

終了時評価調査結果要約表（英文）

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| I. Outline of the Project | |
| Country: The Republic of Turkey | Project title : Improvement of Livelihoods for Small-scale Farmers in Eastern Black Sea Region |
| Issue/Sector: Agriculture | Cooperation scheme : Technical Cooperation |
| Division in charge : Social Development Dept. First Division | Total cost : 314 million yen |
| Period of Cooperation | (R/D): October 20, 2006 (Extension): March , 2007 – February, 2010 |
| | Partner Country's Implementing Organization : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs |
| | Supporting Organization in Japan : |
| Related Cooperation : | |
| <p>1. Background of the Project</p> <p>Agriculture sector is still one of the important sectors in the Republic of Turkey, although service sector including tourism takes the largest share. The farmland occupies 33.2 % of the total land, and farmers contribute to about 30 % of the total labor force. About 60 % of agricultural workforce comes from women. Meanwhile, the share of agriculture sector in GDP is decreasing year by year (35 % in 1970 to 9.2 % in 2006). Therefore the GDP per capita in agriculture drops in comparison with other sectors. Consequently, the people in rural area move to urban area in search for better job, and economic situation becomes worse.</p> <p>The Eastern Black Sea Region is one of the least developed areas in the country. The agricultural sector involves about 60 % of the total labor in the region, 90 % of whom are women. On the contrary, the share of agricultural sector to the regional GDP is only 18 %. The main cash crop is hazelnut and tea, which are suitable for the topography and climate of the region. Recently the prices of these commodities have fallen down due to the overproduction, and the present farming system, which is highly dependent on these crops, cannot sustain the farmers' income as before. With such background, the Turkish Government was concerned about weakness of the economic structure caused by monoculture in the region, and requested the Japanese Government for technical cooperation to stabilize the regional economy and mitigate the income differential through improvement of farming structure.</p> <p>2. Project Overview</p> <p>(1) Overall Goal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Farming improvement method is extended to the small-scale farmers in the 6 provinces. 2) The livelihoods of the small-scale farmers are improved in the model areas. <p>(2) Project Purpose</p> <p>Basic structure and systems of farming improvement for the 6 provinces is developed.</p> <p>(3) Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Agricultural information and extension system for the farming improvement is developed. 2) Experimental multiple farming is implemented in the model areas. 3) Farming improvement plan for small-scale farmers in the 6 provinces is proposed. <p>(4) Inputs</p> | |

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| <p>Japanese side :</p> <p>Short-term Expert: 8 (74.96MM), Equipment: 3,642,000 Yen</p> <p>Local cost (Estimation): 20,672,000 Yen</p> <p>Trainees received (Counterpart training and Country focused training): 4</p> <p>Indonesian Side :</p> <p>Counterpart: 13</p> <p>Land and Facilities: 1 office in the Central Fisheries Research Institute, Local Cost: 90,850,000 Rp</p> | | |
| <p>II. Evaluation Team</p> | | |
| Members of Evaluation Team | <p>Dr. Kunihiro TOKIDA Team Leader</p> <p>Mr. Shingo FURUICHI Farming Improvement and Extension</p> <p>Mr. Hiroyuki TANAKA Project Planning</p> <p>Mr. Harumi IIDA Evaluation Analysis</p> | |
| Period of Evaluation | October 30, 2009 ~November 20, 2009 | Type of Evaluation : Terminal evaluation |
| <p>III. Results of Evaluation</p> | | |
| <p>1. Result of Achievements</p> <p>(1) Achievement of Outputs</p> | | |
| <p>Output 1: Agricultural information and extension system for the farming improvement is developed.</p> | | |
| <p><Indicator 1-1>: Information of more than 5 additional income sources or techniques is provided to farmers.</p> <p>The Project has introduced more than 9 new techniques regarding for additional income sources for farmers in the target area. Those techniques have tried and experimented through the Project activity. Such technical information is as follows; 1) Strawberry cultivation (semi-forced cultivation), 2) Blueberry cultivation, 3) Grass silage extension, 4) Installation of low-cost pipe greenhouse (framework), 5) Experimental cultivation of newly introductive crops (sweet corn), 6) Production of vegetable seeds, 7) Crop calendar (tea, strawberry, kiwi, persimmon, ornament tree), and 8) Mechanized tea harvesting</p> | | |
| <p><Indicator1-2> : A training package for capacity building of extension staff is compiled in the work manual</p> <p>The technical information which mentioned above and training package for extension staff have been compiled into the Work manual. Draft of the Work manual was prepared by the end of March 2008, and the final version was completed at March 2009. Since then, the manual has been informed to participants of seminars.</p> | | |
| <p><Indicator1-3>: More than 75 % of trainees (extension staff) are qualified for the multiple farming through trainings.</p> <p>The Project has conducted series of seminars, which are consisted of Basic course (seminar1A, 1B and 1C), Research course (seminar2A and 2B), Planning course (seminar3A and 3B), and Implementation course (seminar4A and 4B). 72 staff of 6 provinces were trained in the seminars and total number of attendance is 200. Average points of result of examination of seminars were varied. Finally, average rate of participants who obtained more than 60% and 70% in examination counted</p> | | |

85.1% and 71.8%, respectively.

Output 2: Experimental multiple farming is implemented in the model areas.

< Indicator2-1>: In the model areas, more than 80 % of farmers' groups are ready to work independently.

Farmers groups who are “ready to work independently” in the model area, are graded in following criteria such as; 1) To make production plan, 2) To coordinate trainings and extension services for members, 3) To support purchase of production inputs for members, 4) To coordinated marketing with producer’s unions and/or agricultural development cooperatives, 5) To hold general committee meeting periodically, 6) To select members of general committee, and 7) To keep decision book and member registration book.

According to the result of questionnaire for those 17 farmers by the Project, sufficiency level of criteria which mentioned above has been different. Farmers group which include women’s group have been very active in strawberry cultivation and silver works. On the other hand, some groups which are formed for cultivation of fruit are not so active, due to condition that those fruits have not reached to cultivation yet. However, average points of sufficiency level of criteria reached to 80 points.

< Indicator2-2>: More than half of small-scale farmers in the model areas, who participate in the project, practice the multiple farming through the project activities.

Total number of farmers which participated in the Project activity is 420, and finally 286 farmers (68%) are practicing production of additional income sources, such as additional crops and handcrafts. According to the result of questionnaire for 272 farmers in the model area by the Project, average rate of those who already practiced the multiple farming count 79%.

Output 3: In the extension areas, more than 50 % of farmers' groups are ready to work independently.

< Indicator3-1>: Annual farming improvement plans for the year 2010 for each province (target 6 provinces) are prepared by July 2009.

“Implementation plan for extension project” has been prepared in each province as annual framing improvement plan for the year 2010. Draft plans have been sent to the Project team from each province by August 2009. The Project team conducted the field visit in each province to confirm the plans, and then final version of each plan has been submitted to MARA.

< Indicator3-2>: Draft Mid-term Farming Improvement Plan for Trabzon Province (2010-2013) is formulated.

In the Project, draft of “Mid-term Farming Improvement Plan for Trabzon Province (2010-2013)” has been discussed. It will be formulated by the end of the Project.

< Indicator3-3>: In the extension areas, more than 50 % of farmers' groups are ready to work independently.

Group farming by the Project was started in the extension area since year 2008. Questionnaire

survey by the Project was conducted to realize condition of farmer's group at October 2009. Criteria for the questionnaire were same as Indicator 2-1. According to the result of questionnaire, the overall average of such "ready to work independently" in the extension area is 35%. The reason of such result could be due to substantial activities with budget allocation has just started from this year in those extension areas. The result of model site are awaited and much longer time required for strengthen group activities. Therefore, farmers would not be able to recognize the necessity and importance of forming group.

(2) Achievement of Project Purpose

Basic structure and systems of farming improvement for the 6 provinces is developed.

In the Project, "Basic structure and systems of farming improvement" is recognized as methodology and capacity to develop 1) Agricultural information for farming improvement and 2) extension system for farming improvement. Therefore, success of development of the basic structure and system shall be reflecting such attitude and mind of farmers.

< Indicator1-1>: More than half of small-scale farmers in the model areas and extension areas, who participate in the project, determine to continue the activities.

Total number of farmers who participate in a group for implementing their projects is 594, in which 272 from the model area and 322 from the extension area. According to the result of questionnaire by the Project, 86% of group members expressed their willingness to continue activities in both model and extension areas, but total valid answer is 50%. In the model area, mutual understanding between farmers and the Project progressed through several meetings and supervision to farmers. On the other hand, trained staff of PDA in the extension area, who joined the series of seminars could be successes to induce interest of farmers, even the activities of the model project has just started since year 2009.

< Indicator1-2>: The evaluation grade of "poor" for agricultural extension services is decreased from 50 % to 20 % in the model areas.

According to the result of the baseline survey in the model area which was conducted prior to starting of the Project activity, 50% of farmers evaluated that agricultural extension services was poor or not sufficient. (Target of the baseline survey included not only for the farmers who participate into the Project activity, but also other farmers) Result of questionnaire survey by the Project for 240 farmer show that average rate of answers from farmers who recognize such agricultural extension services was poor or not sufficient, reduced to 6%. (Valid answers was 157) In addition, this result would necessary to have further analysis in order to know why such reduction of number happened in this short time in target and non-target areas.

2.Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance

The aim of the Project has coincided with 1) National policy of the Turkish government, 2)Local needs in target area, and 3)Japanese development policy and program, as explained bellow. Therefore, the relevance of the Project is high.

1) The "Ninth Development Plan 2007-2013" by the Turkish government focuses on reducing interregional

development disparities and stabilizing domestic migration in “Regional development” which is one of the the axes. And, “Agriculture Strategy 2006-2010” of MARA focuses strengthening of competitiveness, diversification of income sources and increasing rural income.

2) “Agricultural Master Plan of the Eastern Black Sea Region” was made in year 2007, and its objects are to continue production of hazelnut and tea, to diversify agricultural and non-agricultural income sources, and to add values to agro-products through quality improvement and processing.

3) Official Development Assistance Policy of Japanese government and JICA’s cooperation plan for Turkey has focuses “Reduction of interregional disparities”.

(2) Effectiveness

The Project has shown several examples for increasing additional income sources in the target areas, and such skills and knowledge for improving livelihood of farmers has been accumulated in the staff of PDA in 6 provinces, through participating activities and seminars in the Project. Even though, the Project still has left some issues, especially regarding marketing of fruits in the extension area, the Project has contributed for dealing with local needs and has worked as catalyst between PDA and farmers. In this point of view, the effectiveness of the Project is high

(3) Efficiency

Despite several conditions such as limited period of dispatching each JICA experts and vacancy of Turkish counterparts for certain terms, the Project was implemented without delay on it plan. Collaboration with other organization such as universities, research institutes and training center were effective to conduct the seminars. Local costs from both JICA and MARA were fully utilized for all activities, especially allocation of the budget from MARA to PDA to implement model project and extension project were effective in each province.

Turkish counterparts and JICA experts have been kept well. The Joint Coordinating Committee is organized twice or three times a year (totally six times), important issues are discussed for smooth implementation of the project. Through meetings, the Turkish counterparts showed high commitment and ownership of the project. Regarding this context, the Project was efficiently implemented.

(4) Impact

The Overall Goal of the Project will be pursued by MARA which continues the Project activity until the end of 2013. Even though, indicators which mentioned bellow would be ambitious, continuous activity of each PDA staff will possibly produce certain outcomes in each province. Examples of farming improvement in 6 provinces will be increased year by year. However, in order to continue such activities, increasing number of extension staff in each PDA is necessary, they would be trained in seminar or training. Collaboration with universities and other resource institutes would be effective.

Other impacts such as some of positive impacts were found in some provinces, but no negative impact was realized.

<Positive impact>: In general, stakeholders in target province recognized the need of changing monoculture such as tea and hazelnut cultivation to multiple farming. This point would be most important impact in the target areas. In Rize Province, some farmers changed over the part of land use from tea to Kiwi. And also, a number of farmers in Ordu Province were interested to introduce Kiwi in their land, due to implementation of extension projects. Supporting women’s activity in the model site

has shown additional income generation for those women, who did not have such resources before the Project.

(5) Sustainability

Continuous support of MARA to 6 provinces will ensure sustainability of the Project outcomes. Experienced counterparts and trained staff of PDA in those provinces will utilize their knowledge and skill to expand model project into other areas. In this context, the sustainability of the Project would be high. However, in each PDA, allocation of additional extension staff and their training would be important to keep the Project activity. And also, enhancing mutual collaboration of each province and utilizing human resource other institutes such as universities would be effective.

3. Conclusion

The Project would fulfill its roles and aims in target provinces. Especially, introduction of new agricultural skills and extension approach were effective to introduce multiple farming in the region. However, some perennial crops in the model and extension projects are spending some years until harvesting, therefore the monitoring and instructing the farmers especially for marketing still remains as an important issue. Strengthening the group activities and women activities in the extension sites is still a remaining issue. In addition, the Project has not fully dealt with establishing network among target PDAs, which strengthening ties among seminar participants and functioning for capacity development of PDAs.

4. Recommendations

(1) Follow-up Activities before March 2010

Some farmers expressed their concern about marketing their products while many farmers expressed their prospects of their production of additional crops. It is recommended for the Project to act on sales and marketing strategies in order to relieve apprehension of farmers, and to pay special attention to rural women activities in the extension sites. It is also necessary to make the maximum use of updated work manual by agricultural engineers and advisors. Seminars and trainings are effectively conducted for building capacity of agricultural engineers and advisors to work as catalyst between PDA and farmers. It is necessary for the Project to standardize the seminar for sustainable operation and management by the Turkish team after March 2010.

(2) Strengthening Networking among Concerned Entities before March 2010

There are minimal activities among provincial coordinators and among agricultural advisors. There must be more learning opportunities in model sites and extension sites. The exchange visits among agricultural engineers and advisors be encouraged as well as exchanging views and opinions in a mailing group. The linkage between field trials and extension work remains weak to revise the cropping calendar and cultivation standard for additional crops to recommend to farmers. Therefore, working on access of farmers to recent research findings and on access of research institutes to farmers' real needs through agricultural engineers and advisors, as well as the regional and provincial coordinators. It is encouraged that the Project team to assist farmer groups in the model areas to start a web page under the Project to show their achievement and to share information with other farmer groups.

(3) Project Operation and Management System after 2010

After March 2010, it is necessary to sustain his/her role as a secretariat to coordinate the target provinces for smooth implementation of activities in the extension sites by organizing annual meetings and seminars for refresher course with all previous seminar participants as well as new seminar courses for newly assigned engineers and advisors. The office is continuously located in the Central Fisheries Research Institute with the regional coordinator(s) in order for maintaining its neutral position. An addition of female expert on gender is highly recommended. The funding process should be accountable by each province. PDAs should make sure that the Project fund is only spent for the Project activities. MARA is recommended to gradually increase budget allocation after March 2010 by taking into consideration the increase in the number of extension sites.

(4) Further Support to the Target Provinces

Each province is recommended to establish a taskforce team composed of seminar participants according to MARA's instruction. It is recommended to have follow-up activities by Japanese side such as seminar training in Japan in JFY2010 for the provincial coordinators to formulate mid-term extension strategy for each province. It is more effective if we can include personnel from provincial directorate of agriculture to draw their enhanced involvement in the Project.

(5) Joint Monitoring System for Future Support Actions

There must be a new monitoring system after March 2010 to jointly observe the progress of the Project under Turkish government with a newly formulated project frame work. It is suggested that the Project team assist to come up with a project design matrix and standard format for monitoring the activities with expenditures before March 2010 for the Project of year 2010-2013. The Joint Coordination Committee be continued by having annual meeting even after March 2010. It is also recommended to jointly conduct an impact survey of the Project in 2013 when Turkish government terminates the Project.

(6) Future Assistance to the Eastern Black Sea Region

The original idea to support DOKAP is to mitigate the economic disparity between the east and the west of Turkey. There is a strong need to continuously support this area in the field of rural development that directly contributes to the above such as empowerment of rural women and farmer organization. It is recommended that the JICA to assign a project formulation officer to prepare a successive project.

5. Lessons Learned

(1) Administrative Border and the Management

The involvement of MARA in the Project was little at the beginning of the Project. By having more frequent visit by personnel from the central office improved the communication between MARA and the Project team. There is no regional administrative organization in Turkey. The role of the regional coordinator is unclear to the stakeholders. It was necessary to have officially and more clearly defined roles and responsibilities of the regional coordinator before assignment. It is a difficult position to handle coordination covering six provinces without administrative order. The appointment of the regional coordinator could be directly done by the central office, although there was a supporting document from MARA to PDA-Trabzon for this appointment.

(2) Rural Women Support

It was very effective to have rural women support in the Project as a project component to show the presence of women in agriculture. However, there was a difficulty to implement the supporting activities without a female counterpart in the Project. It was expected that the activities could have been intensively done if a female counterpart is assigned or an official organization to support rural women is involved.

(3) Plant Varieties and Technical Support

There was a partial difficulty to receive technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan to promote new plant varieties to Turkey due to the protection of Japanese crop producers. The Project needed to divert some additional crops from annual crops that can show instant profitability to perennial crops that require long term before harvest. The project design should be carefully done considering limited support on the technical issues from Japanese side for some plant varieties.