



## Galewala Child-Centred Livelihood Development Project

### Mid-Term Report

February 2015

*Implementing Agency*

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(HDF)**

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## **Contents**

**Executive Summary**

**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

- 1. Introduction to the Report**
- 2. Introduction to the Project**
- 3. Methodology**
- 4. Assessment of Implementation of Activities and Realisation of Objectives**
  - 1.1. Child Rights**
  - 1.2. Health and Nutrition**
  - 1.3. Children's Welfare**
  - 1.4. Access to Education**
  - 1.5. Finance and Employment**
  - 1.6. Environment**
  - 1.7. Capacity Building**
  - 1.8. Budgetary Review**
- 5. Analysis of Thematic Areas and Recommendations**
  - 5.1. Child Rights**
  - 5.2. Health and Nutrition**
  - 5.3. Children's Welfare**
  - 5.4. Access to Education**
  - 5.5. Finance and Employment**
  - 5.6. Environment**
  - 5.7. Capacity Building**
- 6. Conclusions**
- 7. Project Management**
  - 7.1. Recommendations for the Implementing Agency**
  - 7.2. Recommendations for the Sponsoring Agency**
- 8. Appendix**
  - 8.1 Project Results Framework**

## Executive Summary

This report has been compiled to assess the impact, success and limitations of the Galewala Child-Centred Livelihood Development Project (GCCLD) at its mid-term stage, after 17 months spent on the implementation of programmes. It is designed to provide recommendations to both the implementing organisation and the sponsoring agency in the completion of this project, with regards to financial planning, programme scheduling and implementation methods. The GCCLD Project is due to continue until March 2016.

The project was designed to fulfil fourteen key objectives and related activities under six thematic areas of action. These are summarised, along with abridged results, below. At the point of mid-project 1 of the objectives has been delivered and 13 are on track to being delivered by the end of the project. The table below outlines the states of the objectives using a colour coded labelling system. Although recommendations are made in this report that will further enhance outcomes there are no major areas of concern in relation to full delivery of the stated objectives.

**Purple:** already delivered

**Green:** on track to be delivered by the end of the project

**Amber:** requires additional focus to ensure delivery by the end of the project

**Red:** at significant risk of non-delivery

<b>Child Rights</b>	
To ensure consistent and uniform implementation of Child Protection and Child Rights policies across all three villages and the wider community in Galewala Division	<b>On Track</b>
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	
To improve capacity of women to protect and promote the health and wellbeing of Women's Society members, children and families.	<b>On Track</b>
To improve health and nutrition standards amongst Children's Club members in three villages.	<b>On Track</b>
<b>Children's Welfare</b>	
To introduce boys and girls to different sports, games and musical encounters, fully recognising the individual needs of each child and offering them a wide range of experiences, which are within their physical and emotional capabilities.	<b>Already Delivered</b>
To promote the social and cultural development, project management and community engagement skills of young people.	<b>On Track</b>
<b>Access to Education</b>	
To enhance the quality of educational and learning resources available to learners and teachers.	<b>On Track</b>
To create a child-friendly school environment conducive to learning.	<b>On Track</b>

<b>Finance and Employment</b>	
To empower Women's Societies to form savings and loan schemes, welfare funds and village co-operatives.	<b>On Track</b>
To ensure the economic self-sufficiency of income generation and vocational training activities delivered.	<b>On Track</b>
To enhance the income generation opportunities and sources of income available to young people and women through the delivery of five requested income generation training programmes.	<b>On Track</b>
<b>Environment</b>	
To promote self-sufficiency from the local environment and to utilise the potential of the local environment as a source of household food security and income generation.	<b>On Track</b>
To achieve a comprehensive awareness and understanding amongst young people of environmental issues affecting the community.	<b>On Track</b>
<b>Capacity Development</b>	
To improve community participation in decision making and holding District officials accountable for development activities.	<b>On Track</b>
To improve capacity of Women's Society members to effectively lead development agendas in collaboration with their communities.	<b>On Track</b>

### GCCLD Objective Progress Report

Due to the fact that the GCCLD project is spread over 30 months, many of the agreed upon programmes, designed to meet the stated objectives, have been dispersed over this timeline. This is the reason the overwhelming amount of objectives have been partially achieved. This element of having the projects spread over a longer period of time allows for the communities to not be overwhelmed and for learning and participation to occur gradually.

The objective to ensure consistent and uniform implementation of Child Protection and Child Rights policies across all three villages has certainly been successful; educating mother's in nutrition, dental and health care camps, working with local schools and setting up children's clubs for extra curricular activities all fulfil the criteria of Survival, Protection, Education and Participation- the four pillars set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990.

Children's welfare programmes have been running consistently since the beginning of the project. With children's clubs happening once a month, boys and girls have been introduced to different sports and been provided with sporting equipment. The musical instruments are used a lot and have also brought an added dimension to singing and dancing activities. Children in these communities have become more aware of the importance of their own unity and are enthusiastic to contribute to its upkeep.

There have been many health trainings in Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta. Women and children have greatly benefited from learning about infectious diseases and prevention of illness through diet and hygiene. The health trainings have been holistic as they have worked with different generations, targeting them for things specifically within their control. Children now understand that brushing their teeth twice a day

means they won't need fillings and that they should wash their hands after going to the bathroom as well as before eating. Women have learnt how to prepare chutneys and cakes which means that food is not wasted.

Libraries have been established in Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta. The children have been trained in how to maintain them and manage the system of borrowing library books. The roof has been changed on Silvathgama's pre-school roof ensuring the school is now protected from the rain. Work on the school's roof in Nuwanpura is ongoing. Using the schools as meeting places for the Children's Clubs has helped the school have a greater prominence in the community and the children enjoy being there.

Objectives around finance and employment are being met. Training programmes in income generation have been very successful and as a result many women have started their own small enterprises which have helped to increase their income. On the whole, loans are being paid back and members of the savings groups are taking out larger loans if they can show a good history of returning loans.

GCCLD has started some programmes that meet the environmental objectives but the majority of them are to come in the second half of the project. Women are growing their own vegetables to provide for themselves and their family and they are doing this in an effective way after learning how best to foster a good environment.

Women's societies and children's clubs have brought about a greater sense of empowerment amongst community members which is resulting in greater ownership.

## **KEY RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Not all of the child rights programmes are completed yet. The relationship counselling programmes are taking place this quarter, they are intended to have a long-term reduction in household stress and a positive social educational impact on families.
- Programmes to raise awareness on kidney failure and disease and how to look out for and manage symptoms.
- Provide food for participants during health programmes in order to encourage more people to attend the meetings.
- Increase the amount of people who participate in food programmes so that individuals can share their surplus produce and make more chutneys.
- Work with the community to become sustainable in the long run.
- Add more books to the libraries.
- Hold another educational trip to a local heritage spot or nearby place of cultural significance.
- Hold programmes on income planning training.
- Start a microcredit revolving fund in Nuwanpura.
- Support the initial set up of a road-side stall for women to sell products from their small enterprises.
- Improve monitoring and evaluation of small enterprises.
- Implement environmental programmes as soon as possible.

## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AGA	Assistant Government Agents
CC	Children's Clubs
ECCD	Early Childcare Development
GA	Government Assistant
GBP	Great British Pounds
GDP	Galewala Development Project
GCCLD	Galewala Child-Centred Development
HDF	Foundation for Human Development
GS	Grama Sevaka
IT	Information Technology
MTR	Mid-Term Report
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
SLCT	Shining Life Children's Trust
WS	Women's Society

## **1. Introduction to the Report**

This document provides a comprehensive review of the first 17 months of the Galewala Child Centred Livelihood Development Project (GCCLD). This project is a community wide intervention where preschools, schools, communities, Women's Societies, Children's Clubs, the implementing organisation and local government officers are all involved and empowered in the intervention at varying levels. These interventions are directed at communities in the Galewala Divisional Secretariat area. The three target areas are Silvathgama Village, Nuwanpura Village and Yatigalpotta Village, near Galewala town.

The implementing partner Foundation for Human Development (HDF), has worked in this area before during the Galewala Development Project (GDP) between early 2008 and January 2012 and the GCCLD 6 month pilot-project that began in February 2013. In order to maintain a consistency in the reporting framework and a link between the objectives identified in the project proposal and SLCT's monitoring and evaluation processes, the structure of the report is split into nine main sections. Chapters covering an introduction to the project and data collection methodologies are outlined in the opening sections, followed by sections capturing the five main thematic areas addressed during the GCCLD pilot project in the target areas. These are Child Rights, Health and Nutrition, Children's Welfare, Access to Education, Finance and Employment, Environment and two indirect objectives centred around the theme of Capacity Building and Development. The report will introduce the various activities and objectives associated with each of these themes and then analyse the data gathered from monitoring and evaluating activities to evaluate the successes and limitations of each project objective. Each objective will also be analysed with conclusions and recommendations considered. Finally, the report will look at the summary and conclusions analysing the project's successes and limitations as well as recommendations for the implementing and sponsoring agencies.

## 2. Introduction to the Project

The Galewala Child-Centred Livelihood Development Project was initiated in October 2013 after the successful implementation of the pilot six-month project between February 2013 and August 2013. The pilot identified six thematic areas and fourteen objectives for the full two and a half year project intended to improve the human, social and political capital of women and children in Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta.

In order to accomplish the agreed objectives, a series of activities were agreed as a result of a comprehensive PRA process in the target areas that would address the issues. The project has identified 14 objectives aligned under seven thematic areas of action. These are summarised with abridged results, below:

### Child Rights

Issues Identified	Proposed Activities
Necessity for training in child rights as a tool for empowerment and to build children's collective independence	Child Protection Awareness in Programmes
Necessity for mothers to be educated in feeding young and nurturing young children	Counselling Programme for Pre-School Mothers
Lack of education on caring for children and understanding their needs and rights	Care Givers Training Programme
Lack of education on managing relationships	Relationship Counselling Programme

Through several different training programmes in Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta, mothers and children have been sensitised to their roles of improving their responsibilities towards each other. Programmes will continue during the second part of the project.

### Health and Nutrition

Issues Identified	Proposed Activities
Lack of awareness of infectious diseases, dengue and reproductive health	Health Training for Women's Societies
Food preparation and cooking methods inadequate	Food Training Preservation Programme
Lack of awareness of infectious diseases, dengue and reproductive health	Health and Wellbeing Literature
Lack of awareness of infectious diseases, dengue and basic hygiene	Health Training for Children's Clubs
Lack of awareness of dental care and oral hygiene	Dental Health Clinics

Significant investment has been made in these areas. Programmes to ensure nutritional health and well being of women and young people in all the project areas have been delivered alongside dental camps and other programmes providing awareness of dengue fever and how to avoid it.



## Children's Welfare

Issues Identified	Proposed Activities
Need to develop participation and leadership skills	Children's Clubs Sports Equipment
Need to develop participation and leadership skills	Music Equipment (Silvathgama Village)
Need to develop participation and leadership skills	New Year Festival Celebrations
Need to develop participation and leadership skills	World Children's Day Celebrations
Need to develop participation and leadership skills	Children's Club Camps

An average of 20 young people have attended Children's Clubs across the three target areas. Extensive effort has been invested in providing children with extra-curricular activities such as educational trips, musical instrument classes, dancing programmes and sporting activities. Children's Club attendees have had the opportunity to organise and participate in their community New Year's celebrations as well as World Children's Day festivities.

## Access to Education

Issues Identified	Proposed Activities
Lack of access to adequate library facilities	Provision of Library Books
Lack of knowledge to manage library books	Library Training Programme
Learning environment at Nuwanpura and Silvathgama Pre-Schools Schools are not conducive to a good education	Pre-School Infrastructure Programme
Need to build children's collective independence and empowerment	Counselling Programme for School Children
Lack of opportunity to visit locations outside their immediate environment	Educational Trip

An investment has been made in the physical and learning resources available within the schools in the target areas. Library books have been provided to all the schools in Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta and work to improve the physical infrastructure and learning environment in Nuwanpura and Silvathgama pre-schools has also taken place.

## Finance and Employment

Issues Identified	Proposed Activities
Necessity for additional training pertinent to financial management, administration of loans etc.	Credit Training Programme
No access to formal loan schemes through banks or other financial institutions	Micro-Credit Programme Revolving Fund
Lack of income for women and young people	Dress Making Programme
Lack of income for women and young people	Leather Merchandise Training Programme
Lack of income for women and young people	Sweet Making Training Programme
Lack of income for women and young people	Broom Making Training Programme
Lack of income for women and young people	Dairy Products Training Programme

Women's Societies have responded very well to the credit training programmes. As well as the women learning new skills that can help them start their own small enterprises, they have also maintained successful savings and loan schemes. The micro-credit revolving fund has been a valuable independent loan scheme in Silvathgama and Yatigalpotta with largely successful credit repayment.

## Environment

Issues Identified	Proposed Activities
Increase in vegetable prices and absence of cultivation amenities	Home Gardening and Animal Husbandry Training Programme
Necessity for facilitating the growth of own vegetables	Compost Making Training Programme
Poor attitude towards, and understanding of, use of public resources and impact of environmental degradation	Children's Clubs Environmental Training Programme

At this stage in the project, there have not been any programmes addressing this objective. Compost training programmes and environmental training will both be given during the second half of GCCLD.

## Capacity Building

GCCLD has certainly been beneficial towards improving the level of advocacy women have in the community. Mothers have shown a real interest in their children's health and education as well as their own. Women's Societies have contributed to the local governing of their villages.

### **3. Methodology**

A variety of methods were used to monitor and evaluate the first half of this project. Progress reports were compiled by the HDF Project Coordinator and Field Officers and submitted to the SLCT Field Director on a quarterly basis. Furthermore, attendance records, minutes and agendas etc. have been maintained at a society level by both Women's Societies (WS) and the Children's Clubs (CC), these were also used to produce this report.

Additionally, feedback from beneficiaries, stakeholders and staff has been collected via personal interviews and field visits by HDF staff and SLCT Field Directors to evaluate the impact of the programmes thus far completed. Where necessary participants' identities have remained confidential, in all cases the participants permission has been gained in gathering personal information and photos. Stakeholder's feedback has been gathered through semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, field visits and advocacy meetings. The advocacy meeting in Galewala had: a skills development officer, a counsellor, a human resources development officer, two cultural officers, an early childhood development officer and a social service development officer who are all part of the AGA office. There were also two family health workers, three members of the Gram Sevaka (GS) and the acting AGA (the current AGA is on maternity leave).

Due to time constraints, not all the feedback necessary for this report is as comprehensive as may be desired, however following the submission of this report, it is the intention to gather more feedback and then incorporate it into further Project monitoring processes.

## **4. Assessment of Implementation of Activities and Realisation of Objectives**

### **4.1 Child's Rights**

- **Objective 1: To ensure consistent and uniform implementation of Child Protection and Child Rights policies across all three villages and the wider community in Galewala Division**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

- In January 2014, two child protection awareness programmes were held at the AGA office in Galewala. There were 35 and 24 participants respectively. Male and female police officers and a police protection officer from Galewala gave a training on how to care for children and how to work with them through their problems. All the children that attended have parents who work overseas.
- During August 2014, Child Rights officers from the Galewala AGA gave two separate programmes on child protection and child rights. Children participated in a discussion of a model children's village and what would be required for it to be a model.
- August 2014, HDF staff spoke with 44 mothers in Nuwanpura about child protection.
- November 2014, a counselling programme on child rights was given to 76 children at Thelabulgolla School by the Psychological Counsellor and Education Counsellor from the AGA. This is the school used when children from all three villages gather.
- November 2014, 65 children were counselled at Thelabulgolla School by the Psychological Counsellor and the Child Rights Protection Officer from the AGA about how best to face educational challenges and problems.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Not all of the child rights programmes are completed yet. The relationship counselling programmes are taking place this quarter, they are intended to have a long-term reduction in household stress and a positive social educational impact on families.

### **4.2 Health and Nutrition**

- **Objective 2: To improve capacity of women to protect and promote the health and wellbeing of women's Society members, children and families**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

- In April 2014, a health camp was held for adults in Galewala. 150 people had their eyes checked and spectacles were provided for adults. The social services officer and Ministry of Health officer were present.

### **Silvathgama**

- June 2014, a health training was given to 35 women by the Public Health Inspector and the Public Health Nurse from the Ministry of Health Office. Family health and the relationships between mothers and fathers were discussed.
- June 2014, a health training was given where 35 mothers learnt about the benefits of nutritional food for the family.
- July 2014, a dental clinic was held for members of the community. 48 people received dental treatment.



*Health training on nutrition and diet*

- During October, November and December mothers participated in a four day food preservation training programme. During the programme, Science and Technology Officers from the AGA taught mothers how to cook and maximise the nutrients available to them as well as how to preserve extra produce. The women learnt how to make drinks, chutneys and jams. The programme was well attended with an average of 36 women attending each day.

### **Nuwanpura**

- June 2014, a dental clinic was held where 31 mothers and children received dental care.
- Over October and November, 22 mothers participated in a three day food preservation training programme. During the programme, Science and Technology Officers from the AGA taught mothers how to cook and maximise the nutrients available to them as well as how to preserve extra produce. The women learnt how to make drinks, chutneys and jams.
- November 2014, 22 mothers received health training on breast cancer awareness by the Field Health Worker.

### **Yatigalpotta**

- June 2014, a health training was given to 27 women by the Public Health Inspector and the Public Health Nurse from the Ministry of Health. Participants learnt about dengue fever and how to take measures to prevent it. They also learnt how to cope with accidents in the home such as fires and children attempting suicide through poison overdoses.
- During November and December of 2014, mothers received a two day food preservation training programme. During the programme, Science and Technology Officers from the AGA taught mothers how to cook and maximise the nutrients available to them as well as how to preserve extra produce. The women learnt how to make drinks, chutneys and jams.

Flyers containing information on ante-natal care were created and are now at the MOH office in Galewala.

- **Objective 3: To improve health and nutrition standards amongst Children's Club members in three villages**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

#### **Silvathgama**

- September 2014, a health training was held in the Children's Club by staff from the Ministry of Health in Galewala. 35 children learnt about malaria, dengue fever and how to maintain a clean household environment to try and prevent mosquitos. They also learnt about child abuse.
- November 2014, 42 children learnt about health and nutrition and the psychological benefits of eating well.
- December 2014, a health training was given to 28 children by the Public Health Inspector and the Public Health Worker from the Ministry of Health Office. Participants learnt about dengue fever and how to try and avoid it.

#### **Nuwanpura**

- September 2014, a health training was held by staff from the Ministry of Health in Galewala. 32 children learnt about eating well, how to manage accidents and how to look after their mental health.
- December 2014, a health training was given to 38 children by the Public Health Inspector and the Public Health Worker from the Ministry of Health. Participants learnt about malaria along with other infectious diseases and how to try and prevent and avoid catching them.

#### **Yatigalpotta**

- September 2014, a health training was given to 40 children by Public Health Inspector and Public Health Nurse from the Ministry of Health in Galewala. Children learnt about malaria, dengue fever and how to maintain a clean household environment to try and prevent mosquitos.
- December 2014, a health training was given to 20 children by the Public Health Inspector and the Public Health Worker from the Ministry of Health Office. Participants learnt about dengue fever and how to try and avoid it. They also learnt about nutritional food in the Galewala area.

#### **Recommendations**

- Programmes to raise awareness on kidney failure and disease and how to look out for and manage symptoms.
- Provide food for participants during health programmes in order to encourage more people to attend the meetings.
- Increase the amount of people who participate in food programmes so that individuals can share their surplus produce and make more chutneys.

### 4.3 Children's Welfare

- **Objective 4: To introduce boys and girls to different sports, games and musical encounters, fully recognising the individual needs of each child and offering them a wide range of experiences, which are within their physical and emotional capabilities**

Outcome: Achieved

#### Silvathgama

- In April 2014, 40 children from Silvathgama celebrated New Year at the Temple. As part of the celebration, sporting equipment was handed over to the children. The GS, was present as well as AGA officers, pre-school teachers and HDF staff.



Silvathgama Children's Club dancers have won district competitions

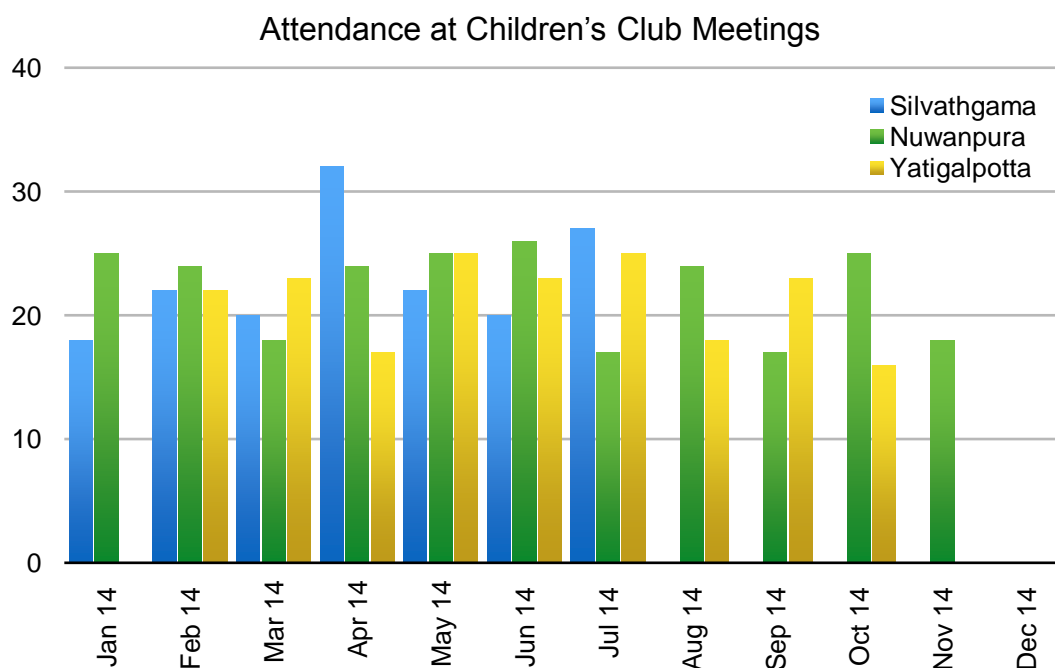
#### Yatigalpotta

- In April 2014, 200 children from Yatigalpotta celebrated the New Year with the monk, teachers from the children's club and counsellors. As a part of the celebration, sporting equipment was handed over to the children.

- **Objective 5: To promote the social and cultural development, project management and community engagement skills of young people**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

The following graph shows the attendance at Children's Club Meetings over a period of 12 months. A quick glance at this graph and we can see that attendance has been consistent. There is no sudden decline in attendance. It is possible that the high turn out to CC in Silvathgama during April was a result of the New Year's Celebrations. One reason for occasional fluctuations is that sometimes children have extra tuition after school and are therefore, unable to attend the Children's Club.



- April 2014, 300 children, both pre-school and CC members from Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta celebrated the New Year with the GS, SLCT Director and the HDF Project Officer.
- August 2014, 85 children went to Kaluthara Temple and Colombo's National Museum and Zoo as part of their educational trip. Two AGA officers were present along with two staff from the Ministry of Health and the monk.
- October 2014, 100 children accompanied by the AGA and the Galewala Child Rights Officer participated in the Puwakpitiya Programme with many activities around child rights.
- December 2014, 215 children participated in a programme for World Children's Day at the AGA office in Galewala. The AGA, AGA staff and HDF staff were all present.

### **Silvathgama**

- January 2014, 26 children met to discuss their annual CC action plan. The village monk was there along with the councillor of the children's clubs.
- January 2014, mothers and CC children gathered for a discussion about relationships between mother and child. The teachers from Damma School, HDF staff and the Monk were all present.
- February 2014, 36 children participated in a leadership programme conducted by a youth officer and an AGA officer.
- March and April 2014, there was two CC to discuss the New Year's festival and the arrangements required. The 35 children participated in organising the activities required for the New Year Festival.
- April 2014, 40 children from celebrated the New Year at the Temple. The GS, was present as were AGA officers, pre-school teachers and HDF staff.
- May 2015, 27 children discussed the ongoing musical instrument programme during their CC.



- June 2014, a CC was held where 32 children met with the children's club councillor and the monk to discuss the ceremony for handing over the musical instruments.
- July 2014, 28 children discussed the poya day programme during their CC.
- During July 2014, 58 children and mothers, the Children's Club councillor and the monk came together to discuss and organise the educational trip.
- July 2014, to celebrate Danesela poya, 150 children came together with teachers and the monk to give drinks to people.
- October 2014, 76 children celebrated World Children's Day. A Child rights programme was held and children were made more aware of their rights and responsibilities. Gifts were given to the children to celebrate the festival.
- November 2014, 32 children discussed plans for the December programme during their CC.

### **Nuwanpura**

- February 2014, 22 children participated in a leadership programme conducted by a youth officer and an AGA officer.
- March 2014, 28 children discussed the arrangements required for the upcoming New Year's festival.
- April 2014, 105 children from the CC and the pre-school celebrated New Year with the GS, SLCT Field Director and the HDF Project Officer.
- May 2014, 76 mothers and children made a playground outside the pre-school.
- September 2014, during the CC 24 children learnt about child protection and how to take care of themselves.
- October 2014, 32 children met to celebrate World Children's Day. A Child rights programme was held and children were made more aware of their rights and responsibilities. Gifts were given to the children to celebrate the festival.
- November 2014, during their CC, 23 children discussed their future work plans with HDF staff and the Social Officer from the AGA office.
- December 2013, 23 children received education and protection training on how to protect themselves when facing child abuse and encountering alcohol and drugs.

### **Yatigalpotta**

- March 2014, during the CC the 65 children discussed the upcoming New Year's festival and the arrangements required.
- April 2014, 200 children celebrated the New Year with the monk, teachers from the children's club and counsellors.
- July 2014, 65 children discussed and helped plan the educational trip.

- October 2014, 76 children met to celebrate World Children's Day. A Child rights programme was held and children were made more aware of their rights and responsibilities. Gifts were given to the children to celebrate the festival.
- November 2014, 24 children held a children's concert with HDF staff.

**Recommendations:**

- Work with the community to become sustainable in the long run.

#### **4.4 Access to Education**

- **Objective 6: To enhance the quality of educational and learning resources available to learners and teachers**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

- February 2014, 125 children from Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta all came together for the provision of library books and cupboards for the library. The Galewala AGA, Police Officers and Project Director were all present.
- March 2014 there were three trainings for the 11 library monitors. They learnt how to care and maintain the books.
- August 2014, 85 children went to Kaluthara Temple and Colombo's National Museum and Zoo as part of their educational trip. Two AGA officers were present along with two staff from the Ministry of Health and the monk.

##### **Silvathgama**

- February 2014, 32 children from Silvathgama were given training in library maintenance. After this discussion some children were selected to be in charge of the library.
- June 2014, 250 children, the AGA officer, SLCT Field Director, GS and AGA office staff were all present for the opening of the Silvathgama library. There were donations of library books and musical instruments.

##### **Nuwanpura**

- June 2014, 20 children from Nuwanpura had a discussion about maintaining library books and the library in general.
- July 2014, 28 children discussed the upcoming educational trip during their CC.
- September 2014, a library programme was held in Nuwanpura. 34 children were given training in how to maintain and protect the library by the AGA Child Rights Officer and a female police officer.

##### **Yatigalpotta**

- February 2014, 24 children from Yatigalpotta had a discussion about maintaining library books and the library in general.

- **Objective 7: To create a child-friendly school environment conducive to learning**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

### **Silvathgama**

- December 2014, renovation of the pre-school roof in Silvathgama started and was completed.

### **Nuwanpura**

- October 2014, 45 women from Nuwanpura met to discuss the pre-school building construction

- December 2014, renovation of the pre-school in Nuwanpura started. It is not yet complete.



*Renovated roof at Silvathgama pre-school*

### **Recommendations:**

- Add more books to the libraries.
- Hold another educational trip to a local heritage spot or nearby place of cultural significance.

## 4.5 Finance and Employment

- **Objective 8: To empower Women's Societies to form savings and loan schemes, welfare funds and village co-operatives**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

Silvathgama village and Yatigalpotta village that have formed loan schemes and a village co-operative. Nuwanpura did not plan to form a loan scheme as there was an existing loan structure in the community before GCCLD project started.

### Silvathgama

- Since July 2014, women from Silvathgama have been meeting monthly to discuss the credit programme and the revolving fund. Once a month they meet to repay some of their loan and to receive more credit.
- October 2014, 55 women from Silvathgama met to fundraise for their Mother's Society and its members.



*Receiving a loan*

### Yatigalpotta

- In January 2014, 45 women from Yatigalpotta met to discuss their action plan for 2014, with particular focus on the credit programme and self-employment.
- From May to July 2014, women from Yatigalpotta met to discuss how they would manage a revolving fund and credit programme.
- Since August 2014, women from Yatigalpotta have been meeting once a month for the distribution of new loans and repayments. During these meetings they discuss their self-employment businesses.



*All loans and repayments are kept track of in a pass book*

- **Objective 9: To ensure the economic self-sufficiency of income generation programmes and vocational training activities delivered**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

### **Silvathgama**

- During May and June of 2014, mothers from Silvathgama met to discuss income generating activities and the ongoing self-employment programmes. During these discussions the women share stories and advice on how to improve their small enterprises.

### **Nuwanpura**

- In April and October of 2014, 45 mothers met to discuss the ongoing self-employment programmes.

### **Yatigalpotta**

- In April, June and November of 2014, women from Yatigalpotta met to discuss income generating activities and the ongoing self-employment programmes. During these discussions the women share stories and advice on how to improve their small enterprises.

- **Objective 10: To enhance the income generation opportunities and sources of income available to young people and women through the delivery of five requested income generation training programmes**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

In March 2014, women who own Singer sewing machines in Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta were invited to attend a training held by Galewala officers so they could learn about maintenance and repairing methods of Singer machines. 40 women participated.

### **Silvathgama**

- In January 2014 a two day dress making programme was delivered to the women of Silvathgama. Participants learnt new tailoring skills as hemming. This has allowed them to sew boys uniforms which they previously could not do. On day 1 there were 24 participants and day 2 had 27 participants.
- During March, April and June 2014, 65 women from Silvathgama were trained in making 8 different sweets over 8 days. They learnt how to make cakes, sweet bangles and other delicacies. The Science and Technology officer from the AGA conducted the workshop. The NGO Secretary Co-ordinator and the AGA were also present for one of the days.

### **Nuwanpura**

- In January 2014, there were two leather product training programmes held in Nuwanpura. Participants learnt how to make shoes for men, women and children. They also learnt how to make slippers. For the first workshop, 18 women were present and for the second there were 28.
- During February 2014, 20 women were trained in making leather handbags and purses.
- Over 8 days in March 2014, 20 women were trained in making 8 different types of sweets.
- In May 2014, 25 women from Nuwanpura learnt how to sew school uniforms for boys and girls.



*Leather slippers*

### **Yatigalpotta**

- In February 2014, a three day tailoring programme was held for the Women's Society. The 25 women learnt to tailor school uniforms, children's clothes and women's dresses. The programme was led by Mrs Jayasundare and taught women new skills in tailoring.
- May 2014, 24 women participated in a three day sweet training programme where they learnt how to make sweet bangles and cakes.

### **Recommendations:**

- Hold programmes on income planning training
- Start a microcredit revolving fund in Nuwanpura
- Support the initial set up of a road-side stall for women to sell products from their small enterprises.
- Improve monitoring and evaluation of small enterprises.

### Case Study: Malakumari – Sweet Maker

Malakumari was at the sweet making training and now makes two types of sweets, the honey bangle and asmi (oil cake). Since taking out a loan, Malakumari has been able to start making both of these sweets at home, especially with her husband's help in creating some special cooking facilities in their house. In the picture below, Malakumari's husband, a security guard, punched some holes through a tin and added a handle so that the asmi mixture can be poured through. This creates the right look and texture for the sweet.

Both the sweets keep for 2-3 months once they have been made and don't need to be frozen or refrigerated making them particularly convenient to make.

How to make Asmi sweet:

1. Take cinnamon leaves and rice flour, grinding and mixing them together before deep frying them in oil.
2. After the fried mixture has sat for two weeks, deep fry them in oil, sugar and syrup.



Once every two weeks Malakumari sells her sweets to local shops. Typically, this will make her about Rs. 400 per month.

On top of selling to shops, Malakumari has a reputation as an excellent sweet

maker and now provides a 'made to order' service. The local army camp recently ordered 5000 sweets from her.

She already has orders in preparation for the upcoming Sri Lankan New Year.





### Case Study: Susan – Palm Weaving and Leather Merchandise

Susan was one of the participants on the leather merchandise training programme after which she took out a loan to start making her own merchandise.

Previous training in palm weaving means that Susan can now make two types of hand-made crafts which she sells to local stalls in and around Galewala.

On 27–29 March Susan will be exhibiting and selling some of her products at BMICH in Colombo as part of their small enterprise event.

Handbag Rs. 1300

Purse Rs. 800

Flower basket Rs. 400

Sandals Rs. 800

Pencil cases Rs.500



## 4.6 Environment

- **Objective 11: To promote self-sufficiency from the local environment and to utilise the potential of the local environment as a source of household food security and income generation**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

At this stage in the project, there have not been any programmes addressing this objective. Compost training programmes and environmental training will both be given during the second half of GCCLD.

- **Objective 12: To achieve a comprehensive awareness and understanding amongst young people of environmental issues affecting the community**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project

At this stage in the project, there have not been any programmes addressing this objective. Compost training programmes and environmental training will both be given during the second half of GCCLD.

### **Recommendations:**

- Implement environmental programmes as soon as possible.

## 4.7 Capacity Building

- **Objective 13: To improve community participation in decision making and holding District officials accountable for development activities**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project.

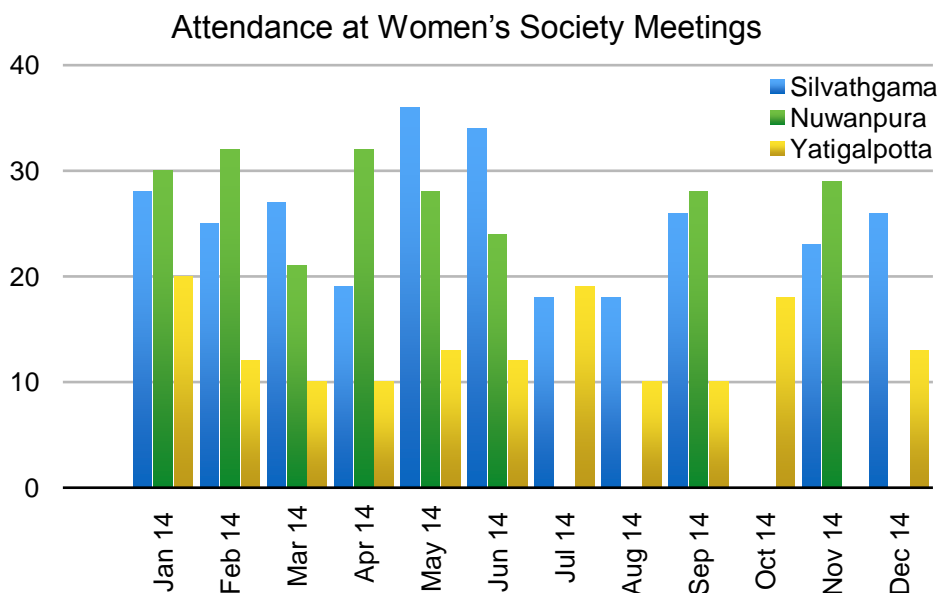
Women's Societies meet monthly, these meetings have minutes taken and elected members of responsibility that change each year. WS support each other with advice but also discuss improvements and changes they would like to see in their own communities. WS often discuss the schools and the programmes that their children have participated in. They appreciate their children benefitting from programmes on health and education as they also learn from their children. The WS collect membership fees of between Rs.50 and Rs.100 so they have a small amount of money for events.



Members of Silvathgama WS during a meeting

- **Objective 14: To improve capacity of Women's Society members to effectively lead development agendas in collaboration with their communities**

Outcome: On track to be delivered by the end of the project



This graph shows the attendance at Women's Society Meetings over a period of 12 months. As many of the women who attend these meetings work in agriculture and cultivation, attendance can vary depending on the time of year. For example, April, May and June have had higher rates of attendance as women spend less time cultivating in the fields and are able to come to the meetings. Yatigalpotta attendance is relatively low

when looking at Silvathgama and Nuwanpura. This is something that has come to light since writing this report and will be looked into.

### **Silvathgama**

- January 2014, 32 mother's met with society officers and project officers to discuss and create a work plan for 2014.
- February 2014, 24 women discussed the ongoing programmes for their children and their children's work.
- August 2014, 29 mother's discussed their children's education, their upcoming educational trip and poya activities.
- September 2014, 75 mothers gathered to discuss a fundraising programme for their society.
- October 2014, 28 women from Silvathgama met with the GS, Silvathgama Officer, Shamurdi Development Officer to discuss how their fair went.

### **Nuwanpura**

- February 2014, 46 mother's discussed the ongoing programmes for their children and their children's work.
- In July 2014, 45 children and mothers and HDF staff came together to discuss and organise the educational trip.
- August 2014, 26 mother's discussed and planned future programmes for the CC.
- September 2014, 48 women discussed their future work during the WS.
- October 2014, during the WS 45 women discussed the pre-school building construction.
- December 2014, during the WS 20 women discussed the progress of the pre-school training programmes.
- December 2014, 24 mothers met to discuss equipment required for the pre-school.

### **Yatigalpotta**

- March 2014, 22 mothers discussed the progress of their children at their pre-school and their participation in the New Year's Festival.
- April 2014, 55 mother's held a discussion about the New Year Festival and how to organise it.
- May 2014, 12 mother's discussed the pre-school activities and future activities with the pre-school teachers and HDF staff.

## 4.8 Budgetary Review

The Galewala Child-Centred Livelihood Development Project has usually come in slightly over budget every quarter. However, this is largely due to the increased cost of transport. The leather merchandise training programmes came in slightly over budget due to the decision to have one training programme per village resulting in three programmes rather than two. However, the contingencies in our budget have covered any over-expenditures which means SLCT is on track with the budget for 2015.

Budget spent : LKR 3,478,131.00

Budget remaining: LKR 3,92,868.75

2015 budget: LKR 1,310,556.00

SLCT remains on target to implement all activities as planned.

<b>1.2</b>	<b>Counselling Programme for Pre School Mothers</b>			
	Resource Person	3000Rps x 1 session	3000	
	Travel Costs	750Rps x 1	750	
	Refreshments	150Rps x 40 people x 1	6000	
	Stationary	50Rps x 40 people	1000	
	Materials		250	
	Total (by 3 villages)		11000	33000
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Care Givers Training Programme</b>			
	Resource Person	2000Rps x 2 sessions	4000	
	Travel Costs	750Rps x 2	1500	
	Refreshments	150Rs x 15 persons x 2	4500	
	Stationary	50Rps x 15 persons	750	
	Materials		500	
	Total (by 2 programmes)		11250	22500

<b>1.4</b>	<b>Relationship Counselling Programme</b>			
	Resource Person	2000 Rps x 2 sessions	4000	
	Travel Costs	750 Rps x 2	1500	
	Refreshments	150 Rps x 40 persons x 2	12000	
	Stationary	50 Rps x 40 persons	2000	
	Materials		500	
	Total (by 3 villages)		20000	60000
<b>3.3</b>	<b>New Year Festival and Celebrations</b>			
		12000 Rps x 3 villages x 1 years	36000	
	Total		36000	36000
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Children's Club Camps</b>			
	Refreshments	150 Rps x 20 Children	3000	
	Transport Costs		3500	
	Materials and equipment		3000	
	Stationary		1500	
	Total (by 3 villages)		11000	33000
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Counselling Programme for School Children</b>			
	Resource Person	5000 Rps x 1	5000	
	Travel Costs	1000 Rps x 1	1000	
	Refreshments	75 Rps x 100 people x 1	7500	
	Stationary	50 Rps x 100 people	2500	
	Materials		750	
	Total (by 2 schools)		16750	33500
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Micro-Credit Programme Revolving Fund</b>			

5.7	Baseline Fund	1000 Rps x 50 people x 2 villages	100000	100000
	<b>Dairy Products Training Programme</b>			
	Resource Person	1500 Rps x 2 sessions	3000	
	Travel Costs	1000 Rps x 2	2000	
	Refreshments	150 Rps x 25 x 2	7500	
	Materials		3000	
	Total (by 3 villages)		15500	46500
6.1	<b>Home Gardening and Animal Husbandry Training Programme</b>			
	Resource Persons (2)	200 Rps x 2 persons x 2 sessions	8000	
	Travel Costs	750 Rps x 2 x 2 sessions	3000	
	Refreshments	150 Rps x 30 people x 2 sessions	9000	
	Training Materials	2000 Rps	2000	
	Total (by 3 villages)		22000	66000
6.2	<b>Compost Making Training Programme</b>			
	Resource Persons (2)	2000 Rps x 2 x 2 sessions	8000	
	Travel Costs	750 Rps x 2 x 2 sessions	3000	
	Refreshments	150 Rps x 40 people x 2 sessions	12000	
	Training Materials	1500 Rps	1500	
	Total (by 3 villages)		24500	73500
6.3	<b>Children's Clubs Environmental Training Programme</b>			
	Resource Person	2000 Rps x 2 days	4000	
	Travel Costs	750 Rps x 2	1500	
	Refreshments	150 Rps x 50 people x 2 days	15000	

	Stationery Costs	50 Rps x 50 people	2500	
	Materials		500	
	Total (by 3 villages)		23500	70500
<b>7</b>	<b>Office Administration and Staffing Costs</b>			
	Office Rent	2000Rps x 12 months	24000	
	Project Officer	13000Rps x 12 months	156000	
	Programme Coordinator	15000 Rps x 12 months	180000	
	Support Worker	5000Rps x 12 months	60000	
	EPF 12%	2160Rps x 12 months	25920	
	ETF 3%	540Rps x 12 months	6480	
	Travel Costs	2000Rps x 12 months	24000	
	Stationary Cost	500Rps x 12 months	6000	
				482400
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,056,900</b>
	Management Fee (14% inc Tax)			147966
	Contingencies 10%			105690
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>1,310,556</b>



### Recommended Budgetary Additions:

<b>4.1</b>	<b>Provision of Library Books</b>			
	Library Books		6,000	
	Total (by 3 villages)			18,000.00
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Educational Trip</b>			
	Travel Costs	Rs.28,000 x 2 buses	56,000	
	Refreshments	Rs. 325 x 75	24,375	
	Total			80,375.00
<b>5</b>	<b>Income Planning training</b>			
	Resource Person	Rs. 2,000 x 2 days	4,000	
	Refreshments	Rs. 150 x 25 pax x 2 days	7,500	
	Travel Costs	Rs.750 x 2 days	1,500	
	Stationary Costs	Rs. 50 x 25 pax	1,250	
			14,250	
	Total (by 3 villages)			42,750.00
	<b>Total</b>			<b>141,125.00</b>
	<b>Contingencies (10%)</b>			<b>14,112.50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>155,235.70</b>

## **5. Analysis of Thematic Areas**

Taking into account the activities outlined under each of the objectives in Section 4, each of the seven thematic areas is assessed below using analyses of the quantitative and qualitative data described above. Under each heading, suggested modifications to activities are detailed for the second half of the Project cycle. It should be noted that some of the objectives that come under the thematic areas are quite fluid and so sometimes fall under more than one thematic area.

### **5.1. Child Rights**

Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta have held a range of training programmes promoting Child Rights. Feedback from these programmes has generally been positive. Mothers and children have been sensitised to their roles of improving their responsibilities towards each other. Participants enjoyed learning more about how to take care of one another and understanding the importance of the relationships they have.

On a more general note, whilst not all of the activities have been explicitly aimed towards achieving the objective of ensuring consistent and uniform implementation of Child Protection and Child Rights policies, many of the programmes have actually helped promote Child Rights in the three villages. According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, all children have the right to Survival, Protection, Education and Participation. In terms of survival, mothers have been trained in how to feed children well and give them a balanced diet. They have also learnt how to make certain foods that can be stored with the seasonal surplus produce. Health and dental camps help uphold the protection pillar of the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child whilst working to make sure schools buildings are conducive to learning holds up the third pillar, education. Participation can be the child right that is most easy to over look. However, the GCCLD project is focused on making sure that children in these three villages learn to participate and contribute to the environment in which they are living. Whether it is helping to arrange New Year's Festivals or poya day celebrations; performing dances or organising music concerts, children are playing an active role in their communities and taking ownership of their decisions.

Not all of the child rights programmes are completed yet. The relationship counselling programmes are taking place this quarter, they are intended to have a long-term reduction in household stress and a positive social educational impact on families.

### **5.2. Health and Nutrition**

Health and nutrition programmes have received overwhelmingly positive feedback. Women and children have both appreciated learning more about hygiene and washing hands before food preparation and after using the bathroom. Families are now boiling water before drinking it after learning that it reduces the prominence of bacteria. Participants of programmes about preventing dengue have learnt that maintaining a clean environment helps to lower the risk and prominence of dengue fever. Women's societies reported that food preservation programmes have been particularly helpful, as well as learning about keeping food clean the programme also led them to promote home gardening amongst each other as they have a better idea of

what foods to prepare and what to do if there is surplus produce. Programmes on implementing family planning methods were well received and women appreciated learning more about family planning.

During the advocacy meeting, the health officers suggested that there should be programmes to raise awareness on kidney failure and disease. Kidney disease is a large problem in Sri Lanka, particularly in the North Central Province which Galewala practically borders with. Often communities need advice on how to look out for signs of failure and how to manage their symptoms.

Health officers also suggested that in the future, food should be provided to participants during health programmes in order to encourage more people to attend the meetings.

In the future, if more food preservation programmes happen, participants suggested increasing the number of people in each programme as each individual will bring their surplus produce and collectively, the group can make chutneys. It was suggested that this would bring about a more efficient and united way of community living.

Due to the positive outcomes of the health and nutrition programmes, there is a real demand for more, women and children want to learn how to look after themselves to the best of their ability.

### **5.3. Children's Welfare**

As a result of children's clubs and the surrounding programmes, children have become far more active within their communities. It is clear from hearing their feedback in focus group discussions that children are enjoying the opportunities these programmes have given them. Having a real input in how celebrations are held for New Year celebrations and Children's Day festivities has led to a feeling of empowerment and unity amongst them. The children, by being so involved in the decisions surrounding community events, are participating and taking ownership in their own activities. Children have learnt more about customs, traditions, rituals and the culture of Sri Lanka during their Children's Clubs. These activities have helped them gain a better understanding of their culture and also helped them to develop skills in areas such as leadership and time management.

Sporting equipment and musical instruments have led to children collectively taking part in activities. During the Yatigalpotta focus group discussion children said that they felt a sense of unity from playing sport together and that it helped them to not fight with each other.

The dancing troupe from Silvathgama won a prize in Galewala before going on to win the district competition in Matale. Activities such as dancing are a great opportunity for the children to learn new skills and play, but they also give the opportunity to have new experiences and trips.

Drama has become an important means of expression in the Children's Clubs. During the Silvathgama focus group discussion the children acted out their answers and we had to guess what had been written down. It was positive to see how drama had come to be more than a structured activity.

Children stated that they have become more confident as a result of these programmes. During the focus group discussions, children said that they would like to establish a Children's Society; a more formal structure by which they can participate in decisions affecting their community.

Feedback is universal with everyone wanting these programmes to continue. We should try to think of a way for Child Welfare programmes to be more sustainable in the long run. A lot of the activities are reliant on

funding and once GCCLD has completed, Children's Clubs will still meet but they may not have the means to have as many varied programmes. When children win dance competitions there is a cash prize but that is put towards the costs of travel, costumes and expenses for that day. If there is anything remaining, it is used for the following event. Relying on children to win competitions is not a viable way of planning sustainability.

#### **5.4. Access to Education**

The libraries have been a real success and of real benefit to the the children as they really enjoy having the opportunity to access a range of books and to read in their own time, they feel the library has cultivated this in them. As is a recurring theme in this analysis section, responsibility and ownership have played big parts in the success of this programme. Children have enjoyed learning how to take care of the books and feel proud to have them.

There is now a new roof on the Silvathgama pre-school. The WS discussed how this would be done and assigned roles to members of Silvathgama so they could help construct it. Having people from Silvathgama work on the roof has helped the villagers feel a part of the school and strengthened the sense of community around the school.

In Nuwanpura the pre-school infrastructure programme is on-going and will be completed in the next quarter.

The counselling programme in Yatigalpotta was aimed at children in years 9, 10 and 11. About 200 children were selected to participate in the programme where they were encouraged to think about their futures and how to achieve their goals. Later on in the day, parents joined their children to understand and discuss what their children had learnt.

The educational trip was a great opportunity for the children who participated as they got to see and learn about areas outside of the ones they are familiar with in Sri Lanka.

There was universal feedback from focus group discussions and the advocacy meeting that more books are required in the libraries. For the amount of children that use the library there are not enough books to go round. Yatigalpotta children suggested that when a child has their birthday, they could donate a book to the library. The idea alone highlights the fact that the library holds significance in Yatigalpotta school. Practically speaking, it may be challenging to make happen but the libraries could suggest it to their students. Another unanimous feedback was the suggestion of a daily newspaper being added to the library each day.

In the advocacy meeting, there were requests by adults that the children have the opportunity to have more than one educational trip over the 2.5 year span of GCCLD. The requests are for trips to local heritage spots and nearby places of cultural significance.

#### **5.5. Finance and Employment**

Silvathgama's WS have participated in events where they have sold their self-employment products. Collectively Rs.2600 was made which was put back into the fund and has helped them give out more loans. Loan repayment has been very successful and as a result some participants are now taking out loans of up to Rs.10,000 (the initial loan was Rs.5,000). At the monthly meetings, women discuss their enterprises and how they are progressing as well as using the society as a business opportunity to sell some of their products.

Susan, mentioned in a Case Study in section 4.5, will be displaying her products at Colombo's Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall this month as part of an exhibition on small enterprises.

A really important point that arose during the advocacy meeting is that there had not been any income planning training. The consensus was that families in these communities do not plan their finances well and could really benefit from an awareness on how to manage these better. This was possibly the most stressed upon point in the advocacy meeting and another reason it was seen to be so important is because it would also be a means of involving men in the project and for them to be a part of the GCCLD.

The women's society in Nuwanpura feels frustrated that they have received so much self-employment training (they have been beneficiaries of all the programmes) but a micro-credit revolving fund was decided against for the community. They would now like to be able to have a revolving fund so they can start their own small enterprises.

The AGA has land that they have suggested the women from Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta can use to sell their products from. The piece of land is on the side of the Dambulla Road near the lake and opposite the turning for Silvathgama. The idea is for the women to set up and maintain a small road-side stall. It is likely that an initial investment would be needed to start this.

Women asked that in the future, embroidery and patchwork are also included in self-employment training and that the focus should not just be on stitching clothes. Silvathgama women are considering collecting membership money from their members in order to strengthen the finances of their society. Something else to consider in the future is that the initial loan of Rs.500,000 has been distributed very quickly and beneficiaries are already coming back to ask for larger loans. Even though the loans are being repaid successfully, there is not enough money to be distributing larger loans.

The quarterly narrative reports and focus group discussions all state that the GCCLD project has given a substantial amount of time to self-employment training. With sweet making courses lasting eight days in each village and tailoring and leather making programmes lasting three days, there has been a lot of time invested into training WS. Feedback has been positive but it would be helpful to have more of a benchmark to see how practical these trainings have been with regards to quantitative outcomes. Some women were already earning money through tailoring before the training programmes but since learning new skills from training programmes, they have been able to start sewing school uniforms for boys and other garments that they previously did not have the skill-set to for. This has helped increase their income. Going into the future SLCT will find out how many women were working before GCCLD and what their monthly income was compared to now. It will help us see how effective these programmes have been.

The original plan behind the revolving fund was that it would be used for self-employment loans so that women who wanted to start or boost their enterprises would have the opportunity to do so. However, recently there has been discussion about the larger loans being taken out to benefit the whole village; for example, to help purchase a replacement water pump. Since many of the women have agriculture enterprises, collectively purchasing a new water pump could benefit them all. Whilst it is positive that the community is working collectively to solve problems, there needs to be a larger discussion around whether a revolving fund should be used for this.

## **5.6. Environment**

The target communities clearly take pride in their environment. Roads and paths are well swept and clean and gardens are well organised with vegetables and flowers growing.

The community takes care of their surroundings. Composting and children's environmental training programmes could have a greater impact had they already happened. So far, there have not been any environmental programmes.

In the future SLCT should consider starting environmental programmes earlier within a project. as they help promote cleaner environments which should help to reduce the risk of dengue fever and help lower the number of mosquitos in general. Composting with chemicals is common practice in Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta and it would be beneficial to start natural composting programmes earlier on in the GCCLD project.

## **5.7. Capacity Building**

GCCLD has certainly been beneficial towards improving the level of advocacy women have in their community and now discuss local issues with Divisional and Village Level Officers. The women have shown a real interest in their children's education and health as well as their own. When talking with mothers on field visits there is a real sense of pride about their achievements and the active role they are playing in their own lives and their family life too. One woman told me that she enjoyed all self-employment trainings as it gave her something to do in the day. WS are popular as they are open forums and encourage women to share and develop ideas collectively. Organising celebrations, festivals and pre-school infrastructure, amongst many other events, has given the women a sense of ownership and pride. Attending WS is always an exciting event as the room is full of energy.

## 6. Conclusions

Performance against the overall objectives has been positive with some areas remaining for further focus. GCCLD project has been running relatively smoothly in terms of programmes occurring according to timelines. There is considerable evidence that the promotion of community development through these 14 objectives in Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta, has been successful particularly with regards to the Health and Nutrition, Children's Welfare and Finance and Employment. However, there are minor adjustments that could better enhance sustainability of the project. Overall though, this mid-term evaluation highlights evidence in all the project target areas that the interventions are highly valued and well used.

The relationship between the sponsoring agency and implementing agency is strong. The Shining Life Children's Trust Field Director is regularly in touch with the HDF Project Coordinator and has established a good working relationship with the HDF Project Officer in Galewala. These relationships are built on the strong foundations established by the previous Shining Life Field Director. Due to time and work commitments from many activities and the complex structure of AGA and GA offices in Galewala and Matale, there can be times when reporting is behind schedule. This is an area that both organisations will collaborate on overcoming in the second half of the project cycle.

In light of the successes and obstacles experienced in the first half of the project cycle, a number of recommendations have been suggested for both Shining Life Children's Trust and the Foundation for Human Development to instigate in the latter part of the Project.

## **7. Project Management**

### **8.1 Recommendations for the Implementing Agency**

- Efforts should be made to include more detail in quarterly narrative reports. SLCT and HDF will work together to create a reporting format that allows for more detailed information. In the future this should help us have a better idea of the outcomes of programmes which will benefit our monitoring and evaluation.
- The punctuality of quarterly reports needs to be improved.
- Efforts should be made to communicate any desired changes or adjustments to project activities before action is taken so that there can be a discussion. eg. starting a revolving fund in Nuwanpura.
- The process by managing quarterly financial return reports needs to be clearer.
- HDF should continue to ensure they engage and maintain positive relationships with stakeholders. To date HDF have maintained outstanding relationships with stakeholders, which has aided project implementation.
- It is recommended that HDF work to manage community expectation. It will be prudent to formally communicate to stakeholders the intended activities and limitations for the remainder of the Project.
- HDF will need to consider an exit strategy in the target communities within the organisation.
- The sustainability strategy of the project will need to be agreed on with decisions about how certain activities are maintained and continue.

### **8.2 Recommendations for the Sponsoring Agency**

- In the future efforts must be made to collect more base line data. If random sampling is conducted, more households should be sampled.
- Efforts should be made to create a clearly formatted Excel template for quarterly financial returns to be entered into. This will help both the SLCT and HDF to clearly see what the financial status of the project is.
- Communication between SLCT and implementing agency needs to be improved. Email and phone communication are not proving to be effective means of communication. SLCT and HDF will meet once every two weeks where questions that have been emailed through earlier on can be answered.
- It is necessary to set realistic targets for the projects successes and for the FD to continue regular visits to all project areas over the second half of the project cycle and to respond promptly to any issues as they arise.
- It is important for SLCT to continue to maintain and nourish the relationships that have been established with the Galewala AGA and the Matale GA particularly as they will be important in helping the sustainability of the project continue when SCLT leaves.



- It is recommended that SLCT support HDF to manage community expectation. It will be prudent to formally communicate to HDF and stakeholders the intended activities and limitations for the remainder of this project as well as looking towards the future.
- All budgetary amendments suggested in section 4.6 are recommended.

## 8. Appendix

### 8.1 Project Results Framework

#### Project Results Framework

**Overall aim of project:** The overall aim of the project is to improve the lives of women and young people in the rural district of Galewela, focusing on the villages of Yatigalpotha, Silvathgama and Nuwanoura and to build the capacity of the Women's Societies, Children's Clubs and Divisional staff to support and impact positively and more effectively on their communities.

1. Child Rights Objectives	Activities	Results
To ensure consistent and uniform implementation of Child Protection and Child Rights policies across all three villages and the wider community in Galewela Division	<b>Ref: 1.1 Child Protection Awareness Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver a two-day Child Protection Awareness Programme training in three villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 participants in each village taking part in the training programme (120 in total)</li> <li>Sensitisation of community members and families of their roles to improve their responsibilities towards children</li> <li>Increased understanding and implementation of Child Rights and Child Protection across the project area, demonstrated through young people's participation and empowerment and police and Child Rights Officer monitoring and reporting.</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 1.2 Child Protection Awareness Programme for Galewela DS Office</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver a three-day Child Protection Awareness Programme training in the Galewela Divisional Secretariat Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 participants from the Galewela DS Office participating in the training programme</li> <li>Development and implementation of Divisional Child Protection Policy and Child Protection Guidelines</li> <li>Children's rights are promoted using a community-based approach</li> <li>Community Forum established for Children's Clubs to advocate for their rights to community leaders and District Officials</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 1.3 Counselling Programme for Pre School Mothers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver a two-day Counselling Programme for Pre-School Mothers in three villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 pre-school mothers participating in the training programmes in each village (90 in total)</li> <li>Counselling sessions will provide a forum for parents of children at risk of not fulfilling their educational potential</li> <li>Pre-school mothers exhibit an improved understanding of child rights and the importance of education</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Ref: 1.4 Care-Givers Training Programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a Care-Givers Training Programme across all three villages, focusing on families who act as guardians of young people who have one or more parents who are economic migrants</li> <li>• Identify participants in partnership with Women's Societies in three villages and Golewela Child Rights Officer</li> </ul> <p><b>Ref: 1.5 Relationship Counselling Programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of a two-day Relationship Counselling Programme in three villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 participants in total from across the project area joining in the training programme</li> <li>• Increased awareness and understanding of roles and responsibilities of carers in child rights</li> <li>• Evidence that each child is respected and valued within households and the wider community through child rights being upheld</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 participants attending the training programme in each village (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% of participants expressing high levels of satisfaction with the quality of the Relationship Counselling Programme</li> <li>• Long-term reduction in household stress and positive social and educational impact on families</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Health and Nutrition</b></p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>To improve capacity of women to protect and promote the health and wellbeing of Women's Society members, children and families</p>	<p><b>Ref: 2.1 Health Training in Women's Societies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four-day training programme promoting Health in the community delivered in all three villages</li> </ul> <p><b>Ref: 2.2 Food Preservation Training Programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three-day food preservation training programme in three project villages</li> </ul>	<p><b>Results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 members of each Women's Society (90 in total) participating in the training</li> <li>• A target of 80% of participants expressing high levels of satisfaction with the quality of Health and Nutrition training</li> <li>• Evidence of use of training materials in households recorded in QPRs</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 members of each Women's Society attending the training programme</li> <li>• A target of 80% of participants expressing high levels of satisfaction with the quality of Health and Nutrition training</li> <li>• Demonstrable evidence of food preservation within households and the wider community through improved preparation and preservation techniques</li> </ul>

	<b>Ref: 2.3 Production of Health and Wellbeing Literature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of dissemination of Health and Nutrition materials to participants</li> </ul>
To improve health and nutrition standards amongst Children's Club members in three villages	<b>Ref: 2.4 Health Training in Children's Clubs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver Health and Nutrition training in Children's Clubs over four days in the three villages, aimed at ensuring Children's Clubs provide a supportive environment for promoting the health and nutrition of members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 members of each Children's Club participating in the training (90 in total)</li> <li>A target of 80% of participants expressing high levels of satisfaction with the quality of Health and Nutrition Training</li> <li>Evidence of dissemination of Health and Nutrition materials to participants</li> <li>Improvement in the number of children expressing improvement in their diet against indicators collected from PRA baseline data</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 2.5 Dental Health Clinics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide two-day mobile dental health clinic in each of the project villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-site preliminary paediatric oral care provided to young people in the three target villages</li> <li>Education programme on dental health to continue in each of the three Children's Clubs</li> <li>Young people feedback improved standards of day-to-day dental care and oral hygiene</li> </ul>

3. Children's Welfare		Activities	Results
<b>Objectives</b> To introduce boys and girls to different sports, games and musical encounters, fully recognising the individual needs of each child and offering them a wide range of experiences, which are within their physical and emotional capabilities		<b>Activities</b> <b>Ref: 3.1 Children's Sports Equipment</b> Delivery of identified sports equipment to three Children's Clubs in three villages. This includes football, badminton, cricket and indoor sports equipment.	<b>Results</b> • Increase in the uptake of sport's participation among Children's Club members • Realisation by young people of the high influencing capacity that play and sport has in developing and promoting behavioural formation and change. • Increase in physical well-being of young people including coordination, mobility, flexibility and motor skills • 20% increase in the number of young people participating regularly in sports and other Children's Clubs activities over the duration of the pilot project • Sport and play events encourage equal participation of boys and girls
		<b>Ref: 3.2 Musical Instruments</b> • Provision of specific musical instruments to Silvathagama Village	• Young people in Silvathagama Village develop personal skills including patience, persistence and co-operation • Improvement in developmental skills of young people that are mirrored in improvements in educational attainment
To promote the social and cultural development, project management and community engagement skills of young people		<b>Ref: 3.3 New Year Festivals and Celebrations</b> • Three Children's Clubs to develop, plan and implement a programme of cultural activities to mark the Sinhala New Year in 2014 and 2015 • Monthly Children's Club meetings to organise and implement the programme of activities.	• All Children's Club members participating in the New Year celebrations • 60% of village residents attending New Year festival and activities • Children's Club members record the events, their experiences and learning outcomes using innovative approaches such as music, photography, art and prose

	<b>Ref: 3.4 World Children's Day Celebrations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three Children's Clubs to develop, plan and implement a programme of activities to celebrate World Children's Day in 2014 and 2015</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Children's Club members participating in the World Children's day activities including planning and completion</li> <li>60% of village residents in three villages attending celebrations and activities</li> <li>Children's Club members record the events, their experiences and learning outcomes using innovative approaches such as music, photography, art and prose</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 3.5 Children's Club Camps</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of a Children's Club Camp for selected young people in each project village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 young people from each project village attending the CC Camp (60 in total)</li> <li>Co-operation and teamwork skills of young people are utilised to contribute to the long-term sustainability of CC activities in each project village</li> <li>Increase in the active participation of young people in Children's Club activities as a result of participation in CC camps</li> </ul>
<b>4. Access to Education</b>		
<b>Objectives</b>  To enhance the quality of educational and learning resources available to learners and teachers	<b>Activities</b>	
	<b>Ref: 4.1 Provision of library books</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide selection of suitable library books to Children's Clubs in each of the project villages</li> </ul>	<b>Results</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three CC libraries established and operational Evidence of ongoing increase in the use of library facilities through CC records</li> <li>Increase in pupil attendance rates over the course of the project</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 4.2 Library Training Programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two CC members from each village in the project area (six in total) trained in library management</li> <li>Structures formed within Children's Clubs to ensure that volunteer library managers can impart library management skills to other CC members when required</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 4.3 Pre-school Infrastructure Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repair of pre-school buildings in the project areas as required</li> <li>Provision of required pre-school equipment, infrastructure and materials in order to meet objective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved pre-school facilities</li> <li>Young people account an improved learning and collective experience of time spent in pre-schools</li> <li>Sustained increase in attendance and learning levels amongst young people over the project period</li> </ul>
To create a child-friendly school environment conducive to learning		

	<b>Ref: 4.4 Counselling Programme for School Children</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced school dropout rates amongst young people in the project areas</li> <li>Enhanced school-based counselling and peer support networks established in the schools</li> <li>Increased mental, emotional and social wellbeing amongst young people participating in the counselling programmes</li> <li>40 young people from each project village participate in the educational trip (120 in total)</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 4.5 Educational Trip</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange a one-day educational trip for Children's Club members in the three villages</li> </ul>	
<b>5. Finance and Employment</b>		
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Results</b>
To empower Women's Societies to form savings and loan schemes, welfare funds and village co-operatives	<b>Ref: 5.1 Credit Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivery of four courses in credit training (two in two participating villages)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 women participating in Credit Training Programme in each village (50 in total)</li> <li>Women's Societies in each village maintain successful savings and loan schemes</li> <li>Families record an increase in income security over the duration of the Project</li> </ul>
To ensure the economic self-sufficiency of income generation and vocational training activities delivered	<b>Ref: 5.2 Microcredit Revolving Fund</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A microcredit loan scheme introduced and sustainably managed in two participating villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of participants in activity 5.1 avail of a microcredit loan to establish a sustainable income generation programme by the end of the project</li> <li>A viable, independent loan scheme operating in two villages which contributes to household and community income security</li> </ul>

To enhance the income generation opportunities and sources of income available to young people and women through the delivery of five requested income generation training programmes	<b>Ref: 5.3 Dress-Making Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a 20-session dress-making training programme in three villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 participants in each village joining in the training (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• Participants demonstrate uptake in dress-making as a means of generating household income subsequent to the training</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 5.4 Leather Merchandise Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver an 8-day leather merchandise-training programme in the three project villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 participants in each village joining in the training (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• Participants demonstrate uptake in leather merchandising as a means of generating household income subsequent to the training</li> <li>• Participants equipped with the skills to craft sandals, ladies handbags and leather slippers</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 5.5 Sweet-Making Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a 10-session sweet-making training programme in three villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 participants in each village joining in the training (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• Participants demonstrate uptake in sweet-making as a means of generating household income subsequent to the training</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref: 5.6 Broom-Making Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a 2-day broom-making training programme in three villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 participants in each village joining in the training (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• Participants demonstrate uptake in broom-making as a means of generating household income subsequent to the training</li> </ul>
	<b>Ref 5.7 Dairy Products Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a 2-day dairy products training programme in three villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 participants in each village joining in the training (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• Participants demonstrate uptake in manufacturing dairy products as a means of generating household income subsequent to the training</li> </ul>



6. Environment	Objectives	Activities	Results
To promote self-sufficiency from the local environment and to utilise the potential of the local environment as a source of household food security and income generation		<b>Ref: 6.1 Home Gardening and Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a two-day training programme for Women's Society members in the three project villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 people from each village participating in the training programme (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• WS members in Yatigalpotha and Silvathgama Villages avail of microcredit facilities to develop and maintain home gardens</li> <li>• Reduction in the malnutrition rates of women and young people across the project area</li> </ul>
		<b>Ref: 6.2 Compost-Making Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a two-day training programme for Women's Society members in the three project villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 people from each village participating in the training programme (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• Evidence of improved sanitation and waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Households utilise compost heaps to enhance the fertilisation of home gardens</li> </ul>
		<b>Ref: 6.3 Garbage Disposal Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a two-day training programme for Women's Society members in the three project villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 people from each village participating in the training programme (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• Evidence of improved sanitation and waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Evidence of improved health consequences for community members</li> </ul>
	To achieve a comprehensive awareness and understanding amongst young people of environmental issues affecting the community	<b>Ref: 6.4 Children's Clubs Environmental Training Programme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver a two-day training programme for Children's Club members in each of the three project villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 people from each village participating in the training programme (90 in total)</li> <li>• 80% satisfaction rate with the training expressed by participants</li> <li>• Broad understanding and awareness of proximate environmental issues impacting their communities</li> <li>• QPRs reveal positive actions taken by young people to improve the environmental standards within their communities</li> </ul>