a socio-economic model and/or to develop a broad range of income generating options *'to be emulated in other areas of the country'*. Much more seems to have been achieved in Sri Lanka where the population of the Vinayagram site (1,972 households in 4 villages) has been able to select a number of income diversification activities covering, among others, the whole range of production, post-harvest and marketing activities in agriculture and fisheries.

48. The reasons why these less densely populated sites were included in the programme are the following.

49. In the Maldives, Gadhdhoo is the most densely populated island of the Southern Atoll (with the exception of Tinadhoo, its capital). Other inhabited islands in the Atoll that could have been covered under the programme are located far away and would have been thus too costly to cover. Moreover, they often depended on diverse strategies for their livelihoods.

50. In Indonesia, the Ache Province was the most severely and extensively affected area by the 2004 tsunami (in response to which this programme was designed); and, although its coastline is sparsely populated, the severity of damages by the tsunami in such communities warranted the programme's intervention.

51. Moreover, the reasoning behind the selection of a sole community to work with in each of these countries (as the PRODOC had left this as an option.) was the need for a day-to-day presence of a NPM to facilitate the close consultation with - and agreement by - the community of the activities to be undertaken. In addition, e.g. Krueng No, there was a concern that rivalry between nearby villages would come about in the sharing of the programme's scarce resources and interventions.

52. In case of Sri Lanka, the Vinayagapuram village has been only now divided in 4 sectors/villages for administrative purposes. The village life and area has remained one and the same and one NPM could continue to cover all four sectors.

#### *3.6.1 Indonesia*

53. Initially the Lamtui village (on the West Coast of the Aceh Jaya District with 164 households) was suggested as a target site. However, from the available information, it appears that because activities of the project OSRO/GLO/502/FIN would need to be finalized, the Krueng No village (135 households) was the only one selected as the

programme's target site. However, since both villages are on the same coast and are linked by the same road, the case could have been made to cover them both.

54. Since a PRA had been conducted through the OSRO/GLO/502/FIN project, the programme conducted only a village workshop at the Krueng No village and a list of expected activities was developed. A 5-year Plan of Operations was developed and cleared in March 2008.

### *3.6.2 Maldives*

55. The CTA and the International Expert visited – at the beginning of the programme) 11 islands in 4 atolls as candidate sites. Selection criteria included consideration: i) the government's interest in developing these atolls, ii) the possibility of diversifying income sources, and iii) comparatively large agricultural lands available.

56. The Gadhdhoo island community (450 households and very little agricultural land available on Gandhdhoo) was selected as the Gan (uninhabited) island adjacent to it had plenty of land to be reclaimed for cultivation. Gan was also seen as a valuable example of natural resource management practices because it had also maintained its forest cover and rich diversity of marine resources and unique wildlife e.g. turtles.

57. There were nine new resorts planned on the neighbouring atoll and they were thought to eventually become potential markets for agricultural products and agro/eco-tourism activities. However, no resorts had been open as of January 2012 mainly due to the economic downturn of 2008. The Gan/Gadhdhoo site was proposed at the first National Steering Committee.

### *3.6.3 Sri Lanka*

58. During the inception mission of December 2006, the government selected Mirissa Udupila village in Matara District and Matiwala village in Galle District as target sites. However due to an on-going political dispute, the government suggested, in October 2007 to relocate the programme to the Ampara District at the Vinayagram site (4 villages with 1,972 households). A PRA was conducted in this site and its PO was finalized in June 2008.

### *3.6.4 Thailand*

59. This project aimed at providing a follow-up technical support and livelihood recovery around the Phang Nga Province where some post-tsunami emergency projects had already been implemented i.e. hydroponics (OSRO/THA/504/CHA), GIS training (THA/005/01 - Mangroves).

## ***3.7 Technical Backstopping***

60. At FAO/RAP, the project has been seen as an exceptional opportunity to assist Tsunami affected communities in achieving improved livelihoods through a higher awareness of - and capability in – sustainable costal resource management. Throughout its implementation period, the programme has received constant attention from the Lead Technical Officer (only one throughout the life of the project!) and the multi-disciplinary Task Force set up to follow its activities. The LTO has been present in all of its regional meetings and has visited all of the 'model sites'.

61. The 1st results of the programme (e.g. hydroponics in Thailand) are already being promoted through FAO/RAP's media and publications campaigns. The FAO/RAP is now ready to disseminate the achievements and lessons drawn from this project to the MOAs in the region as a tool-kit to assist tsunami affected communities and coastal resource management initiatives.

### *3.8 Government Participation*

62. All of the central government ministries concerned by the programme have participated in the yearly meetings of the National Steering Committee and have been kept informed through their appointed NPC of all decisions reached in the local (LPG) meetings organized under the programme.

63. In all countries involved in the programme, the recuperation and protection of coastal areas destroyed by the 2004 tsunami through improved management of coastal resources is still a high priority; and, the achievement of food security through increased and self-sustained income generating options in rural areas is of outmost importance in all government development plans.

64. However, it is at the District level that the government's participation has been decisive in support of the programme. Under the present trend towards decentralization in most of the countries in the region, it is at the District/Provincial levels that the power and interest to disseminate 'best practices' seems to reside. And, it is the government instances at this level that have been following with interest and later on supporting on-site activities of the programme.

## 4 Outputs and Outcomes

65. Overall, the project has brought together forestry, fisheries, livestock and agricultural activities through its support to what essentially were fishing communities. And, at organizational level, the project has brought together government services and local communities to prioritize areas of work and coordinate their efforts at district levels.

66. Major benefits to the communities from the implementation of the programme have been: (a) new and diversified options for year-around income earning activities that are culturally, economically and environmentally sustainable; (b) increased income; (c) stable and diversified food availability; (d) options for income generation for women during the times that they are free from domestic and family work; (e) know-how and local capabilities to develop post-harvest value added and marketing strategies.

67. Some initial activities carried out however have yet to be followed through or taken up at local level. These are, among others, the micro-finance facility, information centre, land use planning and paddy cultivation in Indonesia; and, the hydroponic systems, boat and fishing support in the Maldives.

68. Annexes 5 (four pages) and 6 (six pages) list the numerous documents prepared and field visits and activities carried out, respectively, during the implementation of this

programme. They attest to the huge effort initially deployed to bring together the 'best practices' prevailing and the most suited technical proposals at each one of the sites.

69. A few technical reports such as the agro-forestry, land use planning, micro-financing or the recuperation of paddy lands (Indonesia) have been simply shelved due to the changes in the stakeholders' interest and the conditions of the tsunami-affected land. And, most of the technical information relating to the on-going activities remains scattered in the various back-to-office, newsletters (8) and technical reports. Their usefulness could be recuperated in part if the information can be brought together in one single publication addressed to the various levels of stakeholders involved in the programme.

70. Most of the on-site activities initially undertaken by the programme refer to the training and equipment of fishermen and the Casuarina/Mangrove plantations undertaken to provide a means of repopulating the lagoons in fish stock and protecting community lands.

71. In Indonesia the provision of feeder cattle and rubber plantation were also initiated at this time; and in Sri Lanka initial activities also covered the provision of goats and improved stalls, support to post-harvest handling of vegetable production and the introduction of improved varieties of paddy rice, groundnuts and vegetables.

72. Nevertheless, most of the achievements that can be assessed today refer in large part to the second part (post 2009) of project implementation (see below).

### *4.1 Indonesia (Krueng No village in the Aceh Jaya District)*

#### *4.1.1 Fisheries*

73. At present, most fishermen (particularly the young) have participated in courses on fisheries post-harvest operations and produce hygiene; and, the fishermen's cooperative will soon be managing their fish-landing/market site and its access canal.

#### *4.1.2 Livestock Management*

74. Fishermen have also received training in - and support for - cattle raising (meat production). All village households (135) have initially received a calf to fatten and sell (income generation). Those who wish to continue with this line of work and are members of the cattle group will now receive (9) pregnant cows to raise and through an agreement with the programme, they will in-turn contribute one of their animals to other community members interested in taking up this activity.

75. They have also constructed (with the assistance of the programme) a cattle-barn and composting facility and are jointly developing a grassland demonstration plot with grasses introduced by the programme and other grasses selected by the cattle-farmer's themselves and covered under the programme.

#### *4.1.3 Agriculture*

76. Training in vegetable growing - and the provision of seeds required for home gardens (practiced by both men and women in the community) have been provided mainly to women.

#### *4.1.4 Forestry*

77. The plantation of rubber trees has been promoted as an additional income generating activity in the newly populated (due to the loss of lands and displacement after the tsunami) up-lands. Training has been provided not only in rubber plantation management but also, among others, in latex handling and rubber processing.

78. At present, rubber seedlings are being bought planted by the participants with their own funds; and in some cases, raw rubber is being directly sold to intermediaries. However, since this activity has only recently started, it is too soon to assess its full impact on the economy of the households that have taken up this activity.

79. Some project participants are now involved in all four activities and through them have achieved: increased income, new employment options and income stability throughout the year as well as increased food security and nutritional diversity within the households.

80. Although some key aspects of the activities planned for the Krueng No village have yet to come about (the fisheries landing site and the distribution of breeding cattle), the great majority of participants interviewed (87%) strongly felt they had increased their knowledge and skills and household assets through the project; and were now serving as focal points for the dissemination of their know-how to other farmers and throughout neighbouring villages.

81. As per local authorities (DINAS), the Casuarina plantation on village grounds has become one of the most visible attempts in the area to recover the coastline and an example to emulate. A 'Declaration' stating the village's rights and ownership of the plantation has been made public by village authorities (see annex 8) who have been maintaining the plantation through their own efforts and know-how. Given the importance of this output, it is imperative that the programme and district extension agents provide the community with the proper know-how and necessary rules to manage the Casuarina plantation.

82. Some of the activities planned at the beginning of the programme have not received the attention and follow-up required by the community. These have been the micro-finance scheme to be led by the fishermen's cooperative and the information centre, also under their care. These proposals had a short-lived following among community members as they were eventually superseded when the community had again access to savings banks and the Internet.

83. Community members have shown little interest in the land-use planning scheme for Krueng No, the proposal for alternative use of a paddy cultivation field and an agro-forestry proposal. These were studies carried by the programme's management as options to counteract the high salinization of agricultural lands cultivated before the tsunami. All three studies had been technically cleared by 2010. However, they have been left 'in the drawer' as - through the renewed consultations with the village community at this time, none of them appeared to be as practical or essential to the community as previously planned.

### *4.2 Maldives (South Gaafu Dhaalu Atoll: Gadhdhoo and Gan Islands)*

### *4.2.1 Forestry*

84. In January 2009, Casuarina seedlings were planted along the newly reclaimed lands of the eastern sea shore of the island with the participation of school students and youth groups. At present, the trees are being maintained by various community groups. The community and island authorities (IC) recognize this as the most lasting and visible achievement of the project in Gadhdhoo to-date.

### *4.2.2 Agriculture- Post-harvest and Value Added Activities*

85. Other planned and long awaited activities are situated in the Gan Island. They are: the Virgin Coconut Oil processing plant (finalized in Oct. 2011 but awaiting water and electricity hook-ups), the Taro processing facility and the Taro Drainage system. These activities (planned to start as of February 2012) have been the priority of the community since the start of the project and were included in its PRA.

86. However, due to the political unrest in the Maldives as of February 2012, the Taro Drainage system - for which the funds and contract had already been respectively set aside and finalized - has been cancelled.

87. In future, the 2 processing facilities are meant to provide new income generating activities for the community. Training in post-harvest operations and plant management has already been provided and hopefully the participants will be able to remember this once the industrial facilities and equipment are in place.

### *4.2.3 Organisational Support*

88. It may be the development of an island-wide Cooperative Society – that now will take over the management of the above mentioned facilities – that will be remembered as the most important achievement of the project.

89. Previously established cooperatives (e.g. the fishermen's) have fallen apart in the past. However, given the broad participation of representatives from all the major social and political groups in the island, the potential for its continuity seems at this time good (see annex 7 for its composition).

### *4.2.4 Fisheries*

90. Training on improved fishing practices and safety at sea as well as fishing nets were provided to the island's Fishermen Cooperative Society. However, as over 3 years have passed (and the mission did not visit the Maldives site), it is not possible to assess the impact of these inputs at this time. Furthermore, the fishermen's cooperative is not functional any more.

91. Other activities initiated by the programme (during its 1st phase of support to the Maldives) such as the hydroponic system for vegetable growing, the boat for island to island transport and the toilet/shower facilities have proven to be inadequate to the community needs and conditions.

92. The hydroponic system and home gardening activities have fallen short of expectations due to the non availability of seeds and the floods of 2010/11 set-back what were thought to be the 1st positive results in vegetable production.

93. The boat supplied by the programme to the fishermen's cooperative has laid unused in storage and has not been maintained since its arrival and now needs to be repaired. However, it is now seen as too expensive to run for island-to-island transport.

94. The toilet/shower facility was placed in the wrong location (no access to water and in an area not used by the community; and, now rests unused.

### *4.3 Sri Lanka (Vinayagapuram Villages 1-4)*

95. In the Vinayagapuram project site, the programme managed to bring together not only government support services for forestry, fisheries, livestock and agricultural activities but also a broader range of project activities than in any other project site.

96. The involvement of women's groups in programme activities is quite strong in this site and has been achieved through the implementation of a combination of goat and poultry rearing and food processing activities.

97. The trainings and demonstrations have been conducted here by national technical institutions relevant to each of the proposed activities in addition to local and foreign farmer-to-farmer study visits in Thailand.

98. The majority of the participants interviewed confirmed their satisfaction with their newly acquired know-how. It is their conviction that it has enabled them not only to produce better but also serve as 'model farmers' and information focal points for other farmers wishing to expand their income generating activities to other technical areas.

#### *4.3.1 Forestry*

99. The Casuarina plantation has become a demonstration site for District authorities as an example for government services - concerned with environmental and coastal protection responsibilities - of a successful recovery of immediate coastal and beach areas.

100. The community however is reticent to continue with the tree-planting and maintenance activities because (a) the land is a public land (therefore not a common resource for the community) and (b) because the villagers do not see any economic advantages to be drawn from their labour (see the section on lessons drawn).

#### *4.3.2 Organisational Support*

101. Efforts to create local/regional partnership channels and venues (LPG Meetings) between government services, donor, NGOs and villagers have been quite successful and are now examples being followed by government services in the Ampara District.

### *4.3.3 Agriculture*

102. At present, community members have participated in: training in integrated pest management and plant nutrition methods, home gardening as well as in vegetable and paddy cultivation.

103. The programme has supported the introduction of improved and diversified vegetable varieties and the cultivation of groundnut through the provision of improved seeds; and, time and resources spent on irrigating these fields (mainly a woman's work) have been reduced - on agricultural fields that already disposed of wells - through the introduction of micro-irrigation sprinkler schemes and the recuperation of their soils.

### *4.3.4 Post-harvest and Value Added Practices*

104. Extensive post-harvest training for vegetable handling, transport and marketing has been provided to the farmer's cooperative. Equipment and facilities for vegetable storage (coolers), drying (dry yards) and handling (crates) has also been provided to reduce post-harvest losses. The crates introduced through the project – in close collaboration with the national Post-harvest Institute - have now been mandated for the transport of all fruit and vegetables by the government (see annex 7).

105. Through a combination of increased demand and adequate storage and handling practices, losses estimates at 30% of crop production have been bought down to negligible levels.

106. Seven women's groups have been strengthened, trained and equipped for the processing and production of, among others: parboiled rice, rice flour, rice 'bites' (a local snack), sweet peanuts and chilli powder.

### *4.3.5 Fisheries*

107. Successful support to local fishermen has been provided through: the restocking of lagoons with tilapia fingerlings and the training in their management for future operations as well as in sustainable fishing practices. Training was also provided in post-harvest fish handling operations and supported through the construction of a fish landing/market stall and the provision of fish cooler boxes for better and more hygienic transport and storage. Improved fishing gear was also provided at the start of project activities.

### *4.3.6 Small Livestock Management*

108. Training in goat and poultry husbandry has preceded the delivery of goats (5 goats) and that of 2-month old chicks (15 chicks) to 235 women (mostly widows and young wives). Improved goat-stalls were introduced through the programme and are now being replicated among goat-owners, this time made with local materials and adapted to the owner's needs.

109. A revolving system for the distribution of more goats has also been established and already the 1st badge of additional goats has been distributed among women who want to take up goat rearing as an additional income generating option.

110. The following are some of the main benefits signalled by project participants during the mission's assessment:

- Food security and better nutrition alternatives for the families.
- Savings within the women's groups who now have common savings accounts in a local bank. They also have their own individual savings.
- Improved assets in the households: land, trees, livestock, facilities and equipment.
- Enhanced productivity through the use of improved vegetable and rice varieties and new technologies like sprinkler irrigation.
- Risk reduction through livestock vaccinations, improved storage and handling of vegetables and fish catch and value added to their production through sun drying and food processing systems.
- Alternate Market venues – Thirukovil and Akkaraipattu markets.

## *4.4 Thailand (Ranong, Phang Nga and Phuket Provinces)*

### *4.4.1 Forestry*

111. Activities at the Mangrove Knowledge and Development Unit (MKDU) in Phuket resulted in the planting of 10,000 mangrove seedlings by local community members, university students and through a mangrove conservation camp for 90 school children. The site has been designated as the management/ rehabilitation demonstration site for coastal area management.

### *4.4.2 Agriculture*

112. Eighty (80) hydroponic units and 30 net-houses were distributed in the Phang Nga and Rangon Provinces respectively by previous emergency/recovery projects. The programme has then followed up by providing training in hydroponic practices for vegetable production to 50 farmers and 9 DOAE officials; and, the relocation of units that were not being fully used to other locations and households.

113. The hydroponic units have introduced changes in the assets and livelihood of participants in various ways:

- Local availability of technical skills and know-how in growing vegetables from hydroponics systems. These skills were later used to recycle ruined plastic sheets for growing mushrooms.
- The interchange and sharing among the villagers as well as the collective activities of the hydroponics group have strengthened their affiliation to the group and created a new group of mushroom producers.
- Better marketing of produce, the preference for pesticide-free vegetables for sale and household consumption as well as their certification by the DOAE, have enhanced the community's standing and expanded their social networks to other community-based groups in the nearby areas. The community has also gained more support from governmental organizations.
- Supplementary income from the sale of the vegetables now contributes to the household income. The money mainly covers monthly payment of electricity, running water and gas bills of participants.

114. The positive outcomes of the hydroponic systems are many but do not cover the investment on additional unit mainly due to the high cost of the infrastructure (about 20,000 –

30,000 Baht per unit, +/- US$ 700/1,000). Some farmers have however come up with proposals for the construction of new units at a lower cost using local materials and some have already invested to install hydroponics systems by their own expenses. This can ensure, in time, the expansion of hydroponic production systems to other areas.

#### *4.4.3 Organisational Support*

115. The training courses for officials of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) have also brought about some positive outcomes. The trainees are now producing graphic maps of different types of coastal resources which are useful in terms of coastal resource conservation planning and implementation for their offices. The trainees have acknowledged that the skills gained have been significant to their work performance.

## 5 Gender Considerations and Sustainability Issues

### *5.1 Gender Considerations*

116. Particularly at the latter part of its implementation, the programme has sought to involve and address women's concerns and priorities. It's most successful case has been in Sri Lanka where a female assistant to the NPM has worked alongside the participants of the women's groups.

117. The great number of activities being carried out within the Vinayagapuram project site - in harmony with women's role and day-to-day responsibilities – attests to the success of this approach. In Indonesia, Maldives and Thailand, women have been involved in the programme mainly through its agricultural (home garden) component. Other activities compatible with the role of women in the community such as mat weaving (Maldives) have also been tried but with mixed results to date.

118. Much more success in broadening the programme's coverage to all on-site population groups was achieved though its focus on the community's youth. This concerned - in Indonesia and Sri Lanka - not only through the introduction of and access to Internet, computer and DVD equipment (for the review of agricultural 'best practices') but also through the constant selection of what were essentially young trainees and some women to attend the training courses and field trips organized through the programme . In fact, lead/model farmers of the sites represented only a small portion of the trainees selected that attended these courses.

119. This is a practice that in itself is quite innovative and concentrates on the potential impact, spread and continuity of the 'best practices' being promoted.

### *5.2 Sustainability of Results Achieved*

120. In all case where positive results have been achieved by the programme, the mission noted the existence of the following features: (1) adequacy of the income generating activities to the socio-economic and environmental context of the community and the 'model site', (2) the use of local materials and available indigenous practices, (3) the availability of technical support from government services and research institutes and local know-how and (4) as the sense of ownership of the results achieved by the participants in the programme.

121. Training and knowledge transfer has been classed very high by participants in their effect on the livelihood assets (knowhow and empowerment) gained through the programme. Most of the trainees (both the young and men and women) are now serving as the 'model farmers' and are being emulated in their communities. They have in essence become the Trainers-of-Trainers of their respective fields.

### *5.3 Potential Impact of the Programme*

122. In Sri Lanka and Thailand, government authorities are already including the results of the programme in their day-to-day activities.

123. In the Ampara District (Sri Lanka), there is a new project starting under FAO implementation that could take up the experience in the Vinayagapuram site for the implementation of their assistance.

124. In Indonesia, the government services of the Aceh Jaya District have been paying close attention to programme activities and have the intention, funds and the technical resources to replicate successful activities in other parts of the District.

## 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

### *6.1 Conclusions*

125. The selected sites are the poorest among the areas most affected by the 2004 tsunami. Their viability to serve in future as 'Model Sites' (with the exception of the Vinayagapuram Villages in Sri Lanka and the organic and hydroponic vegetable growing system in Thailand) is doubtful and the selection process for these sites remains unconvincing at best.

126. The Krueng No village (135 households, +/- 800 inhabitants) in Thailand although being a representative site of a coastal village socio-economy has developed few specially targeted activities for women. The question remains as to how to expand programme activities into nearby villages of similar characteristics to enhance agro-ecological conditions and income options.

127. The government of Ache Province - through its NPC for Indonesia (the DG of provincial Dinas) - has been supportive of programme throughout its implementation; and, has already committed financial support for cattle farmers' group (IDR 100 million) and technical follow-up of other activities, after completion of the programme.

128. Work in the Gadhdhoo and Gan Islands (population 3000) has suffered numerous delays; and, some of the support provided has not been according to the communities' priorities or customs. In general, in the Maldives, the programme has suffered from a poor follow-up by participating households who are still waiting for the promised activities to be completed.

129. Intervention by the government ministries, such as in the relocation of VCO plant to Gan, political instability and the lack of jurisdiction in Gan by the Gadhdhoo community and its Island Council are the main reasons for these delays. Moreover, the inconsistent policy decisions of the government regarding the environmental issues raised by the taro drainage system made it impossible for the programme to implement it in a timely manner.

130. Delays at the start of the project have left only 2½ years (2010-2012) for its multidisciplinary activities to come together and combine as a single year-around income generating scheme - at community levels.

131. In Krueng No (Indonesia) and Gadhdhoo (Maldives) most of the project's impact will be felt only after the project ends. In Sri Lanka is only now taking off.

132. However, individual activities - such as the reforestation of coastal and beach areas, the use of hydroponic systems and the facilities and knowhow in the reduction of post-harvest losses in fisheries and vegetable production – are now being looked upon as the programme's most innovative support and legacy 'to be emulated' in other rural development and coastal resource management projects.

133. Much more could have been achieved within the life of the project (2006-2012). Due to the initial delays, there is no time left to detect the evolution of its activities and the impact of its outcomes within the households directly supported.

134. Only in the Vinayagapuram Villages does the project have the time and the magnitude to consolidate results and ensure a Model Site to be 'imitated' throughout the Ampara District and beyond.

135. In fact, the District government is already using the experiences in Vinayagapuram as a reference for its development programmes; and, there is a possibility that this experience can be taken up by FAO in two new projects approved for this area.

136. One other major achievement of the project has been its capacity building component that has addressed not only training activities in all of the technical areas of coastal resource management; but also, extended its support to post-harvest, value-added and marketing activities in both fisheries and agriculture.

137. Most participants received training in their respective areas of work; and particularly throughout 2010-2012, the training was provided just before the distribution of the inputs, improved seeds, breeds or equipment to be used.

138. The capacity built is apparent in the new role acquired by the project participants trained. They are now serving as focal points for the dissemination of their newly acquired trade within the community and beyond.

139. The programme has targeted its capacity building and training options especially to the young (men and women) of the communities. This has meant not only a faster up-take of new technologies (as most of them are schooled and literate) but also the opening of new income generating activities for the next generation.

140. Farmer-to-farmer training (at home and abroad) has also been one of the most salient features of the capacity building component of the project.

141. The only exception to this trend has been the training in processing and post-harvest handling provided to Gadhdhoo participants at the beginning of on-site programme activities. These trainees are still waiting for the construction of their processing facilities to use the equipments for which they have been trained.

142. Capacity building in this programme also covered the establishment of mechanisms for the regular exchange of information and experiences among members of the community and between the community and government services, particularly through the Local Partnership Groups (LPGs).

143. In both Indonesia and Sri Lanka these meetings have led to a more dynamic collaboration among decentralized government services and a strong support for programme activities.

144. Steering Committee meetings held at the national level have been less conducive to programme support. In both cases, central government authorities have requested for a more frequent exchange of information and experiences.

### *6.2. Recommendations*

**Recommendation 1:**

145. The overall recommendation of the mission is that programme staff (CTA and NPMs) concentrates on the 'Exit Strategy'. The programme's experiences, achievements and lessons to be drawn must be fully documented at each of its project sites.

146. A full case study of each site should be elaborated and synthesized so that it can be disseminated - for future reference - among the various levels of its audience:

- at community level, as an information pamphlet on the technologies, demonstration sites and model farmers available in the community;
- for extension staff and front-line workers, it must also include the technical specifications of each activity;
- for decision-making at regional/district government and donor levels, a summary of the socio-economic sustainability and benefits of the integrated coastal management proposal and its technical viability is needed; and,
- at national level, an 'executive brief' in support of policy advise should be presented by the CTA to the various Ministries involved during the final round of 'end-of-project' workshops recommended in point 6.2.5.

147. Each activity within the project sites must be described in all of its components and include the benefits that have been drawn by project participants in a brief pamphlet (in local languages). This pamphlet should also include all the criteria for its economic and social sustainability for future reference by the community and front-line/extension workers.

148. Each demonstration site should be clearly marked and model farmers/growers clearly designated (through signs/panels) including the women involved in goats and poultry.

149. A Reference Sheet (1 page and in local language) covering each step of the production chain - and the key training elements that need to be covered - should be created to assist - as a teaching aid and reference material – participants trained, who are now serving as focal points to the 'best practices' throughout the community.

150. The above dissemination material should be compiled by the present staff of the project and formatted for distribution to the various audiences by an experienced communications expert.

**Recommendation 2:**

151. Considering the time and budget constraints, this will require a reduction of all field activities during the month of February 2012, to concentrate on the elaboration of this document.

152. This proposal has been discussed with the staff of the project during the mission's field visits and staff have agreed – even though it will require a doubling of their workload - on the importance of 'leaving behind' a document describing the experiences and lessons to be drawn from this project**.**

**Recommendation 3:**

153. All on-going activities - in Indonesia and Sri Lanka - should be brought to a close no later than February 2012. And, in order to ensure the sustainability of the achievement of the project, particular attention needs to be given in both sites to:

- The future management and maintenance by the community of the Casuarina plantations; as well as for the equipment, facilities and installations provided to local groups/cooperatives; and,
- The full ownership of the equipment and installations provided by the community based organizations that are meant to manage them.

**Recommendation 4:**

154. In the Maldives, the processing facilities will need to be finalized by April 2012. Here too, particular attention needs to be given in both sites to:

- The future management and maintenance by the community of the equipment and installations provided to local groups/cooperatives; and,
- The full ownership of the equipment and installations provided by the community and, if possible, the newly formed cooperative.

**Recommendation 5:**

155. The CTA should limit all regional/national/local coordination meetings planned to only one more round of 'end of project' meetings to be held in sequence local/regional/national within each country. And, all savings should be redirected towards the elaboration of the reference documents recommended for the project's exit strategy.

**Recommendation 6:**

156. For the FAO/RAP and FAOR Offices concerned, the mission recommends 'not to forget in future projects the necessary follow-up activities to this project'. As the project was a 'pilot' phase only, in all cases, many expectations have been raised among project participants and only part of the community has been served. It would be counterproductive and erroneous to presume that activities proposed can be easily scaled up within the communities themselves.

157. In Sri Lanka, an FAO project is soon to become operational for the Ampala District. It is essential that the FAOR foresee some geographical overlap with the Vinayagapuram Villages to ensure the up-scaling of income generating activities within the village and throughout the District. The government of the Ampala District has already agreed to extend this experience to other areas with similar agro-ecological conditions in the District.

158. In Indonesia, the government of the Aceh Jaya District has foreseen the continuous support by its extension services of the Krueng No village once the project ends. The District has the resources (financial and other) to do so. This will ensure the continuous support and dissemination of the project's integrated coastal management proposal.

159. For the Maldives, the project must extend its supervision of planed activities until its NTE date. The mission recommends that the present contract of the NPM be extended until then.

# 7 Lessons Drawn

## *7.1 Technical Support*

160. In the first three years of the programme, an excessive amount of funds and time were spent in contracting technical specialists to assess each potential area of work and identify sites and project activities.

161. At the end of the project, this effort seems unjustified given that the project already benefitted from the technical backstopping of the FAO/RAP technical officers and at national level from the various services of the government departments of agriculture, fisheries and forestry at national and district level as well as their research institutes.

162. In Sri Lanka and Indonesia, the project drew – among others- expertise and local knowledge from government services and specialized national research institutes (e.g. post-harvest and vegetable production, rubber).

163. Most of the technical reports compiled through the project have been left aside (particularly in Indonesia and Maldives) during implementation because they did not address the community's priorities and preferences. In fact, the project's core participatory consultation and planning strategy was not included in any of the initial (2006-2009) studies and TOR for the technical backstopping of the programme.

164. During the inception phase of the project, it is common use to assess and document the areas where activities will be located, the options available and the modalities required for implementation. This assessment allows for additional consultations (with the donor and the host government) to be held in favour of the intended goals of the project.

165. The programme's inception report should have included the selection criteria for each one of the areas chosen for its work and it should have been prepared within the first months of implementation. Instead an inception report was presented 5 months into implementation and was merely a description of the work done until then.

### *7.2 Staffing*

166. Initially the programme foresaw a staff component of 2 technical officers and 2 support staff at the regional level and a coordinator at national level to be supported by part-time ad-hoc consultants at local level.

167. During the last 2 years, the project has been functioning more efficiently and effectively with a lighter staff structure (1 CTA, 1 support staff and 3 national project managers-NPMs); all with extensive field experience and particular know-how in participatory planning methodologies.

168. The posts of NPMs were not contemplated in the PRODOC (only national consultants were foreseen in the budget but without specific TORs). However, it is important within a regional project to count with project managers at the implementation level in order to follow day-to-day implementation and technical support. Their previous experience in project implementation and know-how of participatory methodologies are essential to cover this task.

### *7.3 National Coordination Mechanisms*

169. Although much hope was placed on consultations and coordination at national levels (through a government appointed National Project Coordinator), it has been at the District level that government services have participated fully and regularly supported programme activities.

170. In Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Maldives, it is the decentralized government services (in all technical areas) that have pleaded with central government structures for the expedient resolution of implementation problems (funds, contracts, extensions, etc.).

171. With the prevailing move towards decentralization and outsourcing of public services, much more attention should be given to the involvement of private-public stakeholders at provincial and district levels in the support and decision-making processes of the projects.

### *7.4 Capacity Building and Information Exchange*

172. Capacity building and training has been best served throughout this project's duration through the exchange of farmer-to-farmer experiences be it at local and national levels or through the regional workshops were participants from the community visited other countries and extracted from their trip innumerable ideas that were implemented upon their return to the community.

173. In Sri Lanka, the mission noted over 12 different findings from the 2011 regional workshop in Thailand that the participants were applying in their homes or advising the community to adopt.

174. Information exchange has been best served in this project through the availability – in local languages - of information in computer and DVD formats and through the access to Internet facilities (Indonesia).

175. Little or no use has been made of the technical books in English acquired for the local Information Centres by the programme's specialists.

**Annex 1. Summary of the Terms of Reference for the Terminal Evaluation Mission of Project GCP/RAS/218/JPN**

## Scope of the Evaluation

(1) The evaluation will assess the programme as follows:

a. Its relevance to: national and regional development priorities and needs;
b. Robustness and realism of the theory of change underpinning the programme, including logic of casual relationship between inputs, activities, expected outputs, outcomes and impacts (against specific and development objectives) and validity of indicators, assumptions and risks;
c. Quality and realism of the programme design, including:
    - Duration;
    - Stakeholder and beneficiary identification;
    - Institutional set-up and management arrangements;
    - Approach and methodology.
d. Financial resources and management, including:
    - Adequacy of budget allocations to achieve outputs;
    - Coherence and soundness of Budget Revisions in matching necessary adjustment to requirements of implementation;
    - Rate of delivery and budget balance at the time of the evaluation.
e. Management and implementation, including:
    - Effectiveness of management, including quality and realism of work plans;
    - Efficiency and effectiveness of operations management;
    - Gaps and delays if any between planned and achieved outputs, the causes and consequences of delays and assessment of any remedial measures taken, efficiency in production outputs;
    - Effectiveness of internal monitoring and review processes;
    - Efficiency and effectiveness of coordination and steering bodies (if any);
    - Quality and quantity of administrative and technical support by FAO; and
    - Timeliness, quality and quantity of inputs and support by the Government and resource partner.
f. Extent to which the expected outputs have been produced, their quality and timeliness.
g. Extent to which the expected outcomes have been achieved.
h. Use made by the initiative to the normative work of FAO's normative products and actual and potential contribution of the initiative to the normative work of the Organization.
i. Assessment of gender mainstreaming in the initiative. This will cover:
    - Analysis of how gender issues were reflected in the programme objectives, design, identification of beneficiaries and implementation;
    - Analysis of how gender relations and equality are likely to be affected by the initiative; and
    - Extent to which gender issues were taken into account in programme management.
j. The prospects for sustaining and possibly up-scaling the initiative's results by the beneficiaries and participating countries and institutions after the termination of the initiative. The assessment of sustainability will include, as appropriate:

- Institutional, technical, economic and social sustainability of proposed technologies, innovations and/or processes;
- Perspectives for institutional uptake and mainstreaming of the newly acquired capacities, or diffusion beyond the beneficiaries or the programme;
- Environmental sustainability: the initiative's contribution to sustainable natural resource management, in terms of maintenance and/or regeneration of the natural resource base.

k. The overall performance of the programme: extent to which the initiative has attained, or is expected to attain, its specific objectives and FAO Organizational Results (impact), and hence, to relevant Strategic Objectives and Core Functions; this will also include the identification of actual and potential positive and negative impacts produced by the initiative, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

(2) Based on the above analysis, the evaluation will draw specific conclusions and formulate recommendations for any necessary further action by Government, FAO and/or other parties to ensure sustained project impact. The evaluation will draw attention to specific good practices and lessons of interest to other similar activities. Any proposal for further assistance will include specifications of major objectives and outputs and indicative inputs required.

## Annex 2. Questions included in the Field Interviews and Beneficiary Assessments

**Interview No.** **Beneficiary (End-User Focus Group) Assessment - Outcome of Project Activities on Livelihoods**

| Name of project Site: **Kreung No** | Country: **INDONESIA** | Date: **27-30th Jan 2012** | **Activity Outcome/Impact** | | | **0= 0; 1= ☹; 2=😐; 3=☺** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of participant Title (if any):** | Type of project participant ((M/F); (Elder, Adult, Youth); (farmer/fisherman/ leader, other(describe)) | Activity in which the participant was involved? | Any Change in his/her livelihood? (Y/N) - (P/N) | What has Changed? (A→E) (1→39) | Where has it changed? (home, own land, family members, community, etc.) | How much has it changed? (0→3) |
| Umiliah, Umiati, Sarifahnur, Mariam, Adawiah, Nurniana (in Kutano + Bangka) | 6 Female, Elder, Housewives | Cattle, Home garden | Y/P/A | E37 | **Family, Asset** (The cow sold to buy motorbike; motorbikes are for their children go to school) | 3 |
| Suryani, Iapriati, Cut Nyak Muran, Cut Ilawati (in Bangka) | 4 Female, Elder, Teacher & housewives | Home garden | Y/P/A/L | A2 | **Individual** (Having no fence makes difficult to grow vegetable since cow ate it. The stones-land and infertile soil are demotivating to growing vegetables in the yard) | 2 |
| Zubaidah, Rosmiah, Siti Asma, Nurul Hayati, Nur Hayati (Suka Makmur) | 5 Female, Housewives | Home garden | Y/P/A/L | A2, A5 | **Individual, Family** (Has starting to planting seeds that received from Dinas & FAO) | 3 |
| Burhanudin, Abdul Karim, Samson Bahari (Suka Makmur) | 3 Male | Cattle | Y/P/A/L | E36, E37 | **Family, Asset** (Keeping cattle & start to develop rubber plantation) | 2 |
| Mustafa AJ, M.Isa, Samsuardi | 3 Male | Cattle Training | Y/P | A2 | **Individual, Asset** (Gaining experiences & knowledge, has applied castration method in Kreung No) | 3 |
| **TOTAL/Summary** | **15 female, 6 male** | **Cattle & Home Garden** | | **A2, E36, E37, A5** | | **2.6** |

| Interview No. **1** | | **Questions/Issues to be Raised with Key Informant on the Outcome of Project Activities on Community Assets and/or Livelihoods** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of project Site: **Kreung No, Aceh Jaya-ACEH** | | Country: **INDONESIA** | Date: **26-30 January 2012** | **Activity Outcome/Impact** | | | 0= 0; 1= ☹; 2=😐; 3=☺ |
| **Name of Informant:** Title (if any): | | Type of project participant ((M/F); (GO, NGO officer or front-line worker such as extensionist, teacher, head of estate, CBO leader/member, etc.); | Activity in which the Key Informant was involved in (or is reporting on)? | Any Change noted in the participating communities' Assets/Livelihood? (Y/N) - (P/N) - (A/L) | What has Changed? Either (A→E) or (1→39) | Where has the change occurred? (household, communal lands individuals, status, etc.) | How much has it changed? (0→3) |
| 1 | Muhibbiddin | M, Cooperative 's accounting, Cattle group's member, Power-medium (↑) | Cooperative, Cattle Training (Bangka) | Y/P/L | A2, E36 | Individual | 3 |
| 2 | *Bukhori AJ* | M, Head of cattle group farmer, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle & Rubber & Home garden training (Bangka) | Y/P/A/L | B15, C21 | Individual, Asset | 3 |
| 3 | Mahmud (Pak Kecik) | M, Village's head, powerful | Casuarina, LPG, Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/L/A | A3, A5 | Community, Individual | 3 |
| 4 | Siti Aminah | F, housewife, powerless | Home garden, Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/L | A5 | Individual, Family | 3 |
| 5 | Fadzliati (Li) | F, housewife, powerless | Home garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/L | E37 | Individual, Family | 2 |
| 6 | Bakri (Bpk. Romi) | M, villager, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle (Kutano) | Y/P/A | A1, A2, A5, | Individual | 2 |
| 7 | Ratlina (Mrs. Bukhori AJ) | F, Seller, Power-medium (↑) | Home garden (Kutano) | Y/P | A2, A5 | Individual | 2 |
| 8 | Adawiah | F, play-group teacher, Power-medium (↑) | Home garden, Cattle (Kutano) | Y/P/A | E36 | Individual, Asset | 3 |
| 9 | Cut Eka | F, Seller, powerful | Home garden, Cattle (Kutano) | Y/P/A | A2, A5, E36 | Family, Asset | 2 |
| 10 | Cuti Aminah | F, farmer, powerful | Home garden, Cattle (Kutano) | Y/P/A/L | A5, E36 | Individual, Family, Asset | 3 |
| 11 | Nurmala | F, house wife, powerless | Home garden, Cattle (Kutano) | Y/P/A | A2, E36 | Individual, Asset | 2 |
| 12 | Cut Elok | F, house wife, powerful | Home garden, Cattle (Kutano) | Y/P/A/L | A2, E36 | Family, Asset | 3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Nuriana | F, Elementary school's Teacher, powerful | Home garden, Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/L | A2, E36 | Individual, Family | 2 |
| 14 | Doni Anjasmara (Dodong) | M, villager, powerless | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A/L | A2 | Family, Asset | 2 |
| 15 | Darliana (Mrs. Dodong) | F, house wife, powerless | Home garden (Bangka) | Y/P/L | A2 | Individual, Family | 3 |
| 16 | Suryani | F, Elementary school's Teacher, powerful | Home garden, Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/L | A2 | Individual | 2 |
| 17 | Siti Aisah | F, Housewife, Powerful | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A | E36 | Family, Asset | 2 |
| 18 | Nuraini | F, Housewife, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 3 |
| 19 | Yanti Nurmaulida | F, Housewife, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle, home garden (Bangka) | Y/P | A2 | Individual, Family | 2 |
| 20 | Hartijah | F, Housewife, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 2 |
| 21 | Salmiati | F, Widower, Powerless | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 3 |
| 22 | Siti Rahmi | F, Housewife, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 2 |
| 23 | Rosnadewi | F, Housewife, Powerless | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/L | E36 | Livelihood, Family | 2 |
| 24 | Fatmawati | F, villager, Powerless | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 3 |
| 25 | Amin | M, Ex-subvillage leader, Power-medium (↑) | Rubber, Cattle, Home Garden (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | C21, E36, A5 | Individual, Family | 3 |
| 26 | *Rosmiah (Mrs. Amin)* | F, Housewife, Powerless | Home Garden (Suka Makmur) | Y/P | A5, E36 | Individual | 2 |
| 27 | Zubaidah | F, Housewife, Powerless | Home Garden, Zubaidah (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/L | A5, A2 | Individual, Family | 3 |
| 28 | Nurul Hayati | F, Housewife, Cooperative member, Powerless | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | A2, E36 | Individual, Asset | 2 |
| 29 | Idayati | F, Housewife, Powerful | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/L/A | A5, E36, E37 | Family, Asset | 3 |
| 30 | Ida Suarni | F, Housewife, Powerless | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | A2, E36 | Family, Asset | 3 |
| 31 | Halimah Sa'diah | F, Housewife, Powerless | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P | A2, E37 | Family, Asset | 2 |
| 32 | Supian | M, Seller, Cooperative member, Powerful | Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 2 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | Harmina | F, Housewife, Powerless | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | A5, E36 | Asset | 2 |
| 34 | Ernawati | F, Housewife, Powerless | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | A2, E36 | Asset | 3 |
| 35 | Ibnu Adam | M, Fisherman, Powerless | Cattle, Rubber (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A/L | A8, E37 | Family, Asset | 3 |
| 36 | T. Hajar | F, Wife of subvillage leader "Suka Makmur", Powerful | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A/L | A2, E36 | Family, Asset | 3 |
| 37 | Mak'nya | F, Widower, Powerless | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A/L | A2, E36 | Individual, Asset | 3 |
| 38 | Ibrahim | M, Rubber-tapper, Power-medium (↑) | Rubber, Cattle, Home Garden (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | C21, E36, A5 | Asset | 2 |
| 39 | Usmiati | F, Housewife, Power-medium (↑) | Home Garden, Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A/L | A2, E36 | Individual, Family, Asset | 3 |
| 40 | Burhanudin | M, Seller, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 2 |
| 41 | Abdul Karim | M, Fisheries, Powerless | Cattle (Suka Makmur) | Y/P/A | E37 | Asset | 2 |
| 42 | Mustafa A. J. | M. Cattle group's member, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle & Rubber training (Bangka) | Y/P/L/A | A2, E36 | Individu, Asset | 3 |
| 43 | M. Isa | M. Cattle group's member, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle training (Suka Makmur) | Y/P | A2 | Individu | 3 |
| 44 | Bukhori YS | M, Head of subvillage "Bangka", Powerless | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 2 |
| 45 | Samsuardi | M. Cattle group's member, Powerful | Cattle & Rubber training (Bangka) | Y/P | A2 | Individu | 3 |
| 46 | Abdul Jalil | M, villager, powerless | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A/L | A2, E36 | Family, Asset | 3 |
| 47 | Jamaliah | F, Widower, Powerless | Cattle, Home garden training (Bangka) | Y/P/A/L | E36 | Family, Asset | 3 |
| 48 | M. Yasin | M, villager, powerless | Cattle (Bangka) | Y/P/A | E36 | Asset | 3 |
| 49 | T. Adnan | M, villager, Power-medium (↑) | Cattle training (Bangka) | Y/P/A | A2 | Individu, Asset | 3 |

| **Interview No.** | | **Questions/Issues to be Raised with Trainees on RAS/218 Training Activities** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of project Site: **KREUNG NO** | | Date: **26th-30th January 2012** | Activity Outcome/Impact | | Estimated Coverage of Training Course |
| **Name of Informant:** Title (if any): | | Typed of Training Received? (Eq. accounting, GIS, leadership, etc.) | In support of what project activity was the training given? | Impact on assets/livelihood 0= 0; 1= ☹; 2=😐; 3=☺ | How many M/F were trained with you in this course? |
| 1 | Muhibbiddin | Cattle: Castration, compost-making, food management, dry-food, planting grasses, Insemination. Rubber: Planting, grafting, weeding, tapping | Cattle training | 3 | 9 Male (in Indrapuri), 4 Male (NTB) |
| 2 | Bukhori AJ | Cattle: Cow management, feeding, pest-disease control, . Rubber: Planting, pest-disease control, tapping | Cattle & Rubber training (Bangka) | 3 | Cattle: 9 Male (in Indrapuri), 4 Male (NTB) |
| 3 | Siti Aminah | Planting vegetables; traditional treatment of pests & diseases | Home garden (Bk) | 3 | 15 Female, 2 Male (Bangka) |
| 4 | Fadzliati (Li) | Planting vegetables techniques | Home garden (Bk) | 2 | 30 Female (Suka Makmur) |
| 5 | Adawiah | Planting & maintenance vegetables | Home garden (Kt) | 2 | 20F, 3M (Kutano) |
| 6 | Cut Eka | Planting vegetables and cow-manure application (before & after planting) | Home garden (Kt) | 2 | 8 Female (Kutano) |
| 7 | Cuti Aminah | Fertilizer application, planting method | Home garden (Kt) | 3 | 9 Female (Kutano) |
| 8 | Nurmala | Planting vegetables method | Home garden (Kt) | 2 | 15 Female (Kutano) |
| 9 | Cut Elok | Planting and fertilizer | Home garden (Kt) | 3 | 8 Female (Kutano) |
| 10 | Nuriana | Traditional pest & disease's treatment; planting vegetable | Home garden (Bk) | 2 | > 20 Female (Bangka) |
| 11 | Darliana | Planting (kangkung, long-bean, spinach, cucumber) and fertilizer | Home garden (Bk) | 3 | 5 Female (Bangka) |
| 12 | Suryani | Planting vegetables | Home garden (Bk) | 3 | 20 Female (Bangka) |
| 13 | Yanti Nurmaulida | Planting vegetables | Home garden (Bk) | 1 | 15 Female (Bangka) |
| 14 | Amin | Spacing, tapping | Rubber (SM) | 2 | 20 Male, mostly from the down-village |
| 15 | Rosmiah | Planting, pest & disease protection | Home garden (SM) | 2 | More than 30 Female |
| 16 | Zubaidah | Planting/nursery, fertilizer application, *ajir,* making organic-pest & | Home garden (SM) | 3 | About 35 Female |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | disease | | | |
| 17 | Nurul | Planting & pest control | Home garden (SM) | 2 | 30 Female |
| 18 | Idayati | Planting vegetable | Home garden (SM) | 3 | 30 Female |
| 19 | Ida Suarni | Traditional pest & disease's control, planting vegetable | Home garden (SM) | 2 | 35 Female |
| 20 | Halimah Sa'diah | Making vegetable's medicine & planting | Home garden (SM) | 2 | > 30 Female |
| 21 | Harmina | Planting & making pest control | Home garden (SM) | 2 | > 30 Female |
| 22 | Ernawati | Planting & traditional pest control | Home garden (SM) | 3 | Up to 35 Female |
| 23 | Ibnu Adam | Planting, tapping, pest-disease control | Rubber (SM) | 3 | 15 Male |
| 24 | T. Hajar | Making traditional pest control | Home garden (SM) | 3 | 30 Female |
| 25 | Mak'nya | Planting & pest management | Home garden (SM) | 3 | 30 Female |
| 26 | Ibrahim | Tapping | Rubber (SM) | 2 | >10 Male |
| 27 | Usmiati | Planting, local-made pest control | Home garden (SM) | 3 | > 30 Female |
| 28 | Mustafa A. J. | Cattle: Castration, compost-making, food management, dry-food, planting grasses, Insemination. Rubber: Planting, grafting, weeding, tapping | Cattle & Rubber training (Bangka) | 3 | Cattle: 9 Male (in Indrapuri), 4 Male (NTB); Rubber: 15 Male |
| 29 | M. Isa | Cattle: Insemination, pests & diseases control, feeding, grassing, castration. Rubber: Planting, grafting, weeding, tapping | Cattle & Rubber training (Bangka) | 3 | 9 Male (in Indrapuri), 4 Male (NTB) |
| 30 | Samsuardi | Cattle: Pest & disease control in cow, making EM4, Dry-food, castration, grass planting. Rubber: Nursery, tapping, fertilizer | Cattle & Rubber training | 3 | Cattle: 9 Male (in Indrapuri), 4 Male (NTB) Rubber: 15 Male |
| 31 | Jamaliah | Planting vegetable (long-bean, egg-plant, spinach, sawi, kangkung) | Home garden training (Bangka) | 3 | 6 Female |
| 32 | T. Adnan | Cattle: cattle management, growing weed, pest & disease control, castration. | Cattle & Rubber training | 3 | Cattle: 9 Male (in Indrapuri), 5 Male (NTB) --> 2nd trip. Rubber: Theory--> 12 Male; Practise: 6 Male |

Livelihood Assets (codes used)

| |
|---|
| **A: Human Assets** are: 1. Skills, 2. Knowledge, 3. Health, 4. Ability to work, 5. Motivation and 6. Spiritual Strength, 7. Ability to Adapt and React, 8. education, 9. labour, 10. family ties & network, 11. other…(describe) |
| **B: Natural Assets** are: 12. Access to land, 13. Access to Water, 14. Access to Forests and other Vegetation, 15. Common Property Resources (land, lakes, sea, minerals etc.), 16. Wildlife and Nature, 17. Environmental Resources. |
| **C: Social Assets** are: 18. Relations of trust, 19. reciprocity and exchange; 20. Affiliation to informal and formal groups; 21. Reputation, 22. status and mandate; 23. Knowing powerful people,24. Access to institutional support, 25. family networks, 26. other…(describe) |
| **D: Physical Assets** are: 27. Access to water (for drinking, irrigation etc.), 28. Shelter/Housing, 29. Access to energy and telecommunication facilities, 30. Access to commercial storage facilities, 31. Transport facilities, 32. Market places, 33. feeder roads, 34. sheds/storage facilities, 35. tools/equipment |
| **E. Financial Assets** are: 36. cash money and other easily convertible items (farm animals, gold, savings, etc.), 37. long-term assets (land, equipment), 38. life insurance, interests, and 39. other intangible financial assets …(describe) |

## Annex 3. List of People Met

| FAO/RAP Staff and Task Force | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr/Ms | Name | Title or Position | Organization |
| Mr | Hiroyuki Konuma | ADG | FAORAP |
| Mr | Man Ho So | DRR | FAORAP |
| Mr | Yuji Niino | Land Management Officer | FAORAP - LTO |
| **Project Staff - Bangkok** | | | |
| Mr | Makoto Kobayashi | CTA | GCP/RAS/218/JPN |
| Ms | Apirada Sirigaya | Secretary | GCP/RAS/218/JPN |
| **Maldives (teleconference)** | | | |
| Mr | Thoha Ali | NPM | GCP/RAS/218/JPN |
| Mr | Mohamed Rizan | President | Island Council |
| **Indonesia** | | | |
| Mr | Ageng Herianto | Programme Officer FAOR | FAOR Jakarta |
| Mr | Asrin | NPC/Head of Provincial Agriculture DINAS | Prov. Agriculture DINAS |
| Mr | Ayi Kusmayadi | NPM | GCP/RAS/218/JPN |
| Mr | Khaqrul Anwar | Agriculture and Livestock | Ache Jaya District Services (DINAS) |
| Mr | T. Amaruilah | Fisheries | |
| Mr | Riduian | Head of DINAS - Fisheries | |
| Mr | Sahlan Ali | Agriculture and Livestock | |
| Mr | Armidi | | |
| Mr | Rahmad Ramadhari | | |
| Mr | Nuri Assirri | Agriculture and Livestock | |
| Mr | Rushdi | Head of DINAS – Agriculture and Livestock | |
| Mr | Mukhtar | Head of DINAS - Forestry | |
| Mr | T. Mahmud | Head of Krueng No Village | Krueng No Village |
| Mr | Bukhari | Head of Cattle Farmer's Group | Krueng No Village |
| Mr | Muhibuddin | Accountant, Fisheries Cooperative and Volunteer -Information Center | Krueng No Village |
| **Others:** included in the Beneficiary Assessment | | | |
| **Sri Lanka** | | | |
| Mr | Patrick Evans | FAO Representative | FAOR Colombo |
| Mr | D.S.P. Kuruppuarachchi | Assistant FAOR (Programme) | FAOR Colombo |
| Mr | Lalith Hathurusinghe | NPC/Director of Projects | Ministry of Agriculture |
| Mr. | Sunil Kannangara | Secretary (Government Agent), | Rathnapura District |
| Mr. | V. Naviranthan | Director of Planning (LPG Chairman) | Div. Sec. - Thirukkovil |
| Mr | Irshad Ahamed | NPM | GCP/RAS/218/JPN |
| Mrs. | Nithya Rajathurai | Project Assistant | GCP/RAS/218/JPN |
| Mr | Kripuparasa | Vendor | Fishermen's Cooperative Society of Vinayagapuram |
| Mr | Premakumer | Vendor | |
| Mr | Thewarasa | Secretary of the Cooperative | |
| Mrs. | Sivamany | Goat & stall owner | Vinayagapuram |
| Mrs. | Ruspawathi | Goat & 2nd generation stall owner | |
| Mrs. | Pathmawathi | Goat & stall owner | |
| Mr. | M. Turajrasa | Members of the Vegetable Growers | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. | V. Tirunavukarasu | Cooperative | |
| Mr. | P. Sanmuganathan | Vegetable Grower | |
| Mr. | V. Kathasami | Vegetable Grower | |
| Mrs. | M. Therika | Vegetable Grower | |
| **33 thers: included in the Beneficiary Assessment** | | | |

## Annex 4. Itinerary of the International Mission Members

| Itinerary of the International Mission Members | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Date** | **Place** | **Task** |
| 15-18 January 2012 | Bangkok | Briefing at RAP and Project Office |
| 19 January 2012 | Colombo | Briefing at FAOR and MOA |
| 20 January 2012 | Travel to Rathnapura and Ampara | Briefing with former GA of Ampara and former LPG Chairman |
| 21 January 2012 | Ampara, Project Office and Site inspections | Briefing with Planning Secretary of the District of Ampara and LPG Chairman |
| 21-22 January | Vinayagapuram | Site inspections and Interviews with participants |
| 23-24 January 2012 | Travel to Colombo | Site inspections |
| 24 January 2012 | Jakarta and Medan | Briefing at FAOR and Travel |
| 25 January 2012 | Banda Aceh | Briefing with NPC and Head of the DINAS |
| 26-27 January | Krueng No Village | Site inspections and Interviews with participants |
| 28 January 2012 | Travel to Bangkok | |
| 29 January – 3 February | Bangkok | Preparation of the Aide Memoire and Debriefing at RAP Offices |
| **Itinerary for the National Mission Members** | | |
| 15 January 2012 | Bangkok | Briefing with Mission Members |
| 16 -January to 2 February 2012 | Phang Nga & Puket Proviinces | Site inspections and Interviews/BA with project participants in **Thailand – Report writing** |
| 19 January 2012 | Colombo | Briefing with FAOR and Mission Members |
| 20 January to 2 February | Vinayagapuram & Colombo | Site inspections and Interviews/BA with project participants in **Sri Lanka – Report writing** |
| 24 January 2012 | Jakarta | Briefing with FAOR and Mission Members |
| 24 January to 2 February 2012 | Krueng No Village | Site inspections and Interviews/BA with project participants in **Indonesia – Report writing** |

## Annex 5. List of documents reviewed

**Indonesia**

Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA / Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (15-26 January 2007)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA, (27 October – 6 November 2007)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA, (11-15 December 2007)
5-year Plan of Operations (PO)
Summary Report on PRA/Livelihood Development Related Studies, Indonesia
Krueng No Workshop Report, Indonesia (7-8 September 2007)
Progress Report to Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Indonesia (period 1 May – 31 July 2007).
Progress Report to Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Indonesia (period 1 August – 31 October 2007).
Plan of Operations (PO) for the year 2008
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (3-13 September 2007)
Report for the National Inception Workshop (30-31 October 2007)
Inception report of newly appointed National Project Manager (NPM)
Report on Coastal Reforestation
Progress Report to Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Indonesia (period 1 February – 3 April 2008).
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (8 – 10 April 2008).
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (20 – 24 April 2008).
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (26 – 29 April 2008)
Report on Coastal Reforestation
Report on Fish Landing
Report on Land Rehabilitation
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (12-14 August 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA (25 August – 3 September 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (8-14 September 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (20-23 October 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (10-13 November 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (9–13 December 2008)
Plan of Operations (POs) for the year 2009
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (14-16 January 2009)
Progress report of casuarinas demonstration, by SHG BagiBeurata/NPM, (January 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (10-17 February 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (17-20 February 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr Shingo Shibata, CTA (4-7 March 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (4-7 March 2009)
Progress report of mangrove demonstration, by SHG BagiBeurata/NPM (March 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (16-20 April 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (5-8 May 2009)
Report on PLUP baseline data collection (June 2009)
Progress Report Rhizophora spp demonstration, by SHG BagiBeurata/NPM (June 2009)
Progress Report I Rubber Tree Management (IRRI) (June 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (13 -23 July 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (7 - 10 October 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (20 -22 October 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (17 - 27 October 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (5 – 12 November 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (20 – 24 December 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (28 -29 December 2009)
Report on fish post harvest handling and processing (July 2009)
Report on agro - forestry (July 2009)
Report of LOA IRRI team on rubber tree management (December 2009)
Report on livestock (December 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (18 – 28 January 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (25 – 28 February 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (1 – 3 March 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (26 – 31 March 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM (8 – 11 May 2010)

Report on home gardening
Report on livestock
Final report of assessment on rubber management by IRRI Team
Final report of assessment on agro-forestry
Final report of assessment on home gardening
Final report of assessment on livestock by consultant on livestock
Final report of assessment on fish landing construction
Final report of assessment on fish landing management
Training Manual on Land Preparation and Rubber Planting (August 2010)
Training Manual on Latex Handling and Rubber Processing (August 2010)
Training Manual on Maintenance and Fertilizing of Immature Rubber Plants (August 2010)
Training Manual on Processing Raw Rubber Materials at Smallholder's level (August 2010)
Training Manual on Rubber Exploitation Techniques (August 2010)
Training Manual on Maintenance Management of Mature Rubber Plantation (August 2010)
Report on development of rubber demonstration in Krueng No village (August 2010)
Report on establishment of rubber demonstration in Krueng No village (August 2010)
Report on training for improving condition of the existing rubber plantation in Krueng No village (August 2010)
Report on training for the development of new rubber plantation in Krueng No village (August 2010)
Annual progress report (Multimedia presentation) to the Regional Advocacy Workshop, Phuket/Thailand
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (3-13 October 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (21-27 November 2010)
Final report of training on basic management of cattle
Report of cattle inspector
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (28 January – 4 February 2011)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (12-17 April 2011)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (23-30 July 2011)
Back-to-Office Report, Indonesia, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (14-22 September 2011)
Report of activities of farmer field school on home gardening, Krueng No, Indonesia, by Mr. Ayi Kusmayadi, NPM and Mr. Sahlan Ali, (January 2012)

**Maldives**

Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA / Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (13 - 24 November 2006)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA (2 - 7 April 2007)
PRA Report (14-18 October 2007)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives and Sri Lanka, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama (7-20 October 2007)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA (13-22 January 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA from 16 to 21 February 2008
PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) Report
Final 5-year Plan of Operations (POs)
Plan of Operations (POs) for the year 2008
Report for the National Inception Workshop (18-19 January 2008)
Activity report on hydroponics by NPM
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr Shingo Shibata, CTA (28 July - 5 August 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert ( 3-9 August 2008)
Report for taro improvement (August 2008)
Report for horticulture and home garden improvement (August 2008)
Report for taro dredging construction (December 2008)
Plan of Operations for the year 2009
Assessment report on taro processing, by Ms. Lutgarda Palomar (26 September - 18 October 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka and Maldives, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (12 – 25 November 2009)
Report on fishery training, by Mr. Ronald Baldeo (18 November – 5 December 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Adam Haleem Ibrahim, NPM (5 – 8 January 2010)
RAFFTA Local Newsletter for 1st Quarter 2010
Use of fertigation System Handout
Multi-media presentation on Composting (translation)
RAFFTA Local News Letter edition for 2nd Quarter 2010
RAFFTA Local News Letter edition for 3rd Quarter 2010
Annual progress report (Multimedia presentation) to the Regional Advocacy Workshop, Phuket, Thailand

Multimedia presentations for Home gardening workshop on various topics
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (19 September – 1 October 2010)
RAFFTA Local Newsletter edition for 4th Quarter 2010
Multimedia presentations in local language for growing vegetables, use of fertilizer and pest control.
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (26 March – 4 April 2011).
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (15-21 October 2011)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (6-14 December 2011)

**Sri Lanka**

Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA / Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (3-14 December 2006)
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (27-31 March 2007)
Stakeholder Analysis report by Mr. S.A. Piyasena (July 2007)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives and Sri Lanka, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama (7-20 October 2007).
PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) report
5-year and annual Plan of Operations (POs)
Report of the National Inception Workshop (26-27 June 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA / Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (22 June - 2 July 2008)
Assessment/planning report on coastal and lagoon forest rehabilitation, by Mr. Dunstan Fernando (3-17 Oct 2008)
Assessment/planning report on coastal fishery, by Mr. H.V.C. Fernando (20-31 Oct 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA, (23-30 September 2008)
Assessment/planning report on home gardening, by Dr. Ajantha De Silva (13-14 November 2008)
Plan of Operations (POs) for the year 2009
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA, (29 March - 4 April 2009)
Assessment/planning report on Micro Finance, by Mr. Imran Nafeer (17-24 Feb 2009)
Assessment/planning report on post-harvest and marketing of crops, by Dr. Keerthi Plaipanae (21 March - 4 April 2009).
Evaluation Assessment/planning report on home gardening, by Dr. Ajantha De Silva (17-18 March 2009)
Report on sustainable fisheries in Gadhdhoo Island by Mr. Derek Staples (March 2009)
Report on Taro field water control, by Mr. Lakshman W. Galagedara (March 2009)
Report on VCO production, by Mr. Norbert Ambagan (June 2009)
Report on mat-weaving by Ms. Yoawalak Kluabmart (May 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Ralph Houtman, Marketing and Rural Finance Officer (25-31 August 2009)
Assessment/planning report on Fish Post Harvest Handling, by Mr. M. Marcus (15-16 July 2009)
Assessment/planning report on Improved Crop production, by Dr. Sumith Abeysiriwardhana (23 August -11 September 2009)
Assessment/planning report on Forest rehabilitation, by Mr. Dunstan Fernando (28 September - 7 October 2009)
Final progress report on Casuarina Demonstration establishmentb by Sewa Lanka Foundation (July 2009)
Final progress report on Mangrove Demonstration establishment, by Sewa Lanka Foundation (July 2009)
Report on Field visit to Advanced Vegetable production area, by Mr Irshad Ahamed, NPM (29-31 July 2009)
Training report on Management and conservation of mangroves and other coastal forests, by Mr I. Ahamed, NPM (13 Aug. 2009)
Training report on Post harvest Handling and Marketing of Vegetable and Groundnuts, by Mr. I. Ahamed, NPM (20-23 Oct. 2009)
Training report on IPNS Training on Paddy, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (19 November 2009)
Training report on IPNS Training on Tomato, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (19 November 2009)
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, CTA OIC (11-19 January 2010)
Interim mission report on Improved Crop production, by Dr. Sumith Abeysiriwardhana (8-12 February 2010).
Training report on IPNS Training on Paddy, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (11 February 2010)
Training report on IPNS Training on Tomato, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (12 February 2010)
Training report on Goat Management, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (30-31 March 2010)
Training report on Fishing Methods, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (31 March-1 April 2010)
Training report on Post harvest Handling and processing of Fish, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (24-25 May 2010)
Training report on Compost making (15-16 June 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (29 August - 8 September 2010)

Training report on Post Harvest Processing and Product Development of Fruits and Vegetables by Mr. I. Ahamed, NPM (Aug. '10)
Training report on Poultry Management by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (October 2010)
Annual progress report (Multimedia presentation) to the Regional Advocacy Workshop, Phuket, Thailand
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (28 November – 4 December 2010)
Training report on micro irrigation, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (June 2011).
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (7-12 February 2011).
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (22-29 April 2011).
Presentation material to the District Agriculture Committee Meeting, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (19 April 2011).
Training report on bites making, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (9 August 2011).
Training report on parboil rice making, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (10-11August 2011)
Training report on rice flour making, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (17 August 2011)
Training report on chili powder making, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (18 August 2011)
Training report on goat management, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (13-14 September 2011)
A report on exposure visit to advanced vegetable production area in Kalpitiya by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (21-23 September)
Training report on Groundnut sweet making, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (27 October 2011)
A report on 2nd exposure visit to advanced vegetable production area in Kalpitiya, by Mr. Irshad Ahamed, NPM (7-9 December)
Back-to-Office Report, Sri Lanka, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (27 November -3 December 2011).

**Thailand**

Back-to-Office Report, Thailand, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA / Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (16 – 20 October 2006)
Back-to-Office Report, Thailand, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA / Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert (18 – 19 December 2006)
Back-to-Office Report, Thailand, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert / Mr. Itthisuntorn Nuntagit (5-8 February 2007)
Back-to-Office Report, Thailand, Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA (10-11 March 2007)
Back-to-Office Report, Maldives, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA (25-27 July 2007)
Mission report on net house assessment, by Dr. Apinan Kamnalrat (14-16 November 2007)
Mission report for fisheries, by Mr. Suchint Deetae (1-11 August 2007)
Report for data collection, data processing and compilation, Krabi, Thailand, by Mr. A. Kamnalrut/S. Wilkinson (27-30 Aug. 2007)
Mission report for monitoring activities of the provincial Post-tsunami Coordination Units in Krabi, Phang-Nga and Ranong, Southern Thailand, by Mr. Apinan Kamnalrut (12-13 November 2007)
Mission report for hydroponics, by Mr. Itthisuntorn Nuntagij (13-15 November 2007)
Report for Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) training for the Mangrove Research and Development Stations (MRDSs) in Phuket, Thailand, by Ms. Kulapramote Prathumchai (12-16 November 2007)
Mission report on Net-house assessment, by Mr. Kamnalrut (14-17 November 2007)
Back-to-Office Report, Thailand, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert Thailand, (14-16 November 2007)
Plan of Operations (POs) for the year 2008
Back-to-Office Report, Thailand, by Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, International Expert and Mr. Jate Pimoljinda (7-11 September 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Thailand, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA and Mr Masakazu, Forest Resources Officer, (17-21 October 2008)
Back-to-Office Report, Thailand, by Mr. Shingo Shibata, CTA (14-16 November 2008)
Report on fishery assessment
Plan of Operations (POs) for the year 2009
Mission report on hydroponics, by Mr. Itthisuntorn Nuntagij (17-20 February 2009).
Mission report on fisher folk groups' activities, by Mr. Theo Ebbers (April 2009)
Progress Report for the year 2008
Report on RS/GIS training, by Ms. Kulapramote Prathumchai (6-9 November 2009)
Report on field trip to Krabi on hydroponics, by Mr. Kasem Petchsung (5 August 2009)
Report on Hydroponics Training, by Mr. Kasem Petchsung (6 November 2009)

**RAP**

Inception Report
Inception Workshop Report, Bangkok, Thailand, 26-27 April 2007
Back-to-Office Report, Phuket, Phang Nga, Thailand, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (27-29 October 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, the Regional Advocacy Workshop, Phuket, Thailand, by Mr. M. Kobayashi, CTA (11-18 December 2010)
Presentation material to the Regional Advocacy Workshop, Phuket, Thailand, by Mr. M. Kobayashi, CTA (13 December 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, Phuket, Phang Nga, Thailand, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (27-29 October 2010)
Presentation material to the Regional Advocacy Workshop, Phuket, Thailand, by Mr. M. Kobayashi, CTA (13 December 2010)
Back-to-Office Report, Phuket, Thailand, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (11-18 December 2010).
Back-to-Office Report, Phang Nga, Phuket, Thailand, by Mr. Makoto Kobayashi, CTA (9-10 March 2011).
Repot on Regional Advocacy Workshop (13-17 December 2010).
Training Manual on Geographical Information System and Remote Sensing (GIS/RS): Basic Level (publication written in Thai).
Training Manual on Geographical Information System and Remote Sensing (GIS/RS): Intermediate Level (in Thai).
Training Manual on Geographical Information System and Remote Sensing (GIS/RS): Advance Level (publication written in Thai)
RAFFTA Regional E-Newsletter Issues no. 1 – 8 (April 2008 – June 2011)

## Annex 6. Activities Conducted by GCP/RAS/218/JPN by Project Sites and by Year and Location

### 1. Indonesia

| Year | Title | Conducted by: | Participants | Location | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | No activities | | | | |
| 2007 | National Steering Committee meeting (Sept. and Nov.) | | Reps from governments, NGOs | Jakarta | |
| | National inception workshop | CTA (Shibata) | 12 villagers | Banda Ache | |
| | Village workshop | Expert (Kodama) | 39 Villagers, Reps from local Gov | Project site | |
| | 1st LPG meeting | | 20 LPG members + 5 observers | Banda Ache | |
| 2008 | 2nd LPG meeting | CTA (Shibata) | 16 LPG members + 5 observers | Calang | |
| | National Steering Committee meeting | | 13 members + 2 observers | Jakarta | |
| | Land rehabilitation planning | National consultant | 11 villagers | Project site | |
| | Micro finance | Fishery cooperative | | Project site | Continuous activity |
| | Coastal forest rehabilitation planning | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Training on micro finance | World Vision + Microfinance Innovation Centre for Resources and Alternatives | 7 fishery cooperative members | Project site | |
| | Microfinance dissemination meeting | NPM | 90 villagers | Project site | |
| 2009 | National Steering Committee meeting | CTA (Shibata) | Committee members | Jakarta | |
| | Participatory land use planning | 2 national consultants | Reps from government | Jakarta | |
| | Demonstration of coastal reforestation activity | Self-help group (SHG) of the community | 24 villagers | Project site | |
| | Assessment for fish post-harvest processing | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Assessment for rubber management | IRRI | 14 rubber plantation owners | Project site | |
| | Workshop on improvement of fish post-harvest handling and processing | National consultant | 15 villagers | Project site | |
| | Establishment of rubber nursery with provision of 610 rubber stumps | IRRI | | Project site | |
| | Start of provision of feeder cattle | NPM | Total 135 households at the | Project site | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | time of completion in late 2010 | | |
| | Assessment for inland forestry management and agro forestry | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Training on rubber | IRRI | 50 villagers | Project site | |
| 2010 | Field observation on rubber nursery field | IRRI | | Project site | |
| | Field observation on fish landing site | Provincial offices | | Project site | |
| | Study trip to cacao plantation | International consultant | Some villagers | Lageun village | |
| | 3rd LPG meeting | CTA (Kobayashi) | Members + NPC + district officers | Calang | |
| | Completion of distribution of 135 feeder cattle | NPM | | Project site | |
| | Re-assessment for home gardens | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Final report of assessment of rubber management | Indonesian Rubber Research Institute (IRRI) | | | |
| | Final report of assessment on agro-forestry | National consultant | | | |
| | Final report of assessment on home gardening | National consultant | | | |
| | Final report of assessment on livestock | National consultant | | | |
| | Final report of assessment on fish landing construction | National consultant | | | |
| | Final report of assessment on fish landing management | National consultant | | | |
| | Training manual on land preparation and rubber planting | IRRI | | | |
| | Training manual on latex handling and rubber processing | IRRI | | | |
| | Training manual on maintenance and fertilizing of immature rubber plants | IRRI | | | |
| | Training manual on processing raw rubber materials at smallholder's level | IRRI | | | |
| | Training manual on maintenance management of mature rubber plantation | IRRI | | | |
| 2011 | Training workshop on basic cattle feeding and management | Mr. S. Hanatate and Mr. T. Hidaka, JICA experts | 11 villagers | Project site | Basic assessment for cattle raising activities was made |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | with CTA |
| | Form up of a core cattle farmers' group | NPM | Representatives of the village | Project site | |
| | Study visit to cattle farmers' groups | NPM | 10 farmers | Ulee Kareng, Ache Jaya | |
| | Basic training course on cattle feeding and management | Ache Cattle Breeding Station of Ministry of Agriculture | 9 villagers + 1 local government officer (LGO) | Indrapuri | |
| | Farmer Field Schools on compost making | Ache Makmu Lestari Farmer Group | 9 villagers + 1 LGO | Jruek Balee village | |
| | Training on cattle feeding and management | Beef Cattle Development Project Utilizing Local Resources in the Eastern Part of Indonesia (JICA) | 4 villagers | Lombok and Sumbawa islands in NTB | |
| | Training on cattle feeding and management | Beef Cattle Development Project Utilizing Local Resources in the Eastern Part of Indonesia (JICA) | 5 villagers | Sumbawa island in NTB | |
| | Construction of cattle barn | Core cattle raising group members | | Project site | Renovation of boat storage of the village into cattle barn |
| | Establishment of grassland | Core cattle raising group members | | Project site | |
| | Construction of compost making facility | Core cattle raising group members | | Project site | |
| | Construction of fish unloading site with alternate canal | Contractor | | Project site | |
| | Construction of fish post-harvest facility | Contractor | | Project site | |
| | Model home gardens | NPM | 20 villagers + 2 primary schools | Project site | Provision of seeds and fertilizer |
| 2011 (Cont) | Training on home gardens | Ache Jaya District Agriculture Office | | Project site | |
| 2012 | Construction of bronjong walls | Contractor | | Project site | To be conducted |
| | Provision of cows | NPM | Core cattle raising farmers group | Project site | To be conducted in cooperation with Ache Cattle Breeding Station |

**2. Maldives**

| Year | Title | Conducted by: | Participants | Location | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | No activities | | | | |
| 2007 | National Steering Committee meeting | Expert (Kodama) | Reps from government | Male | |
| | Participatory rural appraisal study | International consultant | 30 islanders | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Preparatory works for assessment on training needs | National consultant | | Gadhdhoo | |
| 2008 | 2nd LPG meeting | CTA (Shibata) | 14 members | Gadhdhoo | Donor attended |
| | Seedlings preparation for greening Gadhdhoo and demonstration site in Gan | NPM | | Gadhdhoo and Gan | |
| | Assessment for taro cultivation and improvement | International consultant | | Gan | |
| | Assessment for horticulture and home gardens | International consultant | | Gadhdhoo and Gan | |
| | Assessment for taro field flood control | International consultant | | Gan | |
| | Study tour on taro drainage system | NPM | 14 islanders | Fuvahmula island | |
| 2009 | Assessment for turtle conservation | International consultant | | Gan | Because the consultant was unable to finalize his report, the contract was cancelled in 2011 |
| | 3rd LPG meeting | | Members | Gadhdhoo | |
| | National Steering Committee meeting | | | Male | |
| | Gadhdhoo green plan | | 215 islanders | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Assessment for sustainable fisheries | International consultant | | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Assessment for traditional handicraft | International consultant | | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Assessment for VCO | International consultant | | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Provision of a boat | | | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Construction of toilet facility | CTA (Shibata) | | Gan | |
| | Training on home gardens | Ministry of Agriculture | 15 farmers | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Training on hydroponics at school | NPM | 20 students + 4 school staff | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Training on fisheries | | 23 fishers | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Assessment for taro processing | International consultant | | Gadhdhoo | |
| 2010 | Training on organic fertilizer production | International consultant | 21 farmers | Gan | |
| | Training on home gardens and awareness program | NPM + JOCV | 6 islanders | Gadhdhoo | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tree planting at coastline | NPM | 99 students + 56 parents | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Construction of virgin coconuts oil (VCO) plant | Contractor | | Gan | Originally planed to construct in Gadhdhoo: completed construction on November 2011: Joint operation with TCP |
| | Issuance of local news letter (2 issues) | NPM | | Gadhdhoo | |
| | 3 LPG meetings | NPM | LPG members | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Meeting with farmers | CTA (Kobayashi) | 80 farmers | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Meeting with women's group | CTA (Kobayashi) | 17 members | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Meeting with youth group and NGO | CTA (Kobayashi) | 70 members | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Meeting with Atoll school representatives | CTA (Kobayashi) | 6 members | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Demonstration vegetable farm | JOCV | | Gan | |
| 2011 | Provision of seedlings and technical instruction to home gardens | JOCV | | Gadhdhoo | Continuous activity |
| | Environmental impact assessment for taro drainage system | Consultant sent by MOFA | | Gan | |
| | Training on traditional mat weaving | | 20 women | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Provision of 2 multi-chopper machines | | Island cooperatives | Gan | |
| | LPG meetings | NPM | Members | Gadhdhoo | Frequent meetings |
| | Provision of fertigation systems | NPM | 30 households | Gadhdhoo | |
| | Tree planting along the coastline | NPM | Students and parents | Gadhdhoo | |
| 2012 | Construction taro field drainage system | Contractor | | Gan | To be conducted |
| | Construction of taro processing plant | Contractor | | Gadhdhoo | To be conducted |
| | Construction of well | Contractor | | Gan | To be conducted |
| | Establishment of information centre | Gadhdhoo island council | | Gadhdhoo | Project will provide materials |
| | Training on VCO | MOFA | | Gan | To be conducted |
| | Training on handicrafts | National vocational training school | 20 youths | Gadhdhoo | To be conducted |

**3. Sri Lanka**

| Year | Title | Conducted by: | Participants | Location | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | No activities | | | | |
| 2007 | National Steering Committee meeting | | Reps from government | Colombo | |
| | Preparatory works for assessment on training needs | National consultant | | Former target site | |
| 2008 | 1st LPG meeting | CTA (Shibata) | 29 members | Ampara | |
| | Technical back-stopping on coastal and lagoon forestry | Forestry officer, RAP | LGOs | Project site | |
| | Establishment of Casuarina and mangrove demonstrations | Sewa Lanka Foundation (SLF) | SLF | Project site | |
| | Assessment/ planning on coastal fishery | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Assessment of goat revolving system | NPM | | Project site | |
| | Assessment/ planning on lagoon fishery | National consultant | | Project site | |
| 2009 | National Steering Committee meeting | | 15 members | Colombo | |
| | 2nd LPG meeting | CTA (Shibata) | 28 members | Ampara | |
| | Assessment/ planning on post-harvest and marketing of crops | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Training on coastal fisheries | Department of Fishery | 97 fishery cooperative members | Project site | |

| Year | Title | Conducted by: | Participants | Location | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 (Cont) | 3rd LPG meeting | NPM | 26 members | Ampara | |
| | Training on post-harvest handling and marketing of vegetables and groundnuts | Institute of post-harvest technologies (IPHT) | 40 farmers | Anuradhapura | |
| | Provision of solar assisted evaporative coolers | NPM | 4 farmers | Project site | |
| | Provision of 628 plastic crates for post-harvest vegetable handling improvement | NPM | 50 farmers | Project site | |
| | Establishment of model home gardens | NPM | 3 farmers | Project site | |
| | Assessment/ planning for crop production | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Variety productivity comparison on paddy and vegetables | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Training on Integrated Plant Nutrition System for paddy and tomato | Department of Agriculture | 29 farmers | Project site | |
| | Assessment for post-harvest handling of fishery | National consultant | | Project site | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assessment for coastal fisheries | National consultant | | Project site | |
| | Field visit to advanced vegetable production area | NPM | 16 farmers + 5 LGO | Kalpitiya | |
| | Training on management and conservation of mangrove and other coastal forests | Department of Forestry | 26 persons (fishers, farmers, NGO and students) | Project site | |
| | Micro finance workshops with villagers (2 sessions) | RAP officer | 211 villagers | Project site | |
| 2010 | Training on paddy and tomato cultivation | Department of Agriculture | 40 farmers (total) | Project site | Organized paddy and tomato separately |
| | Training on compost making | Department of Agriculture | 28 farmers | Project site | |
| | Training on goat management | Department of Animal Production and Health | 20 women | Project site | 1st generation beneficiaries |
| | Training on fishing methods | National Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering | 24 fishers | Project site | |
| | Training on fish post-harvest handling and processing | National Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering | 24 marine fishers + 19 lagoon fishers | Project site | |
| | Training of poultry management | Department of Animal Production and Health | 193 women | Project site | Beneficiaries of backyard poultry program |
| | Training on post-harvest processing and product development of fruits and vegetables | Institute of post-harvest technologies (IPHT) | 39 farmers | Anuradhapura | |
| | National Steering Committee meeting | NPC | Members | Colombo | |
| | 4th LPG meeting | NPM | 27 members + NPC | Ampara | |
| | Working group meeting (instead of Steering Committee meeting) | NPC | 11 members | Ampara | |
| | Demonstration of cultivation of new paddy varieties | National consultant | | Project site | Introduced in a national news paper |
| | Establishment of information centre | NPM | | Project site | Managed by volunteers |
| | Goat revolving system (1st generation) | NPM | 20 woman led household | Project site | Half of the 20 beneficiaries were provided goats in late 2009 |
| | Backyard poultry keeping program | NPM | 200 woman led household | Project site | |
| | Construction of fish stall | Contractor | Fishermen's cooperative | Project site | |
| | Provision of hand sieves and drying yards for groundnuts | NPM | 50 farmers | Project site | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | Releasing of 240,000 tilapia fingerlings to lagoon | National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA) | 180 lagoon fishers' cooperative members | Project site | |
| | Awareness raising workshop for lagoon fishers | NAQDA | 52 lagoon fishers' cooperative | Project site | |
| | Exposure visit to well functioning fisheries cooperative society | NPM | 44 fishers | Iginiyagala | |
| | Provision of insulated fish boxes | NPM | 21 fish venders | Project site | |
| | Income generation activities for women's groups (IGAWG) | NPM + project assistant | 8 women's groups with 10 members each | Project site | Continuous activities: one group opted out |
| | Renovation of property for IGAWG handicraft group | Contractor | 10 members | Project site | |
| | Renovation of school property rented for IGAWG | Contractor | 60 members | Project site | |
| | Construction of paddy drying yards | Contractor | 20 members of parboiled rice groups | Project site | |
| | Land preparation (pit filling) for micro-irrigation system | Contractor | 50 farmers | Project site | |
| | Field visit to advanced vegetable growing area (2nd batch) | NPM | 30 farmers + 4 LGOs | Kalpitiya | |
| | Field visit to advanced vegetable growing area (3rd batch) | NPM | 30 farmers + 4 LGOs | Kalpitiya | |
| | Training on micro-irrigation system | Department of Agriculture | 41 farmers | Project site | |
| | Provision of seeds and fertilizers for home gardens | NPM | 150 farmers | Project site | As rescue for 2010 flooding |
| | Provision of sawing machines | NPM | 10 members of IGAWG | Project site | |
| | Goat revolving system (2nd generation) | NPM | 10 woman led households | Project site | |
| | Training on textile making | Singer Sri Lanka | 10 members of IGAWG | Project site | |
| | Training on parboiled rice making | Institute of post-harvest technologies (IPHT) | 20 members of IGAWG | Project site | |
| | Training on bites making | IPHT | 10 members of IGAWG | Project site | |
| | Training on rice flour making | IPHT | 10 members of | Project site | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | IGAWG | | |
| | Training on chili powder making | IPHT | 10 members of IGAWG | Project site | |
| | Training on groundnuts sweets making | IPHT | 10 members of IGAWG | Project site | |
| 2011 (Cont) | Training of trainers for farmer field schools for vegetable production | Department of Agriculture | 20 LGOs | Ampara | |
| | Provision of micro-irrigation systems | NPM | 60 farmers | Project site | |
| | 4th LPG meeting | CTA (Kobayashi) | 30 members | | |
| | 4th National Steering Committee meeting | Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture | 11 members | Colombo | |
| | Ampara District Agriculture Committee meeting | GA Ampara | Members + NPM | Ampara | |
| 2012 | IGAWG | NPM + project assistant | 7 groups with 10 members each | Project site | Continuous activity |
| | Provision of canoes for lagoon fisheries | NPM | Lagoon fishers cooperative | Project site | To be conducted |
| | Goat revolving system (3rd generation) | NPM | 5 woman led households | Project site | To be conducted |
| | National Wrap-up meeting | CTA (Kobayashi) | | Ampara | To be conducted |
| | Training on agro-processing | IPHT | 35 farmers | Project site | To be conducted |
| | Training on farmer field schools for vegetable production | Department of Agriculture | 120 farmers | Project site | To be conducted by LOA |

**4. Thailand**

| Year | Title | Conducted by: | Participants | Location | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | No activities | | | | |
| 2007 | Technical back-stopping mission on forestry and land use (GIS/ RS) | RAP, CTA (Shibata) | | Phuket | |
| | Technical back-stopping mission on agriculture (hydroponics and net house) | National consultant, CTA (Shibata) | | Pang Nga | |
| | On-the-job training for GIS and RS | Mangrove research development station (MRDS) | 9 government officers | Phuket | |
| 2008 | Provision of educational sign boards on coastal conservation | CTA (Shibata) | MRDS | Phuket | |
| | Re-distribution of hydroponics units from OSRO project | Phang Nga DOAE | 23 farmers | Phang Nga | |
| | Training on RS/GIS (final) | National consultant | 12 government officers | Phuket | |
| 2009 | National steering committee meeting | | Committee members | Bangkok | |
| | Training on hydroponics (2 times) | National consultant | 50 farmers + 9 LGOs, and 38 farmers + 7 LGOs | Phang Nga | |
| | Re-distribution of hydroponics units from OSRO project | | 10 units | Phang Nga | |
| | Field visit to large scale hydroponics farm | | 20 farmers + 2 LGOs | | |
| | Training on RS/GIS (final) | National consultant | 25 government officers | Phuket | |
| | Mangrove conservation camp | Mangrove research development station (MRDS) | 90 students | Phuket | |

**5. Regional**

| Year | Title | Conducted by: | Participants | Location | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | Mid-term workshop | International Expert (Kodama) | 14 peoples from 3 countries | Banda Ache | |
| 2010 | Regional advocacy workshop | CTA (Kobayashi) | 1 or 2 local government representatives + 3 or 4 farmers each from 4 countries, NPMs, JOCV | Phuket, Thailand | |
| 2011 | Issuance of training manual for GIS (3 volumes) | CTA (Kobayashi) | | RAP | |
| | Issuance of report on the regional advocacy workshop | CTA (Kobayashi) | | RAP | |
| | News letters (2 issues) | CTA (Kobayashi) | | | |

**Annex 7.**

Gadhdhoo Ekuveringe Cooperative Society.

**Members list**

| # | Name | Destination | Occupation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ibrahim Fuzool | Chairperson | Gadhdhoo Council Office |
| 2 | Ali Muneer | Vice Chairperson | Private company |
| 3 | Aishath Sheeza | Treasurer | Health Corporation |
| 4 | Fathmath Gahir | Secretary | Farmer/ teacher |
| 5 | Thoha Ali | member | farmer |
| 6 | Ishaaq Rasheed | member | Gadhdhoo Council Office |
| 7 | Shiruhaan Ibrahim | member | Police |
| 8 | Ahmed Rabeel | member | fisherman |
| 9 | Shareefa Didi | member | School office |
| 10 | Ismail Ali | member | teacher |
| 11 | Fathmath Shahuma | member | House wife |
| 12 | Aiminath Faiza | member | farmer |
| 13 | Abdulla Rasheed | member | Farmer/contractor |
| 14 | Ali Sujau | member | Farmer/fisherman |
| 15 | Mohamed sujau | member | contractor |
| 16 | Ali Iishaan | member | |
| 17 | Ismail Mueen | member | Shop keeper |
| 18 | Ahmed Hood | member | tourism |
| 19 | Abdul Samad | member | police |
| 20 | Hussain waheed | member | farmer |
| 21 | Fathmath Faiza | member | matweaver |
| 22 | Ibrahim Rasheed | member | Utility |
| 23 | Abdulla Gahir | member | Taxi driver |
| 24 | Mariyam Zaeema | member | Mat weaver |
| 25 | Rifathulla Ali | member | businessman |
| 26 | Aiminath Zeenia | member | House wife |
| 27 | Shahula Mohamed | member | |
| 28 | Aishath Naeem | member | |
| 29 | Ali Uzairu | member | School office |
| 30 | Ahmed Rishaan | member | School office |
| 31 | Aiminath Rasheeda | member | farmer |
| 32 | Shazula Mohamed | member | Nurse |
| 33 | Fathmath Neeza | member | |
| 34 | Mohamed Faheem | member | farmer |
| 35 | Mohamed Shaheen | member | Tourism |
| 36 | Mohamed Nihal | member | tourism |
| 37 | Hawwa abdul Hakeem | member | House wife |
| 38 | Ahmed Thaufeeq | member | Launch driver |
| 39 | Mohamed Hussain | member | Farmer |
| 40 | Mariyam Zahidha | member | Nurse |
| 41 | Fathmath Nadheema | member | Nurse |
| 42 | Ahmed Afeef | member | Launch Driver |
| 43 | Aiminath Faruzana | member | Shop Manager |
| 44 | Ahmed fazeel | member | Engineer |
| 45 | Ramiza Fahumy | member | Farmer |
| 46 | Hawwa Manike | member | Farmer |
| 47 | Abdul Rasheed | member | farmer |

Gadhdhoo Ekuveringe Cooperative Society

**Annex 8. Declaration of the Krueng No Community for the Protection and use of the Beach-front Casuarina Plantation**

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN ACEH JAYA
KECAMATAN SAMPOINIET
DESA KRUENG NO

**PENYATAAN MASYARAKAT**

Kami menyadari pentingnya hutan pantai dan mangrove untuk kehidupan masyarakat saat ini dan masa yang akan datang. Hutan pantai dan mangrove selain untuk mencegah terjadinya abrasi pantai karena kikisan gelombang laut dan mencegah kerusakan daratan karena gelombang besar, juga berfungsi sebagai habitat fauna laut seperti burung, ikan dan kepiting untuk berkembang biak.

Kami menyadari bahwa setiap bentuk perusakan hutan pantai dan mangrove akibatnya akan kami rasakan berupa hilangnya sumber kehidupan dan berkurangnya luas daratan untuk tempat tinggal kami. Salah satu kegiatan yang dapat menyebabkan kerusakan hutan pantai dan mangrove adalah penebangan tanaman untuk dijadikan kayu bakar atau arang. Selain itu kerusakan dapat pula terjadi karena perubahan alih fungsi hutan pantai dan mangrove menjadi lahan untuk kepentingan lain seperti perumahan dan tambak ikan.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut di atas, kami seluruh warga Krueng No menyatakan kesediaan untuk menjaga kelestarian hutan pantai dan mangrove yang ada di kawasan kami dan tidak akan melakukan perusakan dengan cara penebangan tanaman maupun mengalihkannya menjadi lahan untuk kepentingan lain seperti perumahan dan tambak ikan.

Demikian pernyataan ini kami buat dan ditanda tangani bersama untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan oleh seluruh warga Krueng No.

Kruieng No, 11 November 2008

Kami yang membuat pernyataan

( ..... ) T. Mahmud TB (Kepala Desa Krueng No)

( ..... ) Tgk. Yusuf (Imum Meunasah)

( ..... ) T. Usman (Tuha Puet)

( ..... ) Ismail (Ketua KSM Bagi Beruata)

( ..... ) Sofyan K (Panglima Teupin )

( ..... ) Syamsuddin (Panglima Uteun)

( ..... ) T. M. Isa (Ketua Organisasi Pemuda)

## Annex 9. Sri Lanka - Outcomes Assessment Report

The trainings and demonstrations were conducted by national technical institutions relevant to each field such as IPHT, NAQDA, INE,NIFNE. In addition local and foreign study visits have been conducted ie. visit to Thailand from which the participants took back with them many new options for income generating activities. Field visits were also made to the research station and farmer's fields in Kalpitiya (Sri Lanka), areas which have similar soil conditions. These visits have motivated farmers to grow new varieties of food crops.

Community-based participatory approaches introduced by the project have served as an important vehicle to build social capital and enhance the capacity for collective action at the local level.

Empowerment of the poor and particularly women, have proven to be a very powerful instrument in promoting better opportunities for productive investments and expanding access to income generating activities and markets in the project areas, and better food for the participants and their families.

Women participants feel empowered as they are better skilled now and handle new techniques. They are economically strong and dependence on men is less as they earn an income now.

Through the receipt of new technologies and the active participation in project activities as well as by sharing of resources**, c**hanges have taken place in agricultural productivity and other livelihood options. Food security is one of the most important outcomes of project activities.

Project activities have been compatible with socio-cultural conditions and although women's roles and responsibilities have not been fully analyzed in project, women are actively involved in all the activities they have selected to participate in. Seven women's groups working in food processing activities have now legal status; and, other informal women's groups have been formed and are active in home gardening activities as well as in goat and poultry rearing.

Their participation in training programmes and in cross visits have enhanced their social status. One woman has travelled to Thailand has ventured into new areas of production such as sewing and handicrafts. Women find their group activities rewarding economically as well as socially.

Problems are seen regarding incentives to participate in the coastal reforestation programme. The awareness on ecological aspects is not enough to motivate poor communities to continue such an activity. The capacity of beneficiaries to share and take responsibilities for designated tasks in project activities has been enhanced. The participant's assurance on self-reliance has broken the mentality of dependence. Existing cooperatives/ groups have been strengthened.

***Impacts on Livelihoods***

**Financial assets: Savings**, women's groups have common savings accounts in a local bank. They also have their own individual savings. **Investments** have been made in natural resources such as, land, trees, livestock, and in equipment and facilities by project participants.

**Agricultural and Business Development Services:** Productivity enhancement through use of improved vegetable and rice varieties and new technologies like sprinkler irrigation. **Value addition:** Bites and sweets preparation, Rice milling, Chili powder and ground nut sweets as well as improved selection and classification of market produce. **Alternate Market Linkages** – Thirukovil and Akkaraipattu markets

**Reduction of Vulnerability** through vaccination of livestock, the improved storage of vegetables and fish, improved transport of perishables through the use of craters and sun drying systems. 628 plastic craters were provided to selected farmers and four solar assisted evaporative coolers constructed and handed over to farmer organizations. 50 cement sun drying yards were also constructed under the programme.

**Institutional Development Services: Establishment of formal organizations.** Forming, Developing and Strengthening of various producer groups such as the Fisheries cooperatives, women's groups and at village level the VLPG; **Income generation activities for women's groups -** Four women's groups of 20 members each, corresponding to each village, formed, and officially registered with the local government; **Information centre –** use of IT for information dissemination.

**Trainings and demonstrations on** : paddy cultivation , tomato cultivation, compost making, goat and poultry management, fishing methods, fish post harvest handling and processing, post harvest processing and product development of fruits and vegetables, maintenance of small irrigation systems, agro-processing, cultivation of new paddy varieties, IPNS and IPM.

**Development of Home Gardens-** Provided Packages of planting materials (one pack included four species of vegetables seeds, together with fertilizer). Trials were conducted and new crop varieties were introduced by the project – ground nut and onion. Vegetable cultivation diversified and rotation of crops introduced.

**Releasing 240000 Tilapia fingerlings** to Korai Kalapu Lagoon with the assistance of National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA) training and exposure visit has enhanced awareness of the lagoon fishermen. This variety of fish is suitable for the brackish water found in this lagoon. **Support to marine fisheries:** a training courses on motor engine maintenance and repair, fiberglass boat repair, net mending and accounting. Provision of 21 insulated fish boxes to retail bicycle vendors to improve hygienic fish transport and selling and a market place in an easily accessible location in the village keeps fish fresher for a longer period of time.

**Agro-well and Land Preparation-** micro irrigation training and introduction of Sprinkler irrigation system on a cost-sharing basis. Land preparation was done by filling up large holes existing in farmers' fields. Also prevents mosquito breeding.

**Coastal forest rehabilitation-** *Casuarina equisetifolia* demonstration site is a success as a model although not picked up by the

***Sustainability***

Project participants show signs that they will maintain the project's dynamic. Based on the opportunities they had got and their level of access to resources, the participants have developed livelihood strategies to maximize and preserve that access and thereby sustain their livelihoods by meeting their basic food needs.

**Annex 10. Indonesia Outcomes Assessment Report**

Administratively, Kreung No village consists of 3 sub villages called Kutano, Bangka and Suka Makmur with total population of 135 households.

Overall the outcomes of the programme has been judged positively and have has an effect on the participant's assets (45%), livelihood (16%), and in both livelihood and assets (27%) at the individual, family and community levels. The activities that have contributed to these changes are: the coastal reforestation, the cattle program, rubber and home gardening practices, and the establishment of a fish-landing point.

Coastal reforestation is acknowledged as the most succesful programme not only by community, but also by neighbourhood villagers and government staffs. Casuarina trees have providing good environment, natural-blocked from sea wind, shade for fisherman's boats and equipment maintenance, while the mangrove trees becoming fish-breeding area. It has become a common property resource that belongs to Kreung No.

The cattle fattening program has provided basis for the families of the fishermen to develop assets and in-land livelihood activities. Several fishermen have been developing rubber plantation and raising cattle while the housewives are planting vegetables.

Home garden activities provide quicker benefits, within one to four months, by increasing nutritious vegetable intake and generating-income for family. Cattle and rubber are recognize as providing longer-term savings/investments but are not time-consuming activities and thus allow fishermen to keep working during fishing-seasons. Those activities have providing fishermen new livelihood activity during 6 months off-the sea since west-wind makes high waves.

The project has brought changes in the financial and human assets of its participants that have created multiple-benefits both in individual and family. The biggest change is in the financial assets of the family as results of the cattle fattening program. There are 65% villagers confirm increase of their easily convertible items such cow, rubber plantation, and farming. The others 10% converted into long-term assets such motorbike and boat.

The second biggest change is in human asset that recognized by almost 50% people. It has enriched individual knowledge through trainings and study trips activities. These have contributed to improved health and a higher educational status particularly when it provided the opportunity to visit other regions in Indonesia and Thailand.

***Gender issues***

Participation of women has been limited as participants preferred to follow the traditional gender-roles in each of the proposed activities. Activities regarding cattle, rubber, and fishery are normally male activities while home garden is conducted by female. Home garden is the only activity where women are fully participated and owned the program.

In general efforts to include women in programme activities have not been successful at this time. However, there are still a few possibilities to enhance this area of work. During the assessment a home garden group in Suka Makmur expressed their interest to learn about rubber and cattle management that is expected help to enhance their production and generate

income; and, in discussion with cattle groups, it was revealed that religion provides no restriction for women and men to sit and discuss development issues together in the village.

They highlighted reforestation coastal activity whereas men and women made plan and work together in planting Casuarina and Mangrove trees.

***Sustainability***

The assessment found a high level of up-take of the cattle fattening program as a new productive livelihood. About 67% households-sampled has been developing this asset by replacing the male 9given by the programme) with a cow or investing in rubber, farm and fishery activities.

Having a rubber plantation is increasingly become an attractive new source of income. Even though the nursery program has failed to provide high quality seedling, several villagers have continued with the idea of having rubber plantation and buying the seedlings on their own.

Technically, Kreung No village has proven to be a good place to raise cattle, grow rubber and vegetables. The natural vegetation surrounding the village lends itself to free ranging activities; and while the hill side fields show poor soil fertility, tree crops (rubber) and other techniques such as compost making have been included in the support.

The program fits in with the long-term government programs, especially those of its technical services. During project in Kreung No, local government also provided complementary support of rubber and vegetables seedling to groups of villagers. Institutional sustainability should be sought to secure local government commitments to continue providing the technical and material supports still required.

The villagers are positive and agree with idea of integrated programs of fishery, cattle, rubber, and home garden that enrich their livelihood.

The integrated program's scope has had positive benefits both in the asset and livelihood in individual, families and the community; despite slow implementation in the beginning of program, less participatory approach and less involvement of women in programs. Thus, this integrated approach of forestry, agriculture and fisheries activities can serve as model for environmental protection and livelihood development.

The community and its leaders have shown a continuous commitment and sustained interest in the proposed activities. Fishery and agriculture activities are now seen to provide daily and short-term results; livestock for the medium-term, and tree plantation such rubber is for the longer term.

The exit strategy of the programme must include the sharing of lessons and experiences, data and benefits of the project in order to promote this model in other regions of the coast.

## Annex 11. Thailand Outcomes Assessment Report

### A. Hydroponics Vegetable Production at Tha Din Daeng Village, Phang-nga Province

In summary, the project has obviously changed the villagers' livelihood by enhancing some aspects of human and financial assets for the families involved in the project, as well as increasing social assets of the village. After a group of proactive farmers are equipped with certain degree of technical and marking skills about hydroponics vegetable production with support from relevant organizations, it is likely that they can employ the project model for the betterment of their livelihood, together with strengthening their community coherence.

*Project participants:* Most are women with a range of 30 – 50+ years of age. Their families rely on growing vegetables as the major source of income. *Change in livelihood:* There are some positive changes in the following issues:

1. *Human assets:* They obtained some technical skills in growing hydroponics vegetables. They also develop the skills of using discarded plastic sheets from the units for growing mushroom which becomes another source of supplementary income. The pesticide-free vegetables are both for sale and household consumption. The process of growing vegetables without using pesticide and consuming the vegetables are good for the family health. The farming tasks are shared by the family members, which is useful in strengthening family ties (level 2). The change at family level is rated 3.

2. *Social assets:* Sharing and exchanging the vegetables among the villagers increases reciprocity and exchange at level 1. Most of the participants are active members in different village groups, and the hydroponics group's consistent and collective activities are significant in strengthening their affiliation to the group (level 3).

A new group of mushroom producers has also been set up to use both the discarded plastic sheets (from the units) and the by-products from oil palm processing, which is a good growing media of straw mushroom. In this case, technical instructions were also provided by the Provincial DOAE.

Improved marketing strategies and the guarantee of the vegetable quality by the DOAE has also enhanced the community's reputation at level 3. The group has also expanded its social networks to other community-based groups in the nearby areas (level 2). Due to the project outcomes, the community has gained more support from a number of governmental organizations at the provincial level (level 3).

3. *Financial assets*: They earn supplementary income from selling the vegetables. The percentage of cash can be ranged from 5 – 15 % of the household's income, depending on the number of vegetable units they own (3 units maximum). The money mainly covers monthly payment of electricity, running water and gas bills for their families. The change is rated 2.

Overall, the outcome of the project is evident in terms of a moderate increase in supplementary income of the families of villagers who join the project. The village becomes well-known for its hydroponics vegetable production and groups of people come for a study visit. Even though the investments in hydroponics farming could be considered high (20,000 – 30,000 Baht; +/- 700 - 1,000 US$), some participants have learned to repair the unit structures by using local materials,; and, there are now some newly developed hydroponics

units through the farmers' own investment. These are larger in scale but employ lower cost systems and locally available materials. The construction of new units with lower costs and the maintenance/operation capability developed can guarantee the expansion of these systems to other sites in future.

The project is compatible with the national policy for promoting community-based food security and self-sufficiency economy. And, in view of the marketing promotion and expansion as well as the development of alternative lower-cost unit construction the continuing relevance and benefits of the project could continue in the long term. There are both internal and external factors contributing to the success of the project in this village.

*Internal factors*: The villagers in Than Din Daeng are originally farmers. They have particular skills in growing vegetables, which are helpful in learning how to grow hydroponics vegetables. Moreover, there have been a number of prevailing community groups actively running development activities in the village before the project was promoted. The strong leadership and group solidarity are significant in mobilizing the project activities. Moreover, there is clean underground water available in the village, which is the most important input of the hydroponics vegetable production.

*External factors:* The proactive role of senior officials at DOAE was vital to the project mobilization.

### B. Training Courses for officials of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) in GIS (Geographic Information System)/RS (Remote Sensing)

*Project participants:* 3 male & 2 female officials
*Outcome/impact:* there are some positive changes in their livelihood in the following aspects:

1. *Human assets:* They obtained GIS/RS knowledge and skills which are useful to their duties. They can produce graphic maps to present locations of different types of coastal resources and utilizations of the resources from database, which are useful for their offices. The skills and knowledge are significant to their work performance. The change at individual level is rated 3.

The project fits into the national policy in relation to environmental quality management plan. According to the national plan, DMCR has also provided GIS/RS training courses and technical support to their officials. There are an increasing number of RS/GIS-related training courses available at regional universities all over the country.

### C. Youth Camp for Mangrove Conservation Project in Phuket

According to Mr. Sombat Kanjanapaiharn who was in charge of the project and was transferred to another province in Central Thailand, data of the project participants were no longer available in the office.