

**Final Evaluation Report for Longchuan and Moshui Integrated Community  
Development Project, Yunnan, P.R. China**

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## **Abbreviations**

NMA - Norwegian Mission Alliance

FAO – Foreign Assistance Office

M&E - Monitoring and evaluation

PRA – Participatory Rural Appraisal

VC – Village Committee

VDC – Village Development Committee

VPC – Village Party Committee

## Executive Summary

Following literature and document analysis of Norwegian Mission Alliance (NMA) projects and a seven-day onsite evaluation trip, the evaluation team interviewed administrative partners at various levels, major stakeholders and participating villagers in Lvliang and Moshui villages. This report addresses many general and specific concerns of NMA projects, including output analysis, government policy background, community based evaluation and project execution. This report also examines some of the project details from such aspects as national government policy, regional political structure, sociological traits and administrative levels. From this analysis and field assessments, we attempt to review the efficacy of projects in Longchuan, and contribute possible new suggestions for future development (five-year plan) in this region.

Over the past four years, NMA has conducted extensive programs at the local village level, including education, public health, agricultural development, infrastructure, community organization capability building, and women's development. In Longchuan county's Lvliang and Moshui villages, all together 53 projects have been conducted, focused respectively on education sponsorship (9 programs), infrastructure building (19 programs) and villagers' training (18 programs), with 2,589,800 RMB in total funding. Among them, 13 projects deal with agricultural development, including skills training, biogas facility construction, water transfer and remodeling of animal raising farms; 16 projects deal with education, including student allowance, vocational training, and improvement of education facilities; 12 projects deal with public health at the village level, including public toilets, garbage storage, drinking water facilities, construction of a village clinic room and medical training; 4 health improvement projects concern a specific group of women (assisting this group with regular health checks and medical knowledge training).

Our evaluation found that except for some failed attempts with vocational training and micro loan projects (due to policy hurdles and understaffing), most of the projects have realized their specific targets. The education sponsorship has

greatly improved local students' nutritional and educational status, with significant improvements in morale building and academic achievements. By investing in public facilities and infrastructure, local villages have considerably improved their natural environment, especially public hygiene. Regular physical checks for children and women, especially village nursery clinics, have laid the ground for further achievements concerning physical health improvements for villagers. Agricultural training for sugarcane planting and manure composting has provided new opportunities for income generating skills. At the same time, the project execution and administrative capabilities of villagers have also improved accordingly.

However, we also found some limits among these projects. For brevity, they are listed as follows:

In general, participants of these projects failed to take into account some basic national characteristics, as exemplified by sociological power mechanisms and social logic in Chinese contexts. Before the launch of these projects, there appeared to be few efforts to conduct baseline surveys regarding the socio-cultural characteristics and specific cultural situation that is found in this region. These projects, generally speaking, lack a clear structural design from a macro and strategic level, and accordingly failed to address a holistic design based on regional, ethnic and social development issues, as well as the government's needs, natural environment and cultural traits. More often than not, these projects were conducted in a haphazard way, by engaging specifically with individual problems and local concerns, resulting in lack of inter-relatedness and coordination between different projects. This has resulted in negative effects on the projects' final achievements in terms of accomplishing NMA's community development goals.

Although partnered with local governments, these projects did not always attune their individual programs to government's expectations in order to achieve best results. To do so involves efficient communication with local officials, making them well aware that the projects' funding is invested for knowledge empowerment and capacity building, not as complementary alternative money for trivial projects. At the same time, the local project leaders should have communicated more effectively

with local officials for better cooperation and resources mobilization. In this regard, NMA projects have room for further improvement in terms of resource integration and networking between international and national potential partners. Due to insufficient investment on FAO staff capacity building, this has to some extent influenced the final achievement of the NMA projects.

Although these projects are varied in content, they are consistent in presentation – almost all have been conducted as class room style induction – proven to be inefficient by villagers. According to on-site interviews, many villagers said that what they prefer is hands-on training experience that can be immediately applied rather than abstract and impractical training. At the same time, the capacity building and knowledge training conducted to date has failed to weave together the texture of endemic knowledge e.g. local linguistic and cultural specificities. Accordingly, this training has been construed by local villagers to be esoteric and farfetched.

Due to many social problems stemming from international issues, these villages are affected by AIDS, drugs, environmental degradation and cross-border marriages. More projects should be designed to address these special situations, in order to provide this bio-diversified and ethnically unique area with a better eco-future. Longchuan's context in the wider background of southwest China and volatile Southeast Asia impresses the consulting team with its cultural and environmental characteristics. This has led us to consider what the ideal way to accommodate the cultural specificity and ethnic characteristics of local people may be, in order to assist them in pursuing sustainable livelihoods within this cross-border, underdeveloped, culturally enriched and bio-diversified region.

As a recommendation, more projects should be designed to assist inbound Burmese brides to merge more cohesively into local communities. They are in the extreme vulnerable group with the limited social capital, and are incapable to be involved in the community because of cross-cutting issues such as language, culture, economics, and so on. This also makes obstacles for their families' livelihood promotion, and further impacts villagers' ecological structure, power structure and knowledge structure.

Through caring about and investing in such special groups, the rural conventional knowledge system can be recovered. The addition of IT resources with knowledge about local, typical ecological and cultural conditions, can enable local agriculture to be diversified, as well as make more local forestry and forest land ecologically available. At the family level, it is recommended to facilitate farmers to realize the comprehensive management of community and house yard hygiene, mixing some settlement and energy programs, for example drying yards, biogas, concrete ground cohesive with pestilence prevention. Mechanisms should also be established for environment management regulations. Along with these processes, we recommend gradually establishing community organizations, and strengthening the local comprehensive mechanisms of community mobilization as well as coordination, as well as adding diversity and variegation of culture-ecology.



## **1. Introduction**

In this section, we attempt to highlight the local contexts of this region, such as policy, ethnicity, environment and culture, which all should be addressed as local cross cutting issues for project execution.

Longchuan County is located in the subtropical climate area, and is one of the most important agricultural counties for commodity grain and sugar production in Yunnan Province. Cut cross by Gao Li Gong Mountain, which is rich in ecological resources, the county's geography is characterized by two basins surrounded with three mountains and one crossing valley. There are 98 rivers and streams crossing through the whole area. The total population is 180,000 (in 2010), including 120,000 farmers. As a culturally unique place, this site is the homeland of many indigenous ethnic groups, such as Jingpo, Dai, De'Ang, A'Chang and Lisu. In addition, Longchuan county has the most extensive minority population of Jing Po people and A' Chang people in China.

According to the newest governmental plan, Longchuan is targeted as the top county in sugar industry in Yunnan, together with other local economic objectives of building a robust county strong in agriculture, industries, trans-boundary trade, and tourism. In 2010/2011 the sugarcane planting area covered 314,000mu, and the expected sugar yield may go to 1,700,000 tons. During China's 11<sup>th</sup> 5-year-planning period (from 2006-2010), Longchuan county cultivated 114,000mu of bamboo (totally achieving 192,000mu), 15,100mu of tea-oil camellia (totally achieving to 15,500mu), and 48,000mu of walnuts (totally achieving to 61,000mu). The foreign trade of Zhang Feng port of Longchuan in 2010 achieved 1,580,000,000 Chinese Yuan. In addition, great efforts have been made by the local government to explore the minorities' cultural resources, facilitating cross-boundary tourism and international tourism.

One of the main problems facing the local community is the solo agricultural productive mode. It has caused the over exploration of ecological systems and led to serious ecosystem degradation in some areas, worsened by the air, water and soil pollution brought by the sugarcane industry. In some villages near the border, the

social problems are explicitly due to the economic backwardness and declining traditional culture. As a result, some vulnerable groups, like those affected by AIDS, drug addicts and Burmese migrant women, are becoming the most disadvantaged people in the society. Due to a lack of diverse and alternative livelihoods and effective community mobilization, this unique area owning rich cultural and bio-diversity has long struggled with chronic poverty and issues of development.

From the macro perspective, this evaluation highlights the following three aspects: First, the particularity of social environment: Longchuan's social environment is different from many other poverty stricken regions in China. This project site is located on the Sino-Burmese border where AIDS, drug abuse and cross-cultural marriages are more common than elsewhere. On the other hand, as a culturally unique place, this site is the homeland of many indigenous ethnic groups, such as Jingpo, Dai, De'Ang, A'Chang and Lisu, which have been blessed by variegated cultural heritages and indigenous knowledge. Thanks to its remote location, both the cultural and bio-diversity is relatively well maintained. Therefore, in future project design, more social and anthropological aspects should be taken into account.

Second, particularity of China's political structure: considering the well-established top-down pyramid structure of China's administrative system, and the fact that the government owns abundant and powerful resources, comparing the weakness and disadvantages of institutions in term of resource mobilization, it is rational that local social, economic and cultural development has to be in accordance with the perspectives and strategies of governmental agencies from central, provincial, regional, county level to township level. Project design therefore needs to be connected with governmental views of future development, and integrated with relevant governmental resources, enabling more effective output. In China, each subordinate level of government is supposed to phase in an equivalent five-year plan attuned with the master national 12th Five Year Plan. In Longchuan, officials' keywords of governance are mainly about international linkage, harmonious society, trans-border stability, environmental protection, economic prosperity and ethnic culture development. One specific solution is linking Lvliang and Mushui project

design with the newly-released local governmental 12th 5-year-plan, both at the county and township level (for more details please see Recommendations).

Thirdly, Particularity of natural ecological environment: As the upstream land of Upper-Irrawaddy River – Nu River and peripheral region of Hengduan Mountain, Longchuan is partially covered by Tong Bi Guan National natural reserve, which crosses the boundary. This area is entitled by scientists as *Noah's Ark of bio-diversity*. Longchuan county is located in a rather quintessential region which is not only important for China but also the planet. With the excellent climate, rich water and forest, Longchuan was supposed to have a giant potential for agriculture development. However, the previous governmental policy focused too much on the cultivation of one type of crop, which greatly destroyed the bio-diversity. At the same time, the conservation-centered policy of this natural reserve has also largely limited the local usage of available natural resources.

## **2. Evaluation purpose and objectives**

Buer Kunming office, as the representative of NMA, is preparing to apply for a new 5-year project period in Longchuan. The overall purpose of this evaluation is to summarize and assess the major achievements of NMA projects and identify important lessons in order to inform and improve future planning. By assessing and analyzing the main project outcomes and impacts, this evaluation is aiming to provide a solid foundation for more practical and sound project designing and planning in the next stage.

Specific objectives of the evaluation include:

- Assessing the relevance of objectives and intervention strategies used for community development in project and the results achieved;
- Assessing the overall efficiency of the project management as well as the mobilizing, organizing and implementation capability of the organizations

involving in project at different levels;

- Assessing the capability of the institutional building and financial sustainability.

Moreover, based on the assessment and cause-and-effect analysis of the outcomes and impacts on the Longchuan projects, the evaluation team gives some specific and practical recommendations and suggestions in terms of the proper project planning, management and monitoring and evaluation, as well as some key questions and project components that should be followed up in the next stage. At the same time, Buer Kunming office also hopes that with the involvement and advice of evaluation experts, the linkage and communication between Longchuan Foreign Assistance Office (FAO) and county government will be greatly enhanced, therefore, the FAO's opportunities to mobilize more cooperation with other institutions in the further will be correspondingly improved.

### **3. Evaluation team and methodology:**

Led by Professor Ren Xiaodong, the external evaluation experts were invited to assess the Longchuan projects. This team was comprised of four external consultants, two project officers from Buer Kunming office and three staff from the local partner, Longchuan FAO. The final report was compiled by the members of the Evaluation Experts Team, using second-hand information collection, field investigation and data analysis. (For detailed information about the members of the Evaluation Experts Team, please see appendix 1.)

The Evaluation Experts Team has extensive experience working in the development field as project officers, program design or independent consultants. Their educational background covers Development Study, Political Anthropology, Natural Resource Management and Environmental Management. One of them is an Australian-based social development consultant. The diverse components of the experienced evaluation team have guaranteed the assessment was professional and impartial; this report features multiple perspectives.

#### **Methods used in evaluation:**

- ***Literature review and second-hand information collection***

First of all, literature reviews were conducted, aiming to understand the situation, identify key information and possible issues about NMA's Longchuan projects that needed to be followed up in the field investigation. Some natural, social and economic background information about the project sites, proposals, baseline report, annual reports, financial reports, mid-term evaluations and all other relevant documents about the project were collected for background analysis.

Based on the literature review, a semi-structured interview outline was designed according to five different targeted groups (for detailed interview outline please see appendix 2).

- ***Field Trip:***

During the field work periods, semi-structured and open-ended interviews were held with five targeted groups, including interviews with Buer personnel, Shincon personnel, FAO personnel, relevant leaders from Longchuan county government and township level, as well as villagers and village leaders from two project villages.

Among them, the interview with Buer and Shincon Kunming personnel was focused on the framework of the project management and M&E; the extent of project officers' understanding the NMA's mission, the relevance between project activities and their capability of application. The interview with Longchuan FAO staff focused on their project implementation, negotiation and cooperation abilities with other institutions, while the interview with county and township government emphasized understanding governmental officers' attitudes to Longchuan projects and exploring any type of support they offered during the project period.

Community investigation played the key role of this evaluation. Both focus groups and individual in-depth interviews were conducted by the experts' team, with various key informants from Lvliang and Moshui villages, such as members in Village Committee (VC), Village Party Committee (VPC) and project-based Village Development Committee (VDC), the president of the primary school and teachers, village doctors, heads of women's groups, and other community elites as well as

non-elites, in order to be better informed about the implementing capability of VDC and its impact on the local people.

- ***Project sites' visit and outcome evaluation:***

During the field trip, the evaluation team visited the village clinic room, library and dormitory of primary school, village activities center, latrines, drying yards, biogas tanks, drink water system and some infrastructures provided by Longchuan NMA projects. Questions were raised to the villagers about whether these project-funded facilities are operational and properly used by them, moreover, if any maintenance mechanism has been built up to ensure sustainability. One statistic chart about the main outcomes of the 5-year project activities has been formulated based on the interview with the local users. (Please find the chart in appendix 3.)

- ***Householder interview:***

Evaluation experts were split into two sub-groups and visited 11 natural villages separately. A de-briefing was held every evening to share some findings from each village. Experts randomly selected more than 30 householders, including wealthy families, middle income families and poor families. They also conducted in-depth interview regarding farmers' opinions about the project design and implementation, their benefit, their priorities and needs in future development, etc. Particular attention was given to the perspectives of women, parents, and families with Burmese brides, as well as the poorest householders.

- ***Tracing key issues and feedback:***

In order to guarantee the accuracy of the information collected from householders' survey and site visits, one intensive group discussion was held at the end of the field trip in each project village, to clarify and cross-check some key information with the representatives of the VDC, VC and other resource people. During this meeting, the evaluation team also made efforts to encourage the villagers to openly discuss their aspirations and visions of their future community development.

In addition, after returning from the field trip to two project villages, the evaluation team managed to have a meeting with some county governmental officers. In this meeting, the evaluation team reported their main findings from the field trip, and also emphasized the significance of the integration between the governmental projects and NGO-sponsored projects, aiming to articulate more support from local government in the future.

**Methodological limitations:**

- ***Difficulty in collecting comprehensive information:***

Due to the multiple times changes of representative institutions and project officers were made during the 5-year project period, worsened by unprofessional project document management, it was difficult for the evaluation team to gain all necessary and relevant documents at the stage of literature review. In order to fill the information gap, evaluation experts carried out more specific field investigation and tried to get the first hand information from the local project staff and villagers.

- ***Limitations on time and team size:***

This work was started with evaluation framework design, literature review and second-hand information collection occurring between 30/01/2011 to 28/02/2011, followed by one week field investigation between 01/03/2011 to 07/03/2011, then finished in 30/03/2011 with three weeks information analysis and final report writing. The duration of the whole evaluation process has taken two months.

Due to the small size of the evaluation experts team as well as some experts' language barriers in Chinese or local dialect, the methods used in this evaluation are limited to sociological survey, spot check, focus group, key informants' interview and semi-structured interviews. The team did not use questionnaires. The number of interview samples was also considerably modest.

#### **4. Findings and analysis**

## **4.1 Project management**

The project cycle includes the processes of project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the aspects of institutional and financial sustainability, which were fully covered by this evaluation.

### **4.1.1 *Application of the participatory approach***

Longchuan projects were designed on the basis of the participatory approach. For example, usually the VDC collected the villagers' opinions and reported to FAO. FAO then consulted with Buer Kunming officer about the feasibility. Therefore, the project components are able to reflect the needs of local villagers. However, the participatory level of villagers is considerably low. The voice of the most disadvantaged groups, such as the families with Burmese brides in Lvliang village and those affected by AIDs as well as drug addicts in Moshui Village, are still very weak. Insufficient project attention has been given to their needs and priorities.

### **4.1.2 *Project implementation***

Longchuan projects were mainly implemented by the VDC at the community level, therefore, the capacity of VDC has high accordance with the quality of the project outcomes. The capacity building of VDC in two villages is still an ongoing process. We found that there is big room to improve for VDC in Lvliang, while the VDC in Moshui needs more empowerment.

### **4.1.3 *The maintenance system and institutional building***

Building up an appropriate maintenance system is one of the key factors contributing to project success, which is related directly to the participatory level of local people and the capability of the community organization. Unfortunately, the maintenance systems in two project villages have not been well established. For example, the efficient usage and maintenance of garbage bins, toilets and dry yards, appears to be a big problem in the two villages. Without corresponding maintenance



system and institutional building, some infrastructures put in place by the projects have not been fully used.

#### **4.1.4 The project management framework**

One typical project application cycle of Longchuan project is: the specific proposal developed by the VDC according to the villagers' needs assessment was submitted to county FAO, then FAO consulted with Buer Kunming officer about the possibility and feasibility, whilst Buer Kunming officer reported to the NMA. The NMA holds the authority of issuing the final approval. Therefore, the organizing chain is: Villagers-VDC-FAO-Buer Kunming Office-NMA. In many cases, this chain was too long to achieve quick response and highly efficient decision making. Given to this slightly clumsy reporting and feedback system, it is not surprising why some local villagers and FAO staffs who were interviewed complained that often their proposals took too long to get response, and the project officer in Buer office also reported that information explanation and clarification to foreign staff in Kunming office and NMA were costly in terms of time and energy. We believe that this situation can be improved by enhancing the empowerment of Chinese staff in Buer Kunming Office and deleting some of the unnecessary processes. On the other hand, it is critical to enhance the capability building of project officers and establish comprehensive layers of monitoring mechanisms to ensure the accountability and transparency for project management.

#### **4.2 The outcomes and impacts**

Over the past four years, the NMA has conducted extensive programs at the local village level, including education, public health, agricultural development, infrastructure, community organization capability building, and women's development. In Longchuan county, Lvliang and Moshui village, all together 53 projects have been conducted, which focused on respectively on education sponsorship, infrastructure building, villagers training, with 2,589,800 RMB in total. Among them, 13 projects deal with agricultural development, including skills training, biogas facility construction, water transfer and remodeling of animal-raising farms;

16 projects deal with education, including student allowance, vocational training, educational facilities improvement; 12 projects deal with public health at the village level, including public toilets, garbage storage, drinking water facilities, construction of village clinic room and medical training; 4 projects concern a specific group of women, assisting this group with regular health checks and medical knowledge training. Some of the activities served more than one purpose. All 57 activities, except the project of microcredit for women and vocational training, were canceled due to policy reasons and the lack of human resources in partner institution. The balance of 53 projects was accomplished smoothly. Nineteen infrastructure construction projects were finished on time and are now being used.

By interviewing the various stakeholders and beneficiaries, we were able to identify and classify all these project activities into three categories: the successful projects with positive impacts, projects with positive impacts but need further improvements and projects that are better off being canceled.

***A: Successful projects with positive impacts, suggest to carry on***

**Sponsorship program**

According to interviews with the parents, teachers and doctors in the two villages, the sponsorship program has largely improved the children's nutrition status as well as their living and studying conditions. According to the president of the primary school of Lvliang, there was solid evidence that students' grades have been improved since the sponsorship program began four years ago. Inputs on infrastructure building such as a library, a clean water well and a dormitory have enabled students to study and live in better conditions. Teachers from outside the area show more interest in remaining. Interviewed parents also reported their kids have stronger motivation to study than before. During the last four years, there has been a zero dropout rate from Lvliang primary school. Attracted by the good study conditions and free food, even some Burmese students have crossed the border and

joined this school (28 in 2011). The sponsorship program has significance in stabilizing the Enrollment Ratio<sup>1</sup> and improving the children's nutritional status in the two communities, especially in Lvliang village, where the average income of the farmers remains very low. In the future, it is recommended to increase the accessibility and efficiency of the school library and activities room. If the funds were restricted, the sponsorship program in Moshui village could focus on the kids from AIDs affected families.

### **Health program**

The health programs have helped two communities establish a better community medical care system<sup>1</sup> through rebuilding the village clinic room, providing more medical equipment, holding regular village doctor training, delivering annual women health checks, etc. Interviewed villagers reported that it is much more convenient for them to see the doctor than before. For some minor ailments, they now do not have to go so far away to get proper treatment. Therefore, time and money has been saved. The village clinic room also initiated group therapy; distributed necessary drugs and monitored the healthy situation of those affected by AIDs in the two villages. Moreover, the clinic room was also able to provide the prenatal examination for women. All these measures had very positive impacts on community health care improvement. We suggest that more attention in the future should be put into the professional training and ethics education for the village doctors, with the goal of enabling them to play more effective roles in community development.

The annual health check for women and children provided by the Longchuan NMA project is the most welcome project by villagers. However, it is just the first step to understand the real situation of the women and children's health condition. In the future, more efforts should be put towards strengthening qualified health care at the community level and more important, to help the villagers access some other governmental medical resources or other formal professional medical care.

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Yunnan government's 11<sup>th</sup> Five -Year Plan, the Enrollment Ratio of primary school in poor rural area is required to reach 98% or above by 2010.

## **Women's development**

As one of the main components of the women's development, VDC in the two project villages have enrolled the female members. They have also received PRA training several times as well as project management and leadership training. Together with some other training targeting the women, such as village doctor training, training of disaster prevention and self-rescue to women, green house vegetable growing, and so on, women's awareness and capabilities have been greatly increased. In Moshui village, there are a number of women elites who are actively involved in the community's development. The majority of the newly-elected VDC members are female. Comparing with the history that local ethnic women never participated in any community social activities, such progress is evident and remarkable.

### ***B: projects with positive impacts, but need further improvements***

#### **Agriculture and livestock training**

Agriculture training such as composting, loquat and sugarcane planting, green house vegetables' growing skill, etc, have provided householders with opportunities to access some new agriculture techniques. According to the villagers, to a certain extent, new methods to manage composting has increased the productivity of their land by providing more environmentally-friendly fertilizer and reducing the money spent on chemical fertilizer. Training about biogas and the building of new pig stalls has helped farmers understand the importance of separating livestock stalls from the home environment. As a result, the death rate of livestock has dropped down and the community environment has been improved. However, so far most of such training remains at the low-technique level. It is worthwhile trying in the future to integrate more NMA resources in terms of technical support, and introducing

more high technique-based concepts, such as clean energy and sustainable green agriculture, into training.

On the other hand, one issue about the training delivery methods used previous previously is apparent. Generally speaking, feedback indicated to us that the one-time training, combined with boring facilitation, resulted in weak and inefficient interactions between trainers and participants. More professional training designs based on community needs assessment is highly recommended. Some participatory training tools, such as demonstration, experimentations, peer education, study trips etc., can be very useful in this situation. It is also a good move to integrate the training activities with some specialized institutions and culture activities to achieve better effects.

#### **Garbage bins and biogas units**

The construction of cement garbage bins has improved the community environment, and the use of biogas units has reduced the time spent collecting firewood – as well as providing cleaner energy. However, in order to ensure these infrastructure programs are more operational and sustainable, and to create a better community environment, it is very critical for the project to help villagers establish a systematic community maintenance and environmental management mechanism. It is also one of the biggest challenges facing two VDC's.

#### **VDC capacity building**

VDC's in the two villages have witnessed obvious progress during last four years in terms of project implementation and management capability. By participating in various capability trainings and "learning by doing" practice, VDC members have been equipped with necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes in terms of community development. The achievements of VDC in Moshui are encouraging. In 2010, this team successfully applied the project of rebuilding the drinking water system in Laozhai natural village, starting from independent design and progressing to community mobilizing and efficient monitoring. They finally managed to finish the project smoothly.

Because VDC teams enrolled the members of Village Committee and Village Party Committee, some VDC roles are able to be integrated with the VC's and VPC's functions. In another words, it is possible for communities to combine some government-driven projects with villagers' own aspirations and needs. Because usually the members of VC and VPC enjoy high authority in Chinese rural communities, their involvement in VDC is able to reduce the transaction cost of negotiation and smooth the project. On the other hand, it is also very important in the future to increase the number of villager representatives in the VDC and enhance the ordinary villager's participation, in order to avoid the decision making process being dominated by community elites. Wider community mobilization and necessary external interventions in institutional building are critical. In the next stage, the role of the youth group should be emphasized to let them play fundamental roles in community development, since the young generation is usually equipped with better awareness and knowledge of development. At the same time, more efforts should be put on the establishment of an accountable, transparent and equitable institution at the community level.

One thing we would like to highlight here is, in the next stage of project design, it is very important for project officers to consider the alignment and integration between all kinds of livelihood programs, energy programs and environment programs, in order to optimize the output and to increase efficiency.

### **C: Projects that should be canceled**

We found the 7 latrines sponsored by the project, except the one near the Lvliang market, were not being well used. Villagers reported that the locations of the latrines are not convenient. The daily maintenance also tends to be a big problem. Almost every family in the two villages already has their own toilet, and in the near future, it will be possible to integrate with the governmental projects of "green toilet" and "one biogas, three reconstruction", which local government just started advocating last year. This may mean more funds from government are available, so

we suggest stop building more latrines.

The utility rate of dry yards is also low due to the change of cultivation modes in the two villages (mostly shifting from rice growing to sugarcane). Therefore, we suggest combining it with other projects like community center building, concrete road and the household yards or some other community environmental management programs in the future. There is no need to build more dry yards.

The enrollment and sustainability of the sponsorship program of minority girl glass is a problem. We suggest to find other government resources, or to cancel.

Vocation training needs cooperation with professional training institutions that are not available in Longchuan County so far. Considering the high mobility of the local population driven by the rural-urban migration and the high monitoring cost, we suggest canceling this program.

## **5. Conclusion, recommendations and discussion**

### **5.1 To set up clear goals and establish strategic partnerships**

Aiming to combine the projects with the government's 12<sup>th</sup> 5 year plan, we recommend integrating the projects with government resources to improve efficiency and maximizing opportunities. We also recommend coordinating future projects with government projects, and we strongly suggest carrying out Participatory Village Planning the next five years in Lvliang and Moshui villages, to analyze the two villages' nature-society-economy as a whole (integrated) system, and to impel relevant NGOs to improve resource integration and investment with better planning.

### **5.2 To strengthen partnership roles and improve the quality of projects**

#### ***5.2.1 The roles of the foreign assistance office (FAO) in Longchuan county***

The foreign assistance office plays a crucial role in coordinating the implementation of the approved projects in the two project villages as well as the integration of government resources. However, the office lacks professional community development knowledge and skills to promote the participation of local communities and build villagers' capacity in designing, implementing and evaluating projects. Thus we should consider the improvement of FAO's project management capacity building as an important part of projects in the future. During the progress of inputting government resources to targeted villages, the foreign assistance office should be clear about its role. The goal could be achieved via the annual working meetings of Buer Consulting SA and relevant governmental departments. Further efforts would be made to enlarge the scale of cooperation and build a stable and sustainable partnership with more organizations.

### **5.2.2 The role of *Buer Consult AS on behalf of NMA***

In addition to the financial investment, there should be more partnerships at various levels to ensure effective training resources and technical support. The resources should be more professional and consistent with the capacity and demands of local communities. For example, one assigned village official in Moshui village is the technician from Animal Husbandry Bureau of Dehong prefecture and there is an established counterpart cooperation between the local communities and this bureau. We should take full advantage of such resources. On the other hand, it is necessary to coordinate the county officials with the foreign assistance office for a common concern on the project villages and to promote the government investment of appropriate resources. Moreover, it is critical to make the best of international network resources via Norwegian organizations to introduce advanced international technical resources.

### **5.2.3 *The role of community organizations in Lvliang and Moshui villages***

The VDC organization is the most important link with local villagers to plan, implement and manage projects. During the progress, the participation and capacities of villagers could be enhanced. Therefore, the key project steps should be



operated and managed at the village level, and the capacity training of community organizations is very important.

### **5.3 The social problems in two villages on the basis of subsistence and development**

Unlike other poor Chinese villages, Lvliang and Moshui villages are located at the border between China and Burma (Myanmar). They face some specific social problems different from other communities. So NMA projects might emphasize finding solutions to the following problems:

**Mixed marriage:** In some of the natural villages, 60-70% of households have “Burmese brides”, who find it difficult to master local languages and integrate with community members, due to their language difficulties, limited social capital and shortage of governmental endorsement (although many have stayed in China for a considerable number of years, they are not given *hukou*, China household registration records, which makes it impossible for them to travel, obtain loans from banks or receive medical services on an equal footing).

During our on-site interviews, we found that many Burmese brides have difficulties expressing themselves clearly in local dialects and tend to be isolated within communities. As one villager reported, because they are illiterate, they cannot read the Chinese characters on fertilizer and pesticide bags, which often results in misuse, causing damage to family agricultural businesses.

**Orphans, single-parent children and extremely poor families:** there are orphans and single-parent children who lose parents because of AIDS and drugs in the two villages. Their growth requires special care. In addition, there are some extremely poor families.

**AIDS and drugs:** there is a certain amount of drug abuse and AIDS/HIV infection in the two villages, and in the past it was difficult for the project to involve these people.

**Health care:** the health care (particularly women’s health) requires more

support and aid.

**Education:** special care to the orphans and single-parent children is required, and efforts to provide the Myanmar immigrants with some necessary education opportunities should be made.

**Opinion Box 1: AIDS Orphanage and HIV victims – how to facilitate better community involvement and provide efficient medical services?**

As we have observed during on-site interviews, many village schools have accepted orphans caused by AIDS and HIV. This move is good for local kids engaging with peers and others in the local community, but few kids are receiving medical treatment to stop symptoms from worsening. In Moshui, the village school principal revealed the need to give privacy to affected kids. However, many kids were denied the basic right to know their own health situation although they are suffering from observable bleeding, gangrene and malnutrition due to AIDS. More programs should be introduced to safeguard this special group of kids from getting worse and at the same time protect other kids and community members from being infected by certain diseases.

**5.4 The livelihood and the agriculture development based on the natural-social environment of the villages**

Over the past decades, the patterns of agricultural production have undergone great changes from the support of grain production for survival needs to more attention being given to the cash crops. The proportion of sugarcane, mushroom and tobacco crops is growing and cattle farming is increasing. However, a solo crop cultivation pattern has a high risk, and cash acquisition is heavily dependent on the demands of an external market. Consequently, the requirements for farmers have increased, including more finance investment, more professional techniques and more marketing information. Villages lack these aspects. Due to these problems, we suggest that the local industrial design resources and NMA should fully analyze the environment, introduce some water saving agriculture, promote knowledge about

water conservation, and develop some projects to support the farmers' solutions to pollution of water, earth and air to secure the farmers' health. As for the mountain protection available in some water source areas, there may be a combination of the customary festival and religion culture activities with the projects to strengthen the farmers' consciousness on the protection work of both natural environment and cultural heritages. Our suggestions include:

- Promoting integrated project activities between cultivation, marsh gas and sanitation;
- Making better use of natural resources and indigenous knowledge;
- Building an information system for agricultural production, skill training and marketing.

#### **Opinion Box 2: Sugarcane planting and food security**

Due to the large amount of taxes generated from the sugarcane industry, local government has relied too much on the sugar industry in which the main beneficiaries are entrepreneurs and governmental sectors, not villagers. In order to achieve significant increase in tax and GDP income based on massive scale planting, the government-driven planting campaigns have invaded into some traditional non-sugar agricultural areas, creating bio-degradation and cultural loss concerns.

At the same time, attributable to the heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides from large scale sugarcane monoculture, local underground water has been contaminated, with many water related endemic diseases cases reported by local villagers. During interviews, many villagers said their main drinking water comes from self-drilled wells and these have all deteriorated in quality in recent years as sugarcane monoculture expands and illegal logging claims heavy environmental damage in the local community. According to local doctors, the deterioration of water is related to increased high blood pressure, diabetes, diarrhea, children's fevers, and eye diseases.

#### **Opinion Box 3: Technological support for epidemic prevention**

During interviews, it became clear that all villages have been affected by epidemic disease, both human and animal borne. However, according to local villagers, since the outbreak of diseases the prevention and treatment are rather superficial and inefficient. In the future, more projects could be designed to help local villagers be

better informed and act efficiently together as a team in the advent of epidemic diseases.

### **5.5 The environmental conservation and forest utility**

Both Lvliang and Moshui villages are rich in forest resource. Lvliang village is close to Dongbiguan, a national-level nature reserve, and the woodlands of villagers are classified as national public woodlands. Therefore, the exploitation of forests is limited. The livelihoods of the two villages are mostly dependent on agriculture, not much on forest at present. Some environmentally friendly exploitation of forest resources should be advocated and popularized in the future projects.

#### **Opinion Box 4: Re-evaluation of the use of forestry land**

In this project site, many villagers have forestry land numbering 50-70 mu that are very poorly managed and utilized. The understaffed and insufficient investment has further caused mismanagement of natural resources, creating more environmental degradation. In the future, more efforts could be paid to teach local villagers to generate more income by introducing “rainforestation” techniques – one special way of forestry farming technique without sacrificing the ecological diversity.

### **5.6 Strengthen the protection and exploitation of traditional knowledge and national culture**

As indigenous peoples, the nationalities of Jingpo, Dai, Achang and Deang have rich knowledge of astronomy, geography, history, ecology, agriculture, literature and art. However, the knowledge is not in the form of a good system through specific project interventions or livelihoods’ design, and does not play an appropriate role in community development and village livelihood. We suggest to combine this traditional knowledge with cultural and biodiversity conservation, agricultural livelihood, and the enhancement of women’s organizing ability, via good design of future projects. Thus the sustainable development of productions, including effective trade fair, ecological agriculture and tourism, can be promoted.

## 5.7 Capacity building

In addition, the capacity building based on VDC should be strengthened. The key points are:

- The mobilization and organizational capacity of communities in participating in project implementation
- The subsequent management and maintenance system of public facilities (e.g. the management of garbage bins)
- The capacity to obtain necessary information

### **Opinion Box 5: Information Network and Cyber-village**

Many village schools and local governmental agencies have internet access which is now badly managed and administered. A special information team could be trained and organized to help villagers design better computer mediated communication with the outside world in community building, enhancing networking between Burmese relatives, information access, agricultural skills tele-learning, women's rights campaigning and cultural activities organization. All these activities would help create a cyber-village; information trickled down from the outside world by trained internet informants, shared by the whole community and connecting these cross-border villages into a bigger world.

## **5.8 Public facility projects should be implemented under government leadership using investment mainly of government resources**

China's government invests quite a lot in public facilities every year. In the past five years, the water, electricity, road, library, and activity rooms in the two villages and a clinic room in Lvliang village were funded by government investment. But the problem is that the facilities built by government are not well used and maintained. Buer should consider supporting the government projects and make more efforts on the maintenance and management systems later. According to the new 12th Five-Year Plan, the government will increase investment in water resource

facilities and concrete roads in the future. Therefore, the new projects need to solve the question of how to integrate the Buer projects with the governmental missions.

**Appendix 1: Name list and responsibilities of the evaluation team**

Name	Specialty or Position	Responsibility	Contact Information
Mr.Liu Peilin	Project manager, Buer Consult AS	Providing project information required by team	
Dr.Ren Xiaodong	Team leader	Design; report writing: findings and recommendation	
Dr.Wang Jianping	Evaluation specialist	Literature review, report writing : methodology, output analysis	
Dr. Zhou Wei	Evaluation specialist	Report writing: Background, findings	
Ms. Lucy Hobgood-Brown	Evaluation specialist	Householder interview, women's focus, editing the English report	
Ms. Yang	Local partner, head of FAO	Information provision and coordination	

**Profiles of the Experts Team:**

Team leader:

Dr. Ren Xiaodong, as the director of the Community-Based Conservation and Development Research Center (CCDRC) at Guizhou Normal University, has been involved in the development field for more than 15 years as a project evaluation, PRA and training specialist. He has extensive project experience in community-based bio-diversity conservation and environmental management. Up to now, he has participated in more than 50 research and development projects as a specialist and has published more than 30 papers and books in highly respected magazines or journals. A frequent theme of his work represents the latest Chinese approach of PRA in the environmental field.

Members:

Dr. Wang Jianping received her Ph.D degree on Human Geography in 2010 from the University of Birmingham, UK, supported by the International Fellowship Program of Ford Foundation. Since 1995 she has taught and conducted research at Yunnan University. Her research concerns the sustainable management of natural resources, and more specifically the use of interdisciplinary approaches in evaluating the impact of policy interventions and development projects. She is particularly interested in understanding the roles of institutional arrangement in natural resource management and exploring the balance between social equity and economic efficiency.

Dr. Zhou Wei, a Ph.D in Anthropology, is a Post-Doc Fellow at the Institute of Social Anthropology, Nanjing University as well as a Chevening Scholar (2008-2009) of London School of Economics. From 2004-2008, he worked as a feature writer for Xinhua News Agency, covering environmental, ethnic and cultural issues in Beijing and Kunming. Ever since 2006, he has also been a visiting scholar at the Regional Center for Sustainable Development, Chiang Mai University and Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre. Currently, he is a columnist for South Weekend and Singapore United Morning Post.

Ms. Lucy Hobgood-Brown is an Australian-based social development consultant. She has Masters degrees in International Communication and International Social Development. The principal of Clay International Partners ([www.claypartners.com](http://www.claypartners.com)), Lucy has lived and worked in nine countries and currently consults in China, the Philippines, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Australia. She lived in China for six years, and travels regularly to the country. She is convenor of the Sydney Development Circle, a network for those working in community development and humanitarian aid. She is also a co-founder and co-director of HandUp Congo, a non-profit organisation that facilitates capacity building projects in the DRC



## **Appendix 2: Interview Outlines**

### **Group A: Buer, Shincon and FAO (project managers, staffs)**

Focus: Detailed project background; NGO's roles in project circle; issues and challenges during project period; focus on project management and sustainability (financial management, institutional building, networking etc)

Interview outlines for Group A (1):

- ✘ What are the guidelines, the objectives and the mode applied in the project? (ice breaking question)
- ✘ What type of management framework was used in this project? What were the duties and division between the institutions at different levels?
- ✘ What strategies have been applied in your project to empower the community and strengthen the local organization through capacity building? What were the effects?
- ✘ Any successful experience you think could be applied in other similar situations? (training approach, financial management, etc)
- ✘ How did your institution play its role on integrating multi-stakeholders' endeavors? How was the network building?
- ✘ What were the main challenges you have met with during the project period? Why did they happen? What else would you like to do to improve the project next time? (financial management etc)
- ✘ How do you rate the transparency and efficiency of the financial management? What are the factors you think that result in high or low efficiency?
- ✘ What kind of follow up do you think will be necessary? Any comments on possible new projects (what should be focused on)?

### **Group B: Local governmental officials (Longchuan county and Zhangfeng township)**

Focus: The coordinating role the local government plays in the project; issues and challenges; focus on the local foods, etc. How were the objectives of the project integrated with the other governmental development initiatives and formal administrative system?

- ✘ What are the main roles of county and township authority in the project?
- ✘ Do you believe the VDC and local people are capable of managing the project in a sustainable way? Why? How can local government support them?
- ✘ Based on your previous experience, what are the most important factors that contribute to smooth project implementation? What is the efficient way to facilitate this process? Did you apply this experience in this project? If so, how did it work?

- ✘ What type of challenges have you met with? How to manage the conflicts raised among the stakeholders?
- ✘ What are the differences between the traditional governmental project vs the NGO sponsored project? How do these characteristics affect the specific working strategies?
- ✘ What issues need to be focused in these villages (or your county) if new funds are available?

**Group C: the members of the Village Development Committee (VDC)**

Focus: Achievements and challenges in terms of awareness promotion, capability building, institutional transformation; and internalized new knowledge and technology, the value of the approach used, etc.

- ✘ What are the roles and responsibilities of your committee? Who are the members and how were they chosen? Were they paid for their work or voluntary-based? Have any members resigned since the project started and if so, why?
- ✘ How often did the VDC call meetings? How many villagers (of??) attended? Could your committee achieve the consensus every time? If so, how?
- ✘ Any written documents about the rules, institutions of VDC or proposals of projects? Who wrote the drafts and who approved them? How did you handle the conflicts or disagreements? How to publicize the results?
- ✘ List all the activities and achievements of your committee during last 5 years.
- ✘ Any problems VDC has met with since the committee/project was established? What were the reasons behind them?
- ✘ What influence from township government and village committee in terms of aids, manipulation (instruction) or cooperation?
- ✘ How did your committee manage the funds? Is it possible for your committee to find more resources through your external networks?
- ✘ How were the relations between your committee and the village committee? Did the latter give your committee necessary support?
- ✘ What are the most critical needs in your village? If given more funds, what else would your committee like to do?
- ✘ What kind of external aid has your community received before? What has been the impact of this aid?
- ✘ What type of project-based training have you participated in? Do you think this training was interesting or useful? Any space to improve? Usually where do you receive new information from?

**Group D: Normal villagers (especially the poor, women, youth and main labor in family)**

Focus: Social and environmental impacts of project; needs met, participatory and beneficiary level

- ✘ What was your family's traditional livelihood and what were main income components?
- ✘ What are your family's current livelihoods and do you find some new income-created opportunities?
- ✘ How fast has your family income increased (decreased) in the past 5 years? What do you think is the main reason that caused this change?
- ✘ What kind of improvement in conditions (such as roads, toilet) do you think is most useful for your family and your community?
- ✘ Are you the member of any local groups or local organizations? How often do you participate in their activities?
- ✘ Do you think the rules of VDC are fair and do you think you can change these rules if you do not like them? Why?
- ✘ Do you think the project funds have been well-managed and the distribution is fair?
- ✘ What do you do when you have spare time? Is the gambling still popular in your village?
- ✘ Do you prefer to stay at home or find a job in a city? Why?
- ✘ What do you think of the village clinic? What do you do when you or your family members are sick? How much did you spend on medicine last year?
- ✘ Does your family use biogas or composting? For what purpose? Do you like it? Why? Roughly, how much percent of labor has been saved since you started to use it? Do you think it is difficult or easy to maintain them? If something goes wrong with the biogas or composting system, who will you turn to for help?
- ✘ Do you have a drying yard? How often do you use it? For what purpose?
- ✘ Do you think your village is cleaner now than 5 years ago? Why? (or not too much change? Why?)

**Group E: women**

Focus: In addition to the common information, focus more on **the gender issues.**

- ✘ How many kids do you have? Where did you give birth to your baby? (home or local hospital)

- ✘ Are you a member of any local groups?
- ✘ How are major decisions made in your family?
- ✘ What is your ordinary duty in your family?
- ✘ If you encounter some problems you could not sort out by yourself, who would you like to ask for help from?
- ✘ How is labor handled in your family? Who contributes more labor to the family, you or your husband?
- ✘ Have you heard of any family violence cases in your village? Is it common?

**Appendix 3:**

**2007 Assistance from NMA to target community threatened by drugs through the investment of infrastructures and trainings. Total investment in 2007:446600 RMB**

Programs	Budget	Activities	Category	Benefited people and benefit level	Implementation, adjustment and deviation	Output and effect
Aid to Lvliang primary school	35000	2400,food and books aiding for students	A	100 students in Lvliang primary school	Keep going on	Students were assured of adequate nutrition and their parents' burden has been alleviated. Drop rate due to poverty has fallen dramatically.
Capacity building for leaders	12700	training to FAO	B	50	done	FAO staff was able to access more knowledge and skills of project management
Vocational training in Longchuan 3 <sup>rd</sup> middle school (1 <sup>st</sup> period)	58400	vocational training	B	50	done	Students got opportunities to learn more skills that are critical for their future vocations
Vocational training in Longchuan 3 <sup>rd</sup> middle school(2 <sup>nd</sup> period)	50000	vocational training	B	50	done	Students got opportunities to learn more skills that are critical for their future vocations
Village doctor training	20000	trainings for village doctors	B	Known [unclear]	done	Improved the village doctor's knowledge and skills
Training in needs assessment among Lvliang villagers	1500	needs assessment	B	unknown	done	VCD members learned how to do the participatory needs assessment
Infrastructure building in	67500	perimeter wall and	C	unknown	done	Safer school

Lvliang primary school		gate				
Village clinic	65900	Build up clinic	C	Lvliang villagers	done	New and bigger clinic room
Village public center in Lvliang	135600	Public entertainment and activity center	C	Lvliang villagers		Place for community activities

**2008: Because the Norwegians changed their aid strategy to China, and the FAO staff had some changes, the overall goal of project was modified to: Integral Community Development and Poverty Reduction. Total investment in 2008: 773 600 RMB**

Programs	Budget	Activities	Category	Benefited people and benefit level	Implementation, adjustment and deviation	Output and effect
Aid to Lvliang primary school	88700	Provide 60yuan/student/month to dormitory students and 32.5yuan/student/month to regular students for their nutritional food. Hire 1 babysitter.	A	107	Going on	Students were assured of adequate nutrition and their parents burden have been alleviated. Drop Rate due to poverty has fallen dramatically.
Minority girl class	59600	Sponsorship. Support minority girls' class with food, educational materials expenses and insurance	A	50	Going on	Lighten burden of low income parents, provide better nutrition.
Vocational training	192000	8600 Plan to organize 3 periods' training for youth aged from 16 to 35, and in total 200 trainees. Support trainees with books, professional level license, insurance, dormitory, and	B	200 trainees in original plan. 61 graduates of 1 <sup>st</sup> period, 49 of them were sent	The program was stopped after 2 periods, because it was hard to follow up graduates' work situation. The partner school in Shenzhen was not capable to take	Improvement in terms of skills, awareness and knowledge

		education expenses.		to Shenzhen.	such responsibility. Moved 46090yuan fund to support Lvliang primary school to build up play ground.	
Farmers training	58000	Planned to organize 4 periods' agriculture training for youths in Longba town. One topic was technology of loquat and sugarcane planting.	B	200	The program was stopped after 1 period training (49 trainees), because it was too difficult to recruit, and the partner school didn't have the experience. The rest of fund (43730) were used to build play ground in Lvliang primary school.	Farms knew more about the skills of sugarcane growing and management
composting training	41000	Operated composting training for Hudao 7 <sup>th</sup> group, Guangsonghan 3 <sup>rd</sup> group, and Nantian group in Mushui village.	B	60 households	Done	15 households come to mid-term mangagement
village doctor training	32000	Training for village doctors who have had theoretical back- ground and clinic skills. The trainer was hired by Shincon Consult.	B	68 village doctors from 68 villages in Longchuan county.	Done	Promoted village doctors' capability in terms of universal diseases among children and elders.
leadership training	12000	Invited FAO staff, Lvliang and Mushui VDCs to Kunming tp participate in community development training.	B	7 people	Done	The capacity and attitudes of the project members are enhanced.
Microcredit for women	14000	0			Canceled due to policy reason.	

Female awareness training in terms of microcredit	20800	0			Canceled due to policy reason.	
Library and equipment in Lvliang primary school.	92200	Build up a new library and audiovisual equip devices in it.	C	Lvliang primary students and teachers	Done	Better study condition.
Equipments in Lvliang clinic.	7300	Equipped relevant devices in Lvliang clinic	C	880villagers		Better medical service is provided to villagers.
Toilet besides of the market in Lvliang.	24000	Build up a toilet near to the market in Lvliang	C	All villagers on market days.	Done	Solved the problem that villagers couldn't find toilet on market days.
2 toilets in 2 groups in Lvliang.	10000	Build up 2 toilets in Lvliang village groups	C	All villagers in Manbeng village group	Done	Improved the hygiene situation in Lvliang village groups.
Storage in Library, Ping Pong table, concrete ground, and iron bookshelves	2400 +300 +2000 +1200	Improved the condition of library	C	Lvliang primary students and teachers	Done	Better study and living conditions.



Dormitory building for minority girl class	80000	Build up new dormitory.	C	50 people.	Done	Better living conditions for kids
Bedclothes for minority girls	15000	Purchased bedclothes for students.	A	50 people	Done	Better living condition for kids

**2009: Integral community development and poverty reduction, annual total investment: RMB 838,100**

Program	Budget	Activity	Category	benefited people and benefiting level	Implementation, adjustment, and deviation.	Effect and output
Minority girl class	508375	Support minority girls with food and relevant education expenses.	A	49	Keep going on in accordance with plan.	Better conditions for female kids
Sponsorship for Lvliang primary school (including children health check)	97000	Support Lvliang students with food and relevant education expenses. Hire 1 babysitter.	A	154students	Keep going on.	Improve the rate of education engagement.
Mushui primary school sponsorship	8000	Grant sponsorship to poor students in Mushui primary school.	A	50		Greatly lighten poor parents' burden of life, which enable students to study peacefully, and keep the steady rate of education engagement
Mid-term	1000	11594			Done and Report	The progress made and some

evaluation					given.	lessons learned
Baseline survey	15000	0			move to next year	More comprehensive background information
Capacity building for local project leaders	10000	15406 FAO, Lvliang and Mushui VDCs went to Kunming taking part in training of community development.	B	7-8 trainees each time.	Done	Improved skills and awareness
Female village doctor training	10000	Training for female village doctors	B	done	Done	The trainers are not able to use participatory method, and trainees' education backgrounds are not good enough, as a result, they can't understand the content very well.
Female awareness training	25000	The trainer from Longchuan County Hospital implemented the training about females' health and children' nutrition to women from Lvliang and Mushui.	B	200 people.	Done	Improved women's awareness of health, helping them form better hygiene habits.
Composting training	46000	Performed composting training to Nantian group, Nongnong group, and Yongjun group in Jinghan town.	B	111 households in 3 groups.	Done	Improved the awareness of environment protection.
Lvliang drinking water system (water tank and pipeline) in Xinzhai group.	100000	Build up a drinking water system in Xinzhang group.	C	44households (116 people) in Xinzhai.	Done	Villagers can drink clean water, reducing their diseases, and saving time, improving standards for animals' drinking water and clean

						stalls.
Lvliang drying yard	97200	Build up 2 drying yards in Lvliang village, one in Mangxian group and the other in Lvlong group.	C	All villagers in Lvlong and Mangxian groups.	Done	Villagers don't worry about drying crops anymore.
Equipments and education tools to Mushui primary school.	16000	For Mushui primary school, equipped 10 sets of tables and 5 book shelves, and one set of audio device.	C	All students and teachers in Mushui primary school.	Done	Improved the teachers' working conditions. The audio equipments enable students to do physical exercises regularly.
2 toilets in Mushui groups.	38000	Build up 2 toilets in Mushui village, one in Nantian group and one in Nongnong group.	C	211 Nantian villagers and 207 Nongnong villagers (whole groups)	Done	Improve two target village groups' hygiene situation, and reduced natural toilet.
Garbage pits in Mushui.	6000	Build up garbage pits.	C	Mushui villagers.	done	Improved the hygiene situation.
Water well in Mushui	7000	Build up water well.	C	Mushui villagers.	done	Improved the water using situation.

**2010: annual investment 531500yuan.**

Program	Budget	Activity	Category	Benefited people and benefiting level	Implementation, adjustment and deviation.	Effect and output
Minority girl class	125000	Support minority girls with food and relevant education expenses	A	49 students.	Going on	As above

Sponsorship for Lvliang primary school (including children health check).	136500	Support Lvliang students with food and relevant education expenses. Hire 1 babysit.	A	142 students	Going on normally	Raised the rate of education engagement.
Equipment and education tools at school	15000	Provide equipments and education tools for Mushui primary school.	C	All students and teachers at Mushui primary school.	Revised to build up a drinking water at Mushui primary school, done	Figure out the problem of drinking water polluted in Mushui primary school.
Drying yard (Revised Plan)	54000	450m <sup>2</sup> drying yard for Nongnong group.	C	211 villagers in Nongnong group.	Done	Villagers have better place to dry the grains and avoid waste
Pig raising training	10000	Hired experienced specialist of animal industry to implement 6 periods' training of scientific technology of farming pigs to Mushui and Lvliang villagers.	B	183 people	Done	Participants believed such trainings were valuable and helpful for their income generation, however, their education background was too low to understand well about the training content. They prefer to the greenhouse training since its form was real site visiting.
Agricultural training	2000	Training about green house vegetables' growing skill, in form of visits to model farms	B	88 trainees	Done	Trainees like field study visits. But few of them think the technology could be used in their farm work because the investment of green house is huge. Some of trainees start to practice the skill in small area.
Health check for poor women	36000	FAO facilitated the health check with hiring County Dingsheng Hospital for 300 women from Mushui and	D	300 women from 12 village groups.	done	To let the poor women know about their health situation.

		Lvliang.				
Training in disaster prevention and management, and survival skills for women	20000	FAO coordinated with the county Survivor Team and the county Earthquake Prevention Bureau, and directed by Red Cross, organized more than 200 women to participate in Disastrous Prevention training.	B	200 women.	done	Through the training, female villagers increased their awareness and knowledge of survival skills
Composting training	13000	Mangmao and Mangguang groups.	B		done	Reduction of chemical fertilizers using, and prevent the farmland from chemical fertilizers pollution.
Village doctor training	10000	Singaporean doctors invited by Buer Consult conducted 2 days training to village doctors about hypertension therapy.	B	26 village doctors in Longchuan County.	done	Improve local medicine service level in terms of hypertension therapy.
Capacity building for VDCs	20000	Mushui VDC practiced what they have learned from project management trainings to execute a self-management program of pipeline refining.	B	Both of two target village groups benefited from the new pipelines. (Around 96 benefited villagers.)	Done	3 female VDC leaders took part in the program. Their tasks were to organize discussion among villagers and to mobilize laboursinvestment. Benefited villagers positively assessed the project managed by VDC. VDC selected two guys to maintain the new pipeline system. Benefited villagers reflected that they didn't know who was

						responsible for maintenance before but now they did.
Infrastructures.	156000	Build up 2 toilets in Lvliang. Build up 2 garbage pits in Lvliang. Build up 50 biogas units in Mushui. Rebuild 10 pig stalls in Mushui.	C	Toilets – 2 groups in Lvliang. Biogas units – 88 households in Mushui. Garbage pits – households near to the Lvliang market and one village group in Mushui. Pig stalls – 15 households.	Done. The number of biogas units was changed from 50 to 88, since collaboration of the resource from county energy station. One garbage pit was built up in the center of Lvliang village. Another one was built up in Mushui Laozhai village group. The work was done before September. The number of pig stalls was changed from 10 to 15.	Reduction of firewood using and protect local forest. 2 toilets were built up in Lvliang, one in old Mang Xian group, one in new Mang xian group. Natural toilets were reduced by new latrine using. Villagers' awareness of public hygiene was improved with a real ground. The center of Lvliang village is also a market, in before, because without garbage pit, as soon as the market closed, it was often left dirty. Even worse, because there is a small river nearby, market garbage always polluted the water which is also the irrigation water for some villagers. But now, villagers can use the new garbage pit and there is a maintenance person, whose responsibility is to transport the garbage away from living area and bury it. 15 households get a better precondition to develop pig farming, because the new stalls are cleaner at least, which might

						reduce pigs' death caused by dirty living condition.
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