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Christine Schenk, S. Srimanobhavan

Focused Impact Assessment 2003

Annexes

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMME
TRINCOMALEE

42 Huskison Street
31000 Trincomalee
Sri Lanka

phone ++94 (0) 26-2222 023
2222 687
fax ++94 (0) 26-2222 296
e-mail ifsp@lanka.net
internet www.ifsp-srilanka.org

GTZ internet www.gtz.de
NEPC internet www.nepc.lk
BMZ internet www.bmz.de

Sri Lanka - German Development Cooperation

Annex 1: Interview Guideline for Focused Groups Discussions

The interview guideline contains only the main questions. Each question includes sub questions, which are not pointed out. Selected participatory methods have been applied during the focused group discussions.

FOCUS ON GENERAL DEVELOPMENT IN VILLAGE

Aim: to get a general idea of the villagers' awareness of structural changes in a village due to ALL interventions

Guiding Questions

1. 1 How do villagers perceive their village?
1. 2 Which external and internal actors are involved in the development of the village?
1. 3 How do villagers perceive the approaches of external and internal actors involved in village development?

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Aim: to get an overview how villagers perceive the approaches and interventions by IFSP

Guiding Questions

2. 1 What are the main benefits, how to sustain these benefits?
2. 2 What are the benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation carried out by IFSP? How do villagers assure sustainability?
2. 3 Are there outstanding needs and what is the community capacity in meeting them?
2. 4 Which benefit does an integrated village approach offer?

Annex 2 a: Village Profiles of PNA Villages

64th MILEPOST

PNA Village (2001), Muthur DS Division

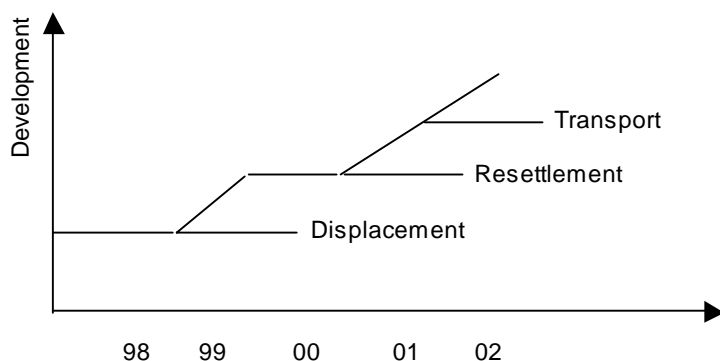
Discussion: 7 May 2003

Participants: 14 men, 7 women

Team: Gowris, Bhavan, Shanti

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

General development of the village



1985	Ethnic clashes, displacement
1993	Smooth resettlement
1998	Displacement
2000	Resettlement of most families (Muslim and Tamils) Construction of road, wells toilets, establishment of electricity supply Entrance of community mobilisation e. g. starting saving groups, income generating activities etc.

Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimensions	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries
Transport	Very easy transport of fuel wood, mobile trading, bricks, rubble and other products by mobile trading	Increase of employment, increase of rubble making, easy movements for school children.	Villagers from 64 th Milepost, also nearby villages such as Chenaiyoor, Sampur, Santhanaveddai, Amman Nagar
Health (Wells, toilets)	Drinking water facilities are available Health habits have changed Agricultural development is taking place	Less visits in the hospital necessary (1/10), production increase / income increase.	Farmers (20 families) Villagers Planters and people
Electricity	Electricity supply is established	More time for studies, more social visits, illegal tapping, more resettlements, fewer expenses on kerosene enable for saving, increase of land value, increase of security by free movements during night, possibility to watch TV.	Elders, school children, land sellers in village, land buyers in village, villagers and relatives
Mobilisation	Women's saving	Use for emergency needs (wedding /death).	35 person, 3 groups Rupees 10% in profit
Small scale employment	Paddy cultivation is supported	Possibility to continue cultivation.	5 person's doing agriculture in 10 acres

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/Organisation	Road construction	Toilet construction	Well construction	Electricity
Electricity Board (>2001)		✓	✓	✓✓✓✓✓
EHED (<90)				
Coconut Development				
Samurdhi				
GTZ-IFSP (2001-2003)	✓✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓	
RDS (01-)				
WRDS (03 -)				

cont.: Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/Organisation	Saving	Self employment	Seedlings	House
Electricity Board (>2001)				
EHED (<90)		✓✓✓		✓✓✓
Coconut Development		✓✓✓		
Samurdhi				
GTZ-IFSP (2001-2003)		✓✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓	
RDS (01-)				
WRDS (03 -)				

Differences of approaches

EHED: parish priest discussed with people, implementation through the priest

IFSP very much appreciated because, direct contact with villagers / beneficiaries, PNA: involvement in planning
Implementation through RDS, transparent targeting and packages

Perceived performance of CBOs

RDS initiated by IFSP: genuine work, high transparency, public audits, informing all Tamil villagers (not Muslim), prepared agenda, all topics are discussed.

Constraint: RDS seems to be Tamil biased and not be engaged for Muslim interests.

FOCUS ON IFSP and PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

Increase of agricultural production; increase of social respect (more marriage proposals), increase of coconut production, and more business activities at roadside.

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

Toilet dilemma, Tackled by RDS bearer

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

Primary school building

RDS wants to organise production and marketing of rubble stones. The RDS suggests a landmaster to supply and deliver material. Employment opportunities are available for 30 people; profits can be earned by the CBO.

Benefits of an integrated village approach

Education, health and employment are seen as main development areas. With the combination of the three sectors development is assured.

NALLOOR

PNA Village (2000), Kuchchaveli DS Division

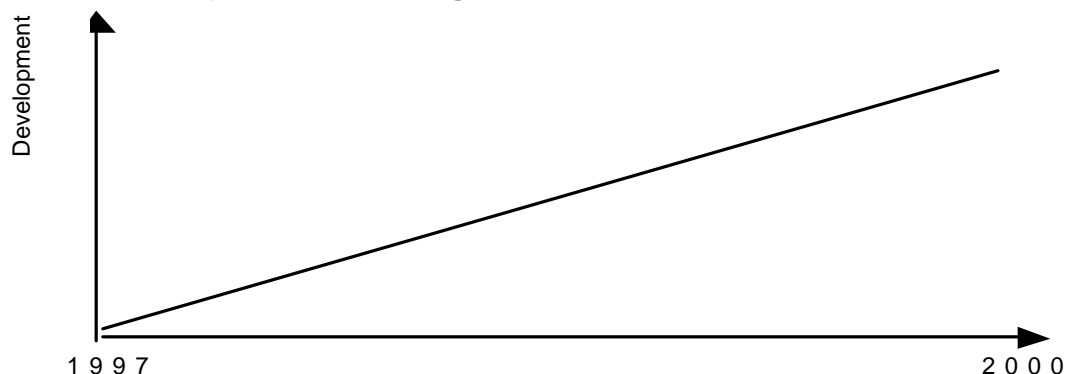
Discussion: 8 May 2003

Participants: 50 men and women

Team: Bhavan, Gowris, Shanti, Gnanaganesh

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

General development of the village



90ies	EHED: Construction of pre-school, financial assistance, food and clothing for the students
1997	86 Families at that time in the village Due to the violence unable to attend the work Schools not functioning Organisations are not functioning Agriculture: Cashew nut plantation, paddy cultivation
1998	EHED: construction of 2 wells, financial assistance by Samurdhi: initiating saving groups
1999 /	Sarvodaya providing loans for live stock, GTZ: providing tin sheet, AHAM: construction of wells,
2000	ICRC – ?, Pooncholai: providing loans
2001	Construction of wells, road, loans for fishing nets by GTZ
2002	Construction of road (GTZ) 129 families at that time in the village

Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimensions	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries
Education	School has been opened, Pre-school is established MDM	After MDM more students come to school, 2 students have completed their O-level	Children Students
Employment	Fishing nets are provided, goat rearing is supported	Profits were used to invest in goats	At least 50% of the beneficiaries profitable 3 beneficiaries have now 8 – 10 goats
Housing	Tin sheets have been provided		80 houses
Transport	Main road is built from Uppural.	Easy travel and in quick time; safe road for people from Eachchilampattai DS Division and Batticaloa district; increased income sources (shops and boutiques) more traders come to Nalloor easier access to nutritious / diversified food increased mobility (ca. 80 to 100 % / 5 p / d to 40 – 50 p students from Uppural come for studying to Nalloor	Fishermen especially from Ilangaithurai and Karukkamunai, teachers, students, people from other divisions and district
Savings	Women sangam saves under the Samurdhi programme Do also Shramadana	Assistance for special occasions (death), medical services, child care	

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/ Organisation	MDM/ Pre School/ Education Development	Relief	Loans for self-employment	Housing / Tinsheets (Tin)	Well	Health	Road	Saving
EHED	√√√√√	√√√√√ √	√√√		√			
Sarvodaya			√					
ZOA								
AHAM			√		√√√			
ICRC						No marks given, situation worsened		
Pooncholai	√		√√					
GTZ	√√√√		√	√	√		√√√	
Samurdhi								√
RDA					√		√√	

Differences of approaches

EHED: no customized approach, after involvement in the village they formed a group.

AHAM: participation of people included, but small awareness raising.

GTZ: strengthening by active involvement.

Perceived performance of CBOs

Regular meetings of RDS, information house by house, no agenda, public audits at the end of the year

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

Road: hope to be integrated in regional centrality and more services such as electricity and hospitals. In future more job opportunities are available and the educational status will increase.

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

Shramadana adequate for small repairs, for bigger repairs agencies are to be approached

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

More wells and tube wells and housing assistance: can only be asked from donors

They themselves acknowledged that there was little effort that people were willing to put in community work. This came out in the story about the EHED assisted pre-school as well as the Aham assisted well.

Benefits of an integrated village approach

PNA is seen as forum for active involvement in planning; should be introduced as compulsory for new involved organizations. The participants appreciated the discussion at its conclusion because it afforded them the opportunity to see what benefits had come to the village and how they had remained disunited and non-cooperative in accessing these benefits.

PERIYAKULAM

PNA Village (1999), Kuchchaveli DS Division

Discussion: 30 April 2003

Participants: 6 – 8 persons

Team: Sivasuthan, Gnanaganesh, Shanti

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

General development of the village

Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimension	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries
Transport	Road rehabilitated	Access to medical services, safety from jungle animals, children attend school safely, can go to paddy fields and do social visits in the night,	Farmers, young people, children and women

		convenience for vehicles especially those coming to provide services.	
Health	Toilets constructed	Disease controlled	Children
Water availability	Wells constructed	Water also in drought seasons available.	People
Agriculture	Tank rehabilitated	Paddy cultivation regularised, more water in the village wells, more yield, more job opportunities, fishing, availability of lotus leaves.	all, also from adjoining villages
Employment	SSB: goat rearing and savings, poultry keeping, mobile trading, carpentry tools and sewing machines	Terrain not suitable for goats, saving books taken away by the organisation.	Women Traders

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Differences of approaches

NEIAP: meeting with the village people, PNA, seminar on activities, administration and finance, implementation on contract basis through the DS office Kuchchaveli, visit of TO.

EHED toilet construction: called a meeting and selected beneficiaries on the criteria of number of female members in the family, beneficiaries' contribution was making block stones and unskilled labour

IFSP: beneficiaries selected by GS, SDO, RDS and IFSP staff based on ownership of land, number of family members, and water facility.

1st phase contribution was only unskilled labour and other items provided by IFSP since IFSP, EHED and STF worked jointly.

2nd phase contribution – rubble, unskilled labour, one-day payment for skilled labour making block stones.

Perceived performance of CBOs

RDS meeting whenever needed via notice board and house by house, no agenda, no public audits, and corruption was suspected. Villagers think that allocation of funds for RDS are appropriate (NEIAP).

RDS lacks time to get involved

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

1. Income increased through SSB activities
2. Water available even in drought season
3. Home gardens increased-low incidents of diseases and resulting in saving of money in the long term

In the long term:

Individual wells-improvement in education and health, individuals may get pipe borne water

Country birds are better than farm birds; veterinary system (checking procedures) was approved to be better than to have one attending vet (observation based also on bad experiences).

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

Maintenance of wells: RDS will contact PHI to chlorinate the wells, the users will organise shramadhana to clean the wells when required health volunteers will use feed backs to users Water supply system not yet finalized

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

The NEIAP project experience has given the RDS some idea how they should plan future projects. NEIAP has given the funds to the RDO.

Benefits of an integrated village approach

No answer

SEEVALIPURA

PNA Village (1999), Padavisiripura DS Division

Discussion on 8 May 2003

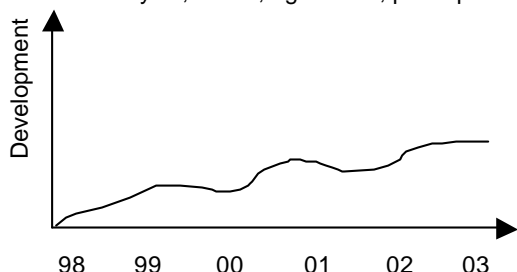
Participants: 9 women (all members of the WRDS), 2 men

Team: Chandana, Ekanayke, Suji, Neranjana

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

General development of the village

- 1998 No roads, public toilet, unity, electricity supply established, economic problems, huts
- 1999 Sarvodaya loan scheme to help needy farmers, savings increased
- 2000 Cyclone destroyed crops and home gardens → downturn in development
- 2001 Road construction, introduction of small scale business activities
- 2002 Downturn because of loss in harvest due to drought, unable to pay cultivation loans
- 2003 Good harvest, electricity (10%), permanent housing, 50% have mode of transport such as landmaster or cycle, toilets, agro wells, participants position themselves below medium level of development,



Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimension	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries
Infrastructure	Electricity supply established via the Sarvodaya solar scheme for 10%	Kids can study, reduced or no spending on kerosene, don't incur cost for charging TV battery, don't need to transport battery as result increase in savings, reduction in accidents occurring from using kerosene lamps, no soot formation	Students, housewives, all those who have access to electricity
	Permanent houses established	No need to replace roof every year, doesn't leak, no termites, less snakes, more space	Those with houses; hardworking, access to paddy lands, higher savings
	Roads rehabilitated	Can travel both night and day, vehicles/sales agents come to stock the local store, can transport paddy, traders come into the village to purchase paddy resulting in easier marketing and higher price, drains/culverts prevents gardens flooding during the rainy season as a result reduced soil erosion, much better access to schools/hospitals, better social connections. Less exploitation of farmers, as with the road they have a better bargaining position with the paddy traders	All, including outsiders who come to the village to trade
Agriculture	Agro wells constructed	Ability to carry out home gardening/chena cultivation, which results in selling vegetables and paying back loans, bathing, drinking, household activities	Those who built wells, with limited access to paddy lands
Health	Toilets constructed	Better health/less disease, decrease in mosquitoes, cleaner environment, prevention of water contamination, protection from snakes, small kids can use safely without supervision, felt free to let guests use it, kids learn good sanitary habits, doesn't flood/leak during rainy weather	Private - poorest of the poor Public - pre-school & Sunday school kids, those who attend meetings/observe sil
	Health officer is appointed	Get deworming treatment, co-ordinates with the MO and PHI in treating diseases in the village, advises on keeping households clean and garbage disposal, chlorinate wells, monitors health status of pre-school kids i.e. checking weight etc. and discussing their needs with parents, encourages good nutrition habits by asking participants to prepare a nutritious meal for the meetings	All
Livestock	Villagers receive training in animal welfare	First point of call when animals are sick, treats minor ailments and refers them to the vet for major ones	Those in animal husbandry

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/ Organisation	Food stamps	Roads	Savings	Pre- school	Tank Rehab.	Toilets	Agro- wells	Public wells
Sarvodaya (84-96)			√√√	√√	√√			
GTZ (98)		√√√√				√√√√	√√	√√
Samurdhi (02)	√√	√	√√					
WRDS (82)								
RDS (70)								
Maranadhara (70s)			√					
Health society (2000) Not active								
Women's Society (2000)								
ICRS								
WFP (02)		√√						

cont.: Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/ Organisation	Wells	SSB	Temple develop- ment	SS	CB	Funeral aid	Link to govern- ment	Implementat ion of projects
Sarvodaya (84-96)	√		√	√	√			
GTZ (98)		√√						
Samurdhi (02)					√√			
WRDS (82)		√√	√√√	√√√	√√		√	√√√
RDS (70)							√	√√
Maranadhara (70s)						√√√		
Health society (2000) Not active								
Women's Society (2000)							√	√
ICRS								
WFP (02)								

Differences of approaches

Sarvodaya: group society lets them know of activities, mostly done via shramadhana

I.e. to build a road: clears jungle, cut drains, aid from government to gravel road

Samurdhi - mostly implemented through shramadhana

IFSP - meetings to determine availability of labour --- measured road (1.3/1.8km were approved) implemented through shramadhana/FFW. Participants did not like the FFW.

Most organisations implement activities thru' RDS or WRDS, the respective committees make beneficiary selection.

Perceived performance of CBOs

Participation at CBO meetings is good, about 60 attend each meeting. There is a fixed date each month for CBO meetings, they also find out the date via posters. They know about the agenda only at the meeting. Decisions are made through discussion if there are different opinions a vote is taken. Precise knowledge of cash situation (accounts/transactions are read out at each meeting), the account supervisor, who is also a member checks every account; they can access books from the treasurer at any time. RDS handles IFSP accounts and all members are informed about money allocated for each project. They trusted the treasurer.

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

Easier travel, economic development, better health, increased awareness through IFSP programs and contact with outsiders, higher price for paddy

Prioritisation of benefits: economic development (some)/ easier travel (all)

Better health/awareness/ unity

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

a) Food basket - not all wanted it, some preferred cash, value (Rs. 300 was promised but only 190 worth was given). There was a problem as it became equivalent to the daily wage, which is lower than the going rate of Rs.

250/day, as a result low participation in the FFW section, but very high participation in the shramadhana. They had no problems with the food basket package.

b) Selection of toilet beneficiaries - those who were active in the organisation were sidelined, as they were perceived as being better off. The poor who are also less active members in community activities benefited. Active members were caught up in a dilemma, they can't choose themselves, and neither will anyone else. They themselves chose the beneficiaries, but there is the impression that they did not like the selection criteria.

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

Maintenance of roads - WRDS does it. Good turn out, no special arrangements so far. Labour is not a problem, but availability of cash.

Participants stated that in a long-term view the things would improve in the future. As economic development occurs, people will have more time for community activities resulting in more development. Awareness will keep increasing, as younger generations are more educated. Unity will prevail. Participants remarked: "we are much more developed than other villagers".

Benefits of an integrated village approach

"During the PNA they spoke to us and used our ideas to make decisions. The meeting was very long, but it was worth as something useful came out of it. It was interesting, we felt like attending all the sessions. Most didn't participate, as they didn't think it would be useful. It took about a year to implement. The rest of the villagers accepted the priority needs of the participants.

Improvement of service providers: previously no postman or Agricultural Instructor. Now more service providers come into the village due to the road. AI was linked through IFSP. Grama Sevaka mediates with the DS office. The team remarks that gathered that access to services rather than the services themselves had improved.

VALLAIYOOTTU

PNA Village (1999), Kuchchaveli DS Division

Discussion: 10 May 2003

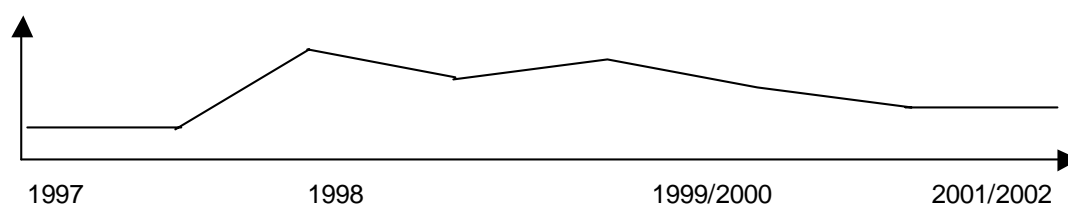
Participants: 14 women, 15 men

Team: Gnanaganesh, Sivasuthan, Nesharasha, Shanti, Christine

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

General development of the village

- 1995 Displacement
- 1997 60 families resettled, school functioning, no toilets, local employment, agriculture ongoing
- 1998 Construction of community centre, establishment of electricity supply
- 1999 / Support (loans) in agriculture and fishing
- 2000
- 2001 / Decreasing agricultural production, resettlement by re-settlers from the Wannai and Jaffna results in
- 2002 higher competition on wage labour, construction of toilets by GTZ (30) and CARE (6), construction of drainage system by GTZ



Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimensions	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries
Health	Toilet constructed Family health project Health Volunteers visits and gives feedback, inspects the environment	Environment is cleaner, health for emergency, less distance more time for other things available, decreasing expenses, maintenance of purity in drinking water, maintenance of cleanliness in toilets, standard of foods, immunization "available at the doorstep", less social problems for women	Small children Neighbours Mothers; Pregnant mothers Lactating and pregnant women
Education	Pre-school	Basic education given, good practice for	Children

	established	children before the attend the school	Mother
Agriculture	Access to loans for onion cultivation		Farmers
Fishing	Access to loans		Fishermen
Electricity	Electricity supply established	Home usage Tapping of electricity	Most of the people
Relief	Tin sheets for cyclone provided		

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/ Organisation	Health/ toilets	Electricity	Drainage	Pre- school	SSB	Relief	Shramadana
Electricity Board	✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓				✓✓✓✓	
RDS							✓
Sarvodaya 97/99					✓		
GTZ-IFSP	✓✓✓		✓✓✓✓		✓✓	✓	
CARE 2002	✓						
Samurdhi						✓✓✓	✓
World vision 2001						✓	
UNHCR 1996					✓		

Differences of approaches

CARE implements through its own structure, contact with RDS and Samurdhi (Rs. 9.000 worth).
GTZ: best because of highest provision of material for toilets (Rs. 23.000), 25% contribution, project book.
Both organizations assure ownership of land and water

Perceived performance of CBOs

RDS does not meet regularly, no cooperation with people.
RDS meeting seen as place for information sharing on village happenings.

« Toilet dilemma »

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

Long-term benefits:

Flood damage minimized
Health condition improved
Agricultural production increased
Colonies improved

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

Collecting 50% or 100% for maintenance activities. Less affected by floods, willingness to contribute Rs. 50 – 100 each for bigger repairs. Participations for Shramadana is decreasing because pressure to focus on employment.

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

Drainage still incomplete, no solution proposed by villagers.

Benefits of an integrated village approach

PNA is considered as because everyone can participate; they know what and how projects are being discussed; everyone can prioritise the needs; beneficiaries could be easily selected; and action groups are formed for the beneficiaries of the small-scale business.
In future the RDS can do PNA itself.

Remarks

The Muslim RDS did not attend. There were only one or two Muslim men who did not participate much. Several men were drunk and the crowd was unruly.

VEHERAGODA/KALAPURA

PNA Village (2001), Padavisiripura DS Division

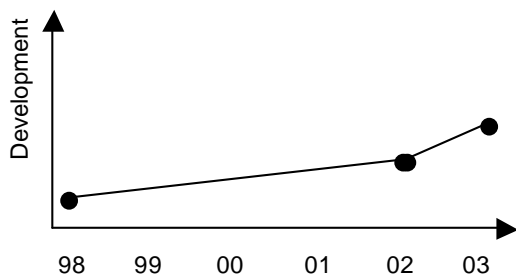
Discussion: 7 May 2003

Participants: Mostly women (33), few men (8)

Team: Chandana, Ekanayake, Neranjana, Suji, Christine

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

General development of the village



1998 No roads, clay houses, unsettled, low level of development

2002 IFSP entered, milestone for this village

2003 Medium level of development, incomes increased, roads built etc

Main source of income is from farming (95%), 5 persons in security related jobs and 2 persons in government jobs

Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimensions	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries	Remarks
Infrastructure	Roads rehabilitated	Can handle emergencies better such as taking a patient to the hospital by vehicle, easier to take kids to school, can ride bicycles, better access the village fair & paddy land, improvement in farming activities, traders come to the village	Farmers, students, traders coming into the village as well as traders within the village	Kalapura road was built by IFSP, Veheragoda road by Samurdhi
	Community centre built	Can have a pre-school, place to have meetings, health clinic (vaccines, Thriposha distribution etc.)	Pre-school children, mothers	Built by IFSP in Veheragoda
Employment	Wages increased	Income increased (wages increased from 150/day to 250/day), no discrepancy in wages for men and women	Farm labour	No increase in 'real' wages, as increase of living costs far exceeded the rise in wages
Housing	Better housing	Didn't discuss benefits	Only some benefited	

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/ Organisation	Food stamps	Roads	Savings	Fair	Awareness raising	Community centre	Public wells
Samurdhi	✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓ V	✓✓✓✓				✓
Sarvodaya			✓				
Sewa Lanka			✓				
GTZ		✓✓✓ K				✓✓✓ V	
FO							
Health society					✓✓		
Women's society			✓✓✓	✓✓			
RDS							
WRDS			✓				
Maranadhara							
Temple society							
Sport Association							

V = Vehergoda, K = Kalapura

cont.: Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/ Organisation	IGA	Health clinic	Temple develop- ment	Easy payment schemes	Sports activities	CB	Funeral aid	Implementation of projects
Samurdhi								
Sarvodaya						✓		
Sewa Lanka								
GTZ	✓✓							
FO								
Health society		✓✓						
Women's society				✓				
RDS								✓✓✓
WRDS							✓	
Maranadhara							✓	
Temple society			✓					
Sport Association					✓✓✓✓			

Differences of approaches

Participants appreciated if projects went through the RDS. Support from IFSP in dealing with government authorities was highly appreciated. All in the village are members of Samurdhi.

Participants were unable to differentiate much more between processes and started stating on activities.

Participants felt able to work with the DS independently, but felt they had no clout beyond that to get things done without an 'accepted' officer.

Ownership of paddy fields is needed to acquire membership in the FO. No one in the village does and therefore villagers are not members. The fair enables them to sell their homegrown vegetables/fruit and trade clothes; the women's society has one stall at the local fair.

GTZ works through the RDS, they also acquire permits for land.

Perceived performance of CBOs

Meetings are held once a month, everyone participates, they are informed via posters or individual house visits, don't know the agenda in advance, they knew the accounts of own CBO (some even told us the amounts) and amounts allocated to each project.

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

Vehergoda (in order of priority) - awareness raising, community centre, home gardening

Kalapura (in order of priority) - awareness raising, road, home gardening

Furthermore, they stated that IFSP taught them to work in a unified manner. Aid in doing animal husbandry was also thought to be important but less important than home gardening as more people benefited from the latter.

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

a). Beneficiary selection

Toilets in Veheragoda: initially only 12 were selected on the basis of being poor, but since they are relatively inactive members of RDS others protested that either all should get or none. After some negotiations now everybody is getting a toilet.

In Kalapura all are getting toilets.

Small-scale business: initially we were told that all would get a small-scale business, but so far only some have got. No one got chickens for example, but in any case they would die, as there is no vet. No selection was done for goat rearing, but people who wanted the goats were given them.

b). Goats are dying to lack of a vet in the area - the nearest vet is in Anuradhapura, by the time the villagers reach him it's too late. Also no vet visits the area, therefore medicine is prescribed without examining the animal

c). Miscommunication regarding payback in goat rearing project - villagers stated that someone (from the livestock dept) had come recently and asked for Rs. 4000/ instead of a goat. It wasn't clear whether this incident had actually happened or whether it was a misunderstanding.

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

Kalapura - community centre, temporary centre constructed by them exists, have obtained tin roofing sheets, need outside help (funds) to build according to the standard of Veheragoda. Not clear about the amount of money needed

Veheragoda- renovation of by roads, culvert needs to be completed, labour they can manage, can't get the needed earth to the site as it required hiring a tractor at Rs. 2000/day x 2 days. They estimated that around Rs. 100.000 is needed to complete the by roads

Benefits of an integrated village approach

Participants stated that PNA helped them to think systematically: "we are now working together towards our own development. We can plan out issues, but we need funds to implement fast."

The differentiation of villagers in different income groups for SSB and toilets initially was no problem.

After a delay of about one year after PNA something happened in the village. Villagers lost faith in IFSP as lots of persons came and spoke but nothing came of it, "but IFSP really made a change in our lives", they said.

Through IFSP contact to and link government, the service providers have improved as a result we have access to these services now. The officers now know names and the village.

Remarks

Most participants were middle aged, active participation, CBO leader and villagers were combined.

Annex 2 b: Village Profiles of non-PNA Villages

GOMARANKADAWELA TOWN

NON-PNA Village, Gomarankadawela DS Division

Discussion: 8 May 2003

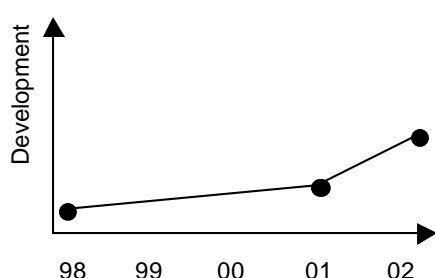
Participants: mostly women (18), some men (7), CBO leaders

Team: Suji, Ekanayke, Chandana, Shamylee

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

General development of the village

- 1998 Living in the jungle, estimating themselves at a low level of development
 2002 Peace talks, a major milestone for this village, seen as turning point for the village development
 2003 Return to a relatively "normal" life



Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimensions	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries	Remarks
Infrastructure	Tank built	Farming improved	Farmers, farm labour	Most in the village are either farmers or farm labourers
	Wells built	Potable water, bathing	Families around the well (3-4)	Some people in whose garden the public well is being built restrict other's usage
	Road rehabilitated	Can go to school easily, easier to transport paddy, mobile by transport, able to get electricity in the future, collect firewood, travel to the stone quarry	All	
Security	Peace talks have started	Can exist without fear, can travel at night, outsiders come into the village for visiting, trading and the fair, musical shows are organised, a fish stall has opened.	All	This was seen as the main reason for all the above changes cited "without peace nothing would have been possible" they said

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/ Organisation	Roads	Tanks	Wells	Loans	Midday meals	Social Service	Shramadana	Funeral aid
NEIAP	√√√√		√√√√					
ACF	√√√√	√√√√						
GTZ	√√	√√√√	√√		√√√			
NERF								
OXFAM								
Samurdhi				√			√√√	
WRDS				√√		√√√√	√√	
Maranadhara				√				√√√√
RDS			√√√					
FO		√√						

Differences of approaches

Didn't like external people coming in without the villagers' knowledge e.g. an unknown project brought in bulldozers and renovated Kirimatiyawa tank. However, it wasn't done properly and now the tank is worse than what it was and nobody in the village feels any sense of responsibility about it. The villagers saw this as an opportunity for contractors to earn profits.

Villagers' perception: liked the IFSP approach of informing and involving villagers via the FFW method. They felt they had a say in their development and that the money was coming into their own hands rather than going to 'corrupt' contractors.

This was the only difference mentioned; villagers could not point out the differences of implementation steps.

Perceived performance of CBOs

Was skipped because CBO leaders were present in the meeting.

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

Ability to farm ****

Able to use tractors ****

Can transport paddy ****

Able to easily access and use potable water **

All the important benefits are related to paddy cultivation and are arising from construction of the tank and road.

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

A). Public wells are being used as private wells: landowner pumps the water out for own use, but restricts others from doing the same. In some cases even water use by others is restricted. In most cases wells are maintained only by the land owner- locating the well in private property is creating security problems for the land owner as careless usage such as not closing the gate allows cattle to get in and destroy his crops.

B). Villagers perceived the midday meal program as a total failure: good concept, but many problems in implementation.

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

A). Toilets - Mahawewa tank is becoming heavily polluted due to lack of proper sanitation facilities at Indikatuwa village. At present this tank is used for household activities such as bathing, washing linen etc.

B). Potable wells: most of the wells in the village contain 'hard' water, as a result sometimes there is a shortage of drinking water

C). By roads

D). Assistance for small-scale business: in terms of loans, technology and training in techniques such as goat rearing"

Benefits of an integrated village approach

Not relevant because a NON-PNA Village

Remarks

Active participation, sometimes a male CBO leader dominated, also one woman was particularly vocal, ages ranged from very young to very old, CBO leader and villagers were questioned together.

SRINIVASAPURAM

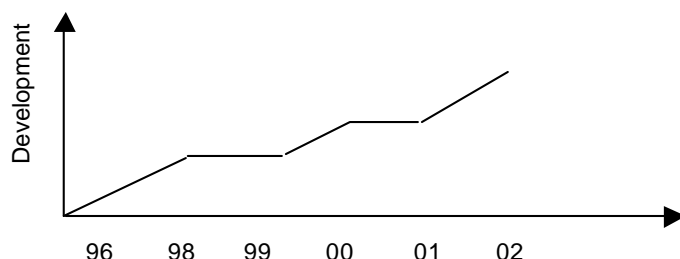
NON-PNA Village, Muthur DS Division

Discussion on 9 May 2003

Participation: 15 women, 20 men

Team: Gowris, Gnanaganesh, Nesharasha, Bhavan, Shanti, Christine

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT



General development of the village

1996	Relocation of military camps
1998	Basic housing (clay, cadjan roof), increase of bushes, inadequate potable water, diseases, poverty, low transport facilities
1999	Chena cultivation
2001, after the MOU	Start of cultivation (which were under restricted use before) Toilet construction, repairs of main road, Rural development society, work shop, more opportunities to search for jobs outside the village
2002	Increase of paddy cultivation, well construction, tank rehabilitation

Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimension	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries
Water	Construction of three public wells	Free access to potable water, drinking water for household use including childcare, regular bathing	Preschool students, women, all
Health	12 toilets	Clean environment, no bad smell, less diseases	Women, children, non-beneficiaries
Infrastructure	Main road repaired	Half travel time is needed, many people pass by, less expenses for marketing, because traders pass by house e. g. to collect paddy (earlier Rs. 25 / bag), small shops opened	Traders and vendors, travellers from Eachchilampattai, business people, villagers
	Deepening tank	People from Pallikkudiyiruppu, Thangapuram, Paddalipuram use it for bathing, more lands are cultivated and cultivation in an additional season (Yala) is possible, livestock has more water; fishing is done, lotus and olu business has begun; Thereby nutrition and economy has improved.	Farmers, fishermen and everyone in the surrounding villages

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Institution/ Organisation	Tank	Road	Well	Toilet	Community centre	Workshop
Sewa Lanka			√√√	√	√√√	√√
GTZ-IFSP	√√√√	√√√√√				

Differences of approaches

GTZ first had discussion with the people on the needs of the area. It was discussed how many acres would be irrigated with the tank. In addition it was discussed with the Farmers Organisation on the limitations of raising the

bund. One Engineer contributed technical assistance and submitted his report. A contractor was brought to work on the site.

For the road also a discussion with villagers was called. People arranged the donation of required land. Initially there were some misgivings, which villagers said they were able to sort out. Villagers volunteered to help relocate the fencing.

These were considered as replicable methods.

Perceived performance of CBOs

The RDS is has just been initiated. They had only one management meeting so far. The strength of the RDS was seen in its capacity to manage a micro credit scheme. The RDS has a good at division of responsibility and completion of work (project management). It can also take contracts and generate funds. It will also approach service providers to access services and assistance.

As weakness it was considered that there are no funds.

Pallikkudiyiruppu farmers head the farmer's organisation. They make the decisions regarding development in agriculture in this area. Although Srivasapuram villagers are also farmers because they cultivate on leased land they cannot be members of the farmers organisation. Only if one has a specific acreage of paddy land there is access to obtain membership.

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

Long term benefits are: vehicle transport increases, possibility for tarred road, electricity extension, pipe borne water supply.

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

The farmers' organisation will take care for tank repairs.

The road will be repaired with Shramadhana. When it was built even women contributed labour and they will continue to do so. If there are bigger repairs required villagers would approach the DS or the Pradeshiya Sabha.

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

The other tank, which is used as filler, needs to be repaired. More toilets need to be built to satisfy the rest of the villagers' need (only 60% satisfied). More drinking water supply is needed. Crossroad has to be built. A culvert has to be built.

Benefits of an integrated village approach

No answer because it is a NON-PNA Village

Remarks

The opening of focused group discussion was quite difficult because villagers complained about the other organisation, which is involved in village development. During the process it was sorted out which outstanding needs are still there. No solution was offered how to overcome the situation.

PUNNAIYADI

NON PNA Village, Eachchilampattai DS Division

Discussion: 5 May 2003

Participants: 33 persons, mostly women

Team: Sivasuthan, Gowris, Murali, Shanti, Christine

FOCUS on GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

General development of the village

Dimensions, changes and reasons, perceived benefits and beneficiaries

Dimensions	Changes and reasons	Benefits	Beneficiaries
Transport	Ferry service established	Increased comfort in travel until 11p.m., more interaction with outsiders, better access to markets, easy transport for school and official matters	Students, government officers, fishermen, small traders, boutique owners.
Medical services	Mobile clinic established	Treatment for snake bites, urgent medical attention	All villagers
Water supply	Wells constructed	Before they drank from water holes, home garden increased, improved hygiene	all

Sanitation	30 toilets built	Increased hygiene, less social problems for young women	Young children, young women and others
Health			
Education	School and pre-school built	Improvement in education situation, children do not play in the filth and are therefore cleaner, less work for mothers, meeting place in the village	Young children, mothers, villagers
Housing	Roofing sheets provided and floors cemented	People gave extra efforts to complete their houses, less expenses in maintenance, no leaks, floors does not ooze with moisture, better health	Poor homeless people
Financial assets	Credit assistance provided from savings group	Increase in incomes	Farmers and cattle growers, women headed families
Mobilisation / women empowerment	Villages societies established for skills training	Women now feel confident in literacy and speaking skills, feel enabled to express their needs, also participate actively in public functions, people now know how to deal with outside organisations	Women

Involvement of internal and external actors and ranking of importance of interventions

Virutcham: ferry services, medical services, credit assistance and taught to speak fearless to anyone and be self-reliant. Approach focuses on making people strong and self-reliant.

GTZ: toilet construction

EUDA: housing assistance, toilets, wells, pre-school

GO: poor relief, school uniforms, immunisation, health awareness, resettlement assistance, and Samurdhi stamps

ZOA – School with well, and toilet

NEIAP - Built road

Most important project for the village was the school by ZOA.

Second was toilet and wells.

Differences of approaches

Toilet construction - GTZ gave all materials to the RDS. Villagers were able to plan together and gain experiences in how to draw up specifications for the construction and how to divide the responsibilities. Villagers handled also the financial resources. People contributed bricks; there was more ownership of the project.

EUDA gave only the option on deciding the beneficiaries. Their field officers did everything else. They supplied the bricks too.

Perceived performance of CBOs

The women's sangam organised itself into a WRDS. They have regular monthly meetings; women are invited by house-to-house visits. Agenda is planned. When a project is in discussion, project specific committees are established and they describe their plans in detail to the members. After each project is completed statement of accounts is submitted to the members.

FOCUS ON IFSP AND PARTNERS

Main benefits from interventions by IFSP and partners and vision of villagers

No answer

Benefits and problems arising from infrastructure rehabilitation, maintenance

If something needs to be done in the school participants discuss with the men and organise Shramadhana.

For the roads, participants ask those who own bullock carts to repair the breakages with gravel as at the time of the happening.

When culverts break participants ask NEIAP. So contributions are sought from families willing to contribute (cash or kind) including local masons.

Outstanding needs, capacity of community in meeting these

Toilets for families living along the river are needed.

For the construction of a crossroad participant feel that outside help is required. The WRDS feels that they can now deal with any outside agency and access services that are needed by the village including the toilets and the road.

Benefits of an integrated village approach

Before women and men did not talk to each other. Now participants are enabled and it has eased the problems a lot. If women think of a plan it is possible to get the help of men for that.

Annex 3: Interview Guideline for the Beneficiary Survey

Small-scale Development and Small-scale Business

Use this survey sheet **for individual beneficiary interview** to be conducted at the residence of beneficiary if more convenient. Where needed write additional notes on additional sheets. Please, ensure clear reference to question number and beneficiary. Please make sure that **minimum** of 60 % of each action group is randomly selected and interviewed.

1. Name of poverty project
2. Names of recipient(s)
3. Type of intervention received
 - 3.1 Hardware (i.e. goats)
 - 3.2 Software (i.e. training, vet. services)
4. Why did the RDS/WRDS/FO etc. select you?
5. How many beneficiaries stopped in the associated poverty project and why?
6. Do you think you can do the small-scale business without IFSP?
7. What are the advantages of this small-scale business activity in comparison to other income generating activities?
8. What are/were the main problems you face in carrying out your activity?
How did/will you overcome it?
9. What are the main sources of your HH income? (List out items)
What is the contribution from your small-scale business activity to your household income?
10. What is the monthly/period expenditure of the project?
11. What is your monthly income achieved/expected?
12. What do you do with the income earned from the small-scale business activity?
13. How do you organise the marketing? What kind of assistance does the action group/CBO give you?
14. If you have the option to do any small-scale business activity, what would you choose?
If different from poverty project
 - 14.1 Why would you choose this activity?
 - 14.2 Why are you not doing it now? (Without external aid)

Annex 4: Summary of Beneficiary Survey on Small Scale Business and Small Scale Development

Sewing Machines

Criteria	Vallaiyoottu	Periyakulam
Start of intervention	2001	2001
# of Interviews (# of Beneficiaries)	2 (4)	2 (2)
Failures	No answer	0
Success rate %	No answer	100 %
Targeting	Being poor and got training	Experience Recommendation of STF
Feel self-reliant in carrying out SSB	0	0
Need support from IFSP and partners	2	2
No answer	----	----
Advantages	Experience; customers High income	Better than others Training
Constraints	Small demand	not enough demand
Income sources	Income of family members	Permanent income
Monthly expenditure	250 - 300 Rs.	150 – 200 Rs.
Contribution of SSB	Supplementary	Permanent
Monthly expenditure	250 - 300 Rs.	150 – 200 Rs.
Investment of additional income	Expenses Savings	Expenses Savings
Alternatives	2 no answer	1 no answer; 1 poultry
Marketing	Self marketing	Self marketing

Seed Paddy Cultivation

Criteria	64 th Milepost
Start of intervention	2001
# of Interviews (# of Beneficiaries)	4 (5)
Success and failure	
Failures	0
Success rate %	100%
Targeting	Low income Experience
Feel self-reliant in carrying out SSB	All agreed, but considered it difficult at the time of the interview because they depend on loans from Muslims
Advantages	Part time job (1) Experience in farming (3)
Constraints	No rain Riots Marketing
Income sources	Labourer plus paddy cultivation (1) Paddy cultivation (1) Paddy and chena (1)
Income / season	Depends on the income source and constraint factors such as weather, conflict, marketing Profit out of paddy cultivation varies from Rs. 250 per season up to Rs. 1.400 per season
Monthly expenditure	No valid answer
Investment of additional income	Household expenses
Alternatives	All same, one mentioned in addition banana cultivation
Marketing	Self marketing

Water Pumps for Banana Cultivation

Criteria	64 th Mile Post
Start of intervention	2002
# of Interviews (# of Beneficiaries)	2 (6)
Success and Failures	
Failures	2
Success rate %	66%
Targeting	Experience
Sustainability	
Feel self-reliant in carrying out SSB	2
Need support	---
No answer	---
Advantages	High profit; continuous / additional income Assistance of Service Providers; part time job
Constraints	Only conflict
Income sources	Farm labourer; other crops; banana
Contribution of SSB	Up to 2.500 Rs. / month
Monthly expenditure	1.500 – 1.800 / month
Investment of additional income	Expansion Festival expenditure
Alternatives	Paddy cultivation Agriculture
Marketing	Self marketing, but in contact with CBO for support

Mobile Trading

Criteria	Periyakulam
Start of intervention	2001
# of Interviews (# of Beneficiaries)	3 (4)
Failures	1
Success rate %	75%
Targeting	Voluntarily Experience
Feel self-reliant in carrying out SSB	0
Need support from IFSP and partners	2
No answer	0
Advantages	Permanent earning No other choice
Constraints	Sometimes sea fish not available
Income sources	Mobile trading 100%
Income / month	5.000 – 8.000 Rs
Monthly expenditure	Repair (100 – 500 Rs)
Investment of additional income	Household expenses
Alternatives	Sea fishing Any option that occurs
Marketing	Self marketing

Poultry Keeping

Criteria	Vallaiyoottu	Periyakulam
Start of intervention	1999	1999
# of Interviews (# of Beneficiaries)	6 (10)	8 (15)
Success and Failures		
Failures	8	15 (15)
Success rate %	20%	0%
Targeting	Poverty & initiative (3) Having a compound (1) Previous experience (2)	Voluntarily, close relative, neighbour (2) Low income (6)
Feel self-reliant in carrying out SSB	1	----
Need support from IFSP and partners	3	----
No answer	1	----
Advantages	Part time (2) Support by family also by children (3)	Like chickens (1) Part time job
Constraints	Expensive feeding No eggs Wild animals Limited access to mash Disease	Illness Expensive feeding Wild animals Aged birds lay less eggs
Income sources	Labourer (4) Fishing (1) Trader (1)	Labourer Sell short eats
Contribution of SSB	10 – 20 % [^] Loss (2)	-----
Monthly expenditure	Rs. 650 – 700 (3) Rs. 1000 – 1200 (3)	----
Investment of additional income	Loss (2) Expansion (2)	----
Alternatives	Farm chicken (3), less disease Goats (1) Cattle (1) Mobile trading (1)	Boutique running (2) Sell short eats (2) Farm chickens (1) Agriculture (1) No answer (1)
Marketing	Self marketing Exchange of chicken feed 2 no answer	Self marketing

Goat Rearing

Criteria	Veheragoda	Kalapura	Seevalipura
# of Interviews (# of Beneficiaries)	6 (10)	3 (4)	6 (8)
Failures	2 - 4	1	2
Success rate %	60 - 80%	75%	75%
Targeting			
Voluntarily	5	1	2
Low income	2	1	2
No answer	0	1	2 (from neighbour)
Feel self-reliant in carrying out SSB	6	1	5 + 1 with condition (vet)
Need support from IFSP and partners	0	1	0
No answer	0	1	0
Advantages	Kidding Easy to market	Kidding No answer (2)	Kidding More income
Constraints	No vet (5) No income in the first time (1)	No vet (1; controlling of goats, disturbances with neighbours (1; no problems (1)	No problems (4) No vet (2)
Income sources	Labourer (4) Home guard (1) Carpentry (1)	Tenants (3)	Tenant (1) Labourer (2) Paddy cultivation (3)
Contribution of SSB	no income yet (5)	no income yet	10 % (1) No income yet
Monthly expenditure	Minimal – 100 Rs.	Minimal – 100 Rs.	50 – 200 Rs. (4) None (2)
Investment of additional income	Savings for children (4)	Sell all goats House repair	Expansion of business (3) Can't kill / karma (1) Home garden (1)
No answer	2	1	1
Alternatives	Animal husbandry (5), (2 x with cattle) Radio shop with repairs (1)	Cultivation Cultivation of home garden	Animal husbandry (4) Home garden (1) Small boutique (1)
Marketing	Self marketing	Self marketing	Self marketing by traders

cont.: **Goat Rearing**

Criteria	Vallaiyottu	Periyakulam
Start of intervention	6 (10)	4 (7)
# of Interviews (# of Beneficiaries)	4	5
Success and Failures	60%	28%
Failures		
Success rate %	0	1
Targeting	6	3
Feel self-reliant in carrying out SSB	0	0
Need support from IFSP and partners	2	1
No answer	4	3
Advantages	0	0
Constraints	Part time job; kidding; Cash source for immediate needs	No answer
Income sources	Destroys cultivation (1) No vet (5) Problems with others (1)	Illness (2); problems with neighbours (2); wild animals (1)
Contribution of SSB	Labourer (5) Driver (1)	Labourer (2) Working at shop (1) No answer (1)
Monthly expenditure	Sold all goats (3) No income yet (1)	No answer
Investment of additional income	100 Rs. No answer	Minimal
Alternatives	Expansion (1) Gold / jewellery (1) Cows (1) Expansion (1) Gold / jewellery (1) No answer (4)	No answer
Marketing	Cows and poultry (2) Stud (1) No answer (2)	Poultry keeping No answer (3)
	Self marketing by traders	Self marketing

Annex 5: CBO Assessment and Analysis

DS Division and Village	Eachchilampattai DS Division			Muthur DS Division			
	Illankai-thurai	Illanakai-thurai Mugathuvaram	Verugal Muga-thuvaram	64 th Mile Post	Vaddam	Kumara-puram	Nalloor
Level of Capacity – Category of Independence							
Level of capacity 1: Initiation							
CBO organise meetings	■	■	■	■	■	●	■
CBO conduct meetings	■	■	■	■	■	●	■
Ensure villagers participation	■	■	■	■	■	●	■
Level of capacity 2: Initiation							
Start to implement decisions made in meetings	●	●	●	■	■	▲	●
Meet relevant people to get projects implemented	●	■	●	●	■	▲	●
Bring resource persons	●	●	●	●	●	▲	●
Level of capacity 3: Initiation							
Write letters, forward requests	●	●	■	■	■	●	●
Lobby for support	▲	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Access institutions	▲	▲	●	●	■	▲	▲
Networking with other CBOs	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲
Level of capacity 1: Implementation							
Organise people to join in work	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Organise material for projects	■	●	■	■	■	■	■
Level of capacity 2: Implementation							
Ensure contribution from villagers	■	▲	■	■	■	●	●
Level of capacity 3: Implementation							
Determine criteria for participation	▲	▲	●	●	●	▲	▲
Beneficiary's selection	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Overcome conflicts during implementation	●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	▲
Level of capacity 1: Management							
Minutes of meetings are maintained	●	■	●	■	■	●	●
Update project book	●	●	■	■	■	●	●
Conduct regularly elections	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Prepare agenda for meetings	●	■	■	■	■	●	●
Level of capacity 2: Management							
Maintain and display accounts	▲	▲	●	●	■	▲	▲
Negotiate and agree with villagers and amongst CBO members	●	▲	■	■	■	●	●
Utilisation of available resources	▲	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Organise division of labour	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Level of capacity 3: Management							
Identifying problems, plan for solutions and effect them	▲	▲		●	●	▲	▲
Maintenance plan	●	●	●	●	●	▲	●
Decision making ability	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲
Points – Scoring (from total of 81 possible points)	54	51	59	65	69	42	49
Percentage	66.7	63.0	72.8	80.2	85.2	51.8	60.5

cont.: **Annex 5: CBO Assessment and Analysis**

DS Division and Village Level of Capacity – Category of Independence	Kuchchaveli DS Division			Padavisiripura DS Division		
	Valaiyoottu North	Valaiyoottu South	Periyakulam	Seevalipura (WRDS)	Veharagoda	Kalapura
Level of capacity 1: Initiation						
CBO organise meetings	■	■	■	■	■	■
CBO conduct meetings	■	■	■	■	■	●
Ensure villagers participation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Level of capacity 2: Initiation						
Start to implement decisions made in meetings	▲	●	●	●	●	●
Meet relevant people to get projects implemented	■	●	●	●	●	●
Bring resource persons	●	●	●	▲	■	●
Level of capacity 3: Initiation						
Write letters, forward request	■	■	■	■	■	●
Lobby for support	▲	●	●	●	●	▲
Access institutions	▲	●	●	●	●	▲
Networking with other CBOs	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	▲
Level of capacity 1: Implementation						
Organise people to join in work	■	■	■	■	■	■
Organise material for projects	■	■	■	■	■	■
Level of capacity 2: Implementation						
Ensure contribution from villagers	▲	●	●	●	■	■
Level of capacity 3: Implementation						
Determine criteria for participation	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲
Beneficiary's selection	●	●	▲	●	●	●
Overcome conflicts during implementation	▲	▲	▲	●	●	●
Level of capacity 1: Management						
Minutes of meetings are maintained	●	●	■	■	■	■
Update project book	▲	●	●	■	●	●
Conduct regular elections	●	●	●	●	●	●
Prepare agenda for meetings	■	●	●	●	■	●
Level of capacity 2: Management						
Maintain and display accounts	▲	●		■	●	■
Negotiate and agree with villagers and amongst CBO members	●	●	●	■	●	●
Utilisation of available resources	▲	●	▲	▲	▲	▲
Organise division of labour	▲	●	▲	▲	▲	▲
Level of capacity 3: Management						
Identifying problems, plan for solutions and effect them	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Maintenance plan	▲	▲	●	●	●	●
Decision making ability	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	●
Points – Scoring (from total of 81 possible points)	48	52	52	58	58	54
Percentage	59.3	64.2	64.2	71.6	71.6	66.7