



Galewala Child-Centred Livelihood Development Project
Sustainability Report
March 2016

Implementing Agency

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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 final stage. This project commenced on 1st October 2013 and ended on 31st March, 2016. This report provides recommendations for both the implementing organisation and sponsoring organisation in the completion of this project with regards to financial planning, programme scheduling, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and implementation methods.

The project was designed to fulfil fourteen key objectives and related activities under seven thematic areas of action. These are summarised, along with abridged results, below. At the point of the end of this project, all objectives have been at least partially achieved or fully achieved. 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.

Green: achieved

Amber: partially achieved

Red: not achieved

Child Rights	
To ensure consistent and uniform implementation of Child Protection and Child Rights policies across all three villages and the wider community in Galewala Division	Partially Achieved
Health and Nutrition	
To improve capacity of women to protect and promote the health and wellbeing of Women's Society members, children and families.	Partially Achieved
To improve health and nutrition standards amongst Children's Club members in three villages.	Achieved
Children's Welfare	
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.	Achieved
To promote the social and cultural development, project management and community engagement skills of young people.	Achieved
Access to Education	
To enhance the quality of educational and learning resources available to learners and teachers.	Achieved
To create a child-friendly school environment conducive to learning.	Achieved
Finance and Employment	
To empower Women's Societies to form savings and loan schemes, welfare funds and village co-operatives.	Achieved
To ensure the economic self-sufficiency of income generation and vocational training activities delivered.	Achieved

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.	Achieved
Environment	
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.	Achieved
To achieve a comprehensive awareness and understanding amongst young people of environmental issues affecting the community.	Achieved
Capacity Development	
To improve community participation in decision making and holding District officials accountable for development activities.	Achieved
To improve capacity of Women's Society members to effectively lead development agendas in collaboration with their communities.	Achieved

Details of the outcomes are outlined in Section 4 of this report.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGA	Assistant Government Agents
CC	Children's Clubs
GA	Government Agent
FDG	Focus Group Discussion
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

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

The implementing partner Foundation for Human Development (HDF), has worked in this area before during the Galewala Development Project (GDP) between February 2010 and December 2011 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 seven 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 project in the target areas. These are Child Rights, Health and Nutrition, Children's Welfare, Access to Education, Finance and Employment, Environment and the indirect objective 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 organisations.



2. Project Overview

Galewala Child-Centred Livelihood Development Project started in October 2013 after the successful implementation of a pilot six-month project between February 2013 and July 2013. Six thematic areas and fourteen objectives were agreed for the two and a half year project.

In order to accomplish the objectives, a series of activities were agreed upon as a result of a comprehensive Participatory Rural Appraisal in the target areas that would address the issues identified:

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 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

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

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 (Silvathgamma 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

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 Silvathgamma Pre-Schools are not conducive to a good education	Pre-School Infrastructure Programme
A 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

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

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

Through group formations such as Women's Societies and Children's Clubs and activities and entrepreneurial trainings, the three target communities of Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta have increased their skills and knowledge in a range of areas. This holistic development has brought about a greater feeling of empowerment amongst the villagers which in turn, has developed their capacity as a whole.

The activities and results of the projects are as follows:

- 1. Child Rights** Through several different training programmes in Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta, mothers and children have been sensitised to their roles and of improving their responsibilities towards each other.
- 2. Health and Nutrition** 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 along side dental camps and other programmes providing awareness of dengue fever and how to take measures to avoid it.
- 3. Children's Welfare** Three Children's Clubs have become established 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 celebrations as well as World Children's Day festivities. An average of 30 children per village have attended the established Children's Clubs. Much effort has been made into establishing sustainable Children's Clubs that can continue to provide a variety of activities after SLCT funding has been withdrawn.
- 4. Access to Education** An investment has been made into physical and learning resources available within the schools in the target areas. Library books have been provided to all the schools in Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta and work to improve the physical infrastructure and learning environment in Nuwanpura and Silvathgamma pre-schools has also taken place.
- 5. Finance and Employment** 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 Silvathgamma and Yatigalpotta with largely successful credit repayment.
- 6. Environment** Home gardening and animal husbandry training programmes have taken place alongside successful compost and environmental training programmes to adults and children in all three of the target communities.
- 7. Capacity Building** The establishment and sustainability of Women's Societies and Children's Clubs was a key component of this Project. Three women's societies and three children's clubs are operating successfully in the three project areas.

For further information on the implementing organisation, the project plan and activities please refer to Galewala Child-Centred Livelihood Development Project Proposal (2013).



3. Methodology

A variety of methods were used to monitor and evaluate the project. Progress reports and financial statements highlighting expenditure were compiled by the HDF Project Co-ordinator and Field Officer and submitted to the SLCT Field Director quarterly. 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) and these were also used to produce this report. Additionally, feedback from beneficiaries, stakeholders and staff has been collected via personal interviews, focus group discussions, case studies, advocacy meetings and regular field visits by HDF staff and SLCT Field Directors to evaluate the impact of the programmes completed. Where necessary, participant identity has remained confidential and in all cases the permission of participants has been gained when gathering personal information and photographs.

Focus Group Discussions

The following Focus Group Discussions were held:

- Three FDGs with WS members of Silvathamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta
- Three FDGs with CC members of Silvathamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta

Participants were divided into small groups to discuss what they had learnt throughout the project and how they would use this knowledge in the future so they could continue to contribute to their community.



These discussions followed the line of asking:

- what participants had learnt over the past year;
- what benefits these learnings have brought about;
- what could have been improved in the programme;
- how the learnings would continue to be used and developed in the future.

Groups then discussed their answers with the whole room so that learnings were shared and any extra contributions and comments could be collected.

Semi-Structured Interviews

The Shining Life Field Director conducted semi-structured interviews with the HDF Project Officer and the HDF Project Co-ordinator at the mid-term point of the project as well as at the conclusion of the project. A topic guide for these interviews was devised with the aim of evaluating whether the goals of the project were met by exploring the results with those directly engaged in the delivery of the project. The following questions were designed to explore these issues with the project staff:

- What has changed for the group or the community because of the project?
- Do the changes correspond with the desired outcomes? If not, why not?
- Were the services delivered in an effective manner? Can the efficiency of procedures be improved?
- How were the project or services monitored and by whom? Does this need to improve?
- Was anybody excluded? If so, why? Was this detected quickly and addressed? If not, why not?

- Were those people at risk or heightened risk and/or with specific needs contacted regularly to ensure that they had received the right support or service?
- Were people regularly informed of the progress of the project and how to access any related support?
- Were mechanisms set up to enable people to make complaints or discuss problems?
- Were the attitudes of those providing the services respectful and in keeping with organisational values?
- What has the implementing organisation learned from this experience? How will they apply this learning later?

Advocacy Meetings

An advocacy meeting was held with the Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and YattigalpottaGram Sevaka, the Public Health Inspector (he is now retired but conducted some of our programmes before retiring), the local midwife, the AGA Children's Rights Officer and the Science and Technology and Environmental officers. The Advocacy meeting allowed stakeholders to discuss how they felt the progress of the project to have gone and whether there are changes they would still like to see or that, in their opinion, have should be made. The advocacy meeting helps give rise to sustainable options and is of benefit to the communities as many of those present will remain involved with the three target communities. We had chosen to conduct the advocacy meeting in an interactive way by asking participants to work collectively and discussing their feedback together which would enable more opinions to carry through as feedback. In a previous advocacy meeting some officers had been reluctant to speak due to their status and ranking compared to others in the room. Unfortunately some officers were unable to attend the meeting which meant that the focus group discussions become less of a group and it was really individual feedback that was given. However, the feedback given was by the relevant officer to the questions we were asking which is what was required.

Case Studies and Conversations

Case Studies have been a way for HDF Project Co-ordinators and the SLCT Field Director to hear directly from participants about the impact training programmes and credit schemes have had on their livelihoods. It has also been helpful to speak to leaders from Children's Clubs about the impact this project has had on their community and how the benefits can be long lasting. The HDF Director and SLCT Field Director have made regular field visits where beneficiaries speak freely to them. Along with quarterly narrative reports, these conversations are helpful in monitoring the progress of the project.

Questionnaires

These were conducted amongst forty-eight women from Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta. They were designed in order to discover what kind of enterprises the women are running and whether they were formed as a result of the trainings and credit fund opportunities.



4. Assessment of Implementation of Activities and Realisation of Objectives

4.1 Child 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: Delivered

Relationship Counselling Programmes took place this year to for members of families to feel reduced household stress and to have a positive social educational impact on families. Many women from Yatigalpotta appreciated this training as it helped them to manage conflicting issues within their families. The PHI officer reported an improvement in Early Childhood Development amongst children as their parents have benefited from guidance and trainings on the responsibility of a parent, to be aware of and prevent child abuse, whether through nutritional content or family situations. During the focus group discussions women from Nuwanpura stated that they had a clear understanding that it is the responsibility of the family and society in general to develop a child through providing it with love, affection and protection.

Programmes have also been conducted to provide awareness on how to support children whose mothers are overseas. The talks were well attended by members of the Galewala police and other Ministers from the AGA. This was a particularly important training as before the project started, it was noted that children whose parents work away from home are the most vulnerable to abuse and marginalisation. This programme was open to all adults who are looking after a child while its parents are away and therefore, many adults came from other villages, not just Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta. The Children's Rights officer from the AGA said that before GCCLD, children did not have the opportunity or capabilities to be free or be in a safe environment outside of school, that allowed them to develop their knowledge and present their ideas. Children's Clubs have been organised and maintained by the community (see Objective 5 for more information), and these have helped facilitate trainings on Child Rights as well as providing a safe space for children to play and share their own ideas. This in turn has helped children to feel empowered and they are able become more active in the decision making of activities and celebrations within their communities.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

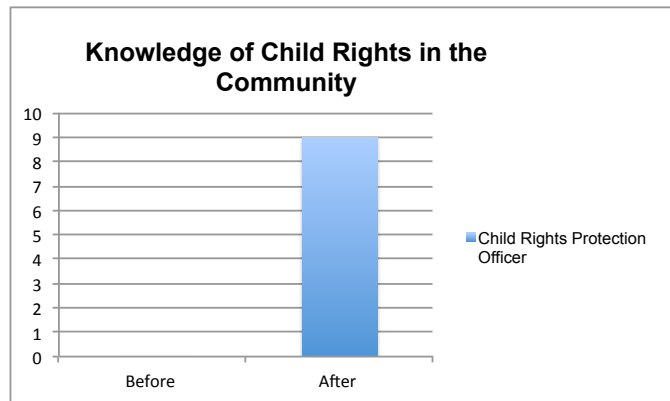
Trainings on child rights provided to children through Children's Clubs and the increased participation of children in community activities all give a strong indication that Child Rights are being met. The involvement and participation of the AGA in Child Protection training programmes has opened up a situation where responsible people are aware and have a dialogue between community members who may be struggling. The hope is now, that when they are not, children or concerned adults will know that they can and ask an AGA officer for support and guidance. This Objective is marked as



being 'Partially Achieved' as it is important to understand that this is an ongoing learning. Attitudes don't change entirely even after three years and we must recognise that the Children's Clubs, AGA, and adults

who have benefited from awareness trainings, will all have to continue to uphold the aim of implementing and maintaining consistent policies to ensure the rights and protection of children.

During the advocacy meeting the Child Rights Officer from the AGA felt that Children's Rights had progressed significantly as a result of GCCLD.



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: Delivered

Programmes delivering awareness on good health practice and hygiene habits have been conducted to women from Silvathgama, Nuwanpura and Yatgalpotta. A total of 87 women from the target communities were trained by the Public Health Midwife and the Public Health Officer on how to cope with domestic and gender based violence as well as how to protect their children from it.

At the request of the AGA in last year's advocacy meeting, programmes on kidney disease were conducted to members Women's Societies, many men could not attend as they were at work but a discussion was had on sharing the information with husbands. Participants learnt about the warning signs of kidney disease as well as different precautions to take so as to avoid it. They were also told where to go for free kidney screenings in the nearby town of Galewala. Much of the kidney disease programme also raised the topic of chemical fertilisers and how chemicals often dilute in to drinking water after being sprayed in paddy fields etc.



During the focus group discussions women from Silvathgama stated that they were not aware of many of these diseases before the training programmes. They have learnt a lot about looking after themselves and their families as a result of participating in these programmes. Training programmes have been conducted on making dairy products such as milk and yoghurt, which has led to an increase in the consumption of milk, improving

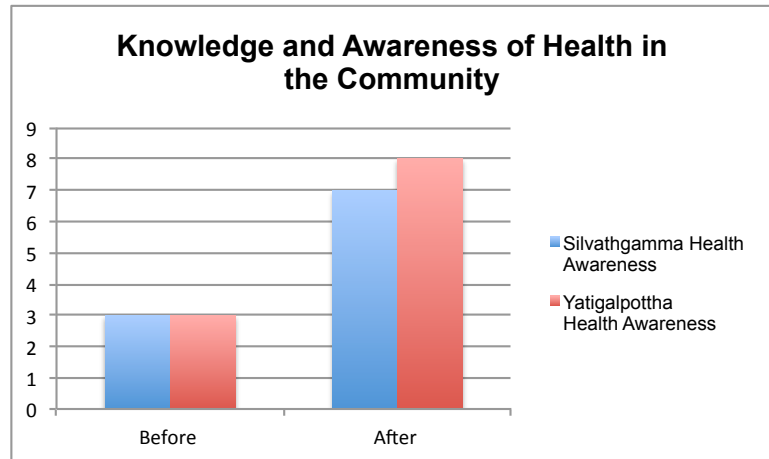
nutrition. Trainings on nutrition have also included awareness on the lack of quality found in instant food and sugary drinks. Learning about the harm starch, oil and too much chilli (bad for the bowel) can cause has meant women use a reduced amount in their cooking. Learning how to make fruit drinks and jam has not only helped with food preservation and finding a way of using excess produce but it has also been a way for vegetables and fruits to be used differently and to retain some of their nutritional value. Mothers from Nuwanpura reported trying to have at least one balanced meal a day and to drinking water after boiling it. Awareness programmes in good nutrition for diabetes have helped members of the community who have it through providing guidance and has also helped to warn people about the dangers of sugar in food. During the feedback Susheema, the Project Co-Ordinator mentioned that the health literature initiative has not been as successful as hoped. Nice the budget was low for health literature, in her opinion, the programme could

not provide any literature or flyers of real help. To have had more impact, better literature needed to be produced for community members.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

The Public Health Inspector has said that the AGA will continue to conduct health development programmes at a village level through the MOH and midwife. Having the AGA know and have a presence in these three villages is of great importance to the wellbeing of families and the sustainability of health awareness trainings for the future. Families have reported taking on better

health practices through diet and hygiene as well as having a better understanding of symptoms of potentially harmful diseases such as diabetes and Chronic Kidney Disease.



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

Outcome: Delivered

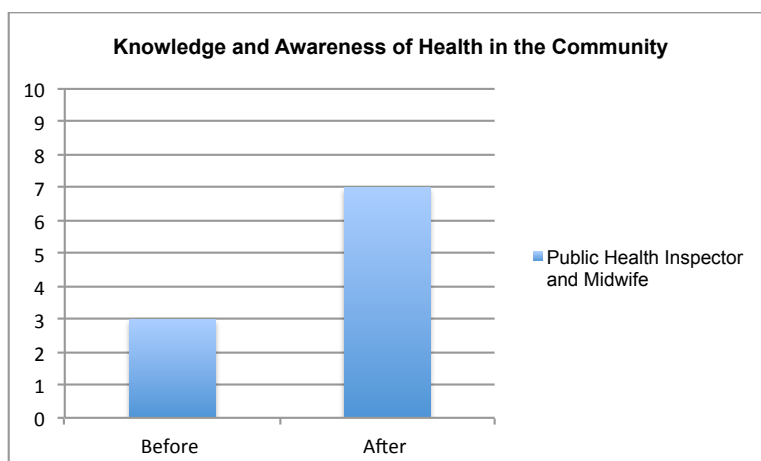
Children and their parents have benefited from training programmes giving an increased sense of health awareness, hygiene and nutrition. As a result of this, children are more aware of the importance of drinking clean water and not wanting to eat instant foods. Awareness has been created amongst Children, through Children's Clubs but also for mothers in the Women's Societies. With both of these demographics being exposed to trainings on better health practice, the practice is being reinforced between parent and child. Children now understand that dengue fever is far more likely to spread if they are in a poorly maintained and dirty environment. There were no incidents of dengue fever in Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura or Yattigalpotta this year. There was just one last year. Whilst mother's learnt how to prepare and preserve different types of food, children at their clubs were taught about the psychological benefits that good health and nutrition can bring about.

It is not only physical disease and health that children have been learning about. An emphasis has been placed on looking after one's mental health. How to be aware of feeling good or bad and how to manage feelings and to look out for one another.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

Health standards with regards to nutrition have certainly improved. Home gardens, organic composting, dairy product making, preserves and poultry raising, have all become common practice in Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta homes. Since these practices have become regular and families have noted the benefits of them and acknowledge that bad eating habits can lead to an increased risk of diabetes and kidney disease, these good habits should continue. Now that the communities understand the benefits of keeping a clean environment in order to prevent dengue, and they had no dengue incidents this year, we can hope that they will continue maintain their environment to a high standard. One area left for improvement that the PHI suggested is for programmes

to be conducted for youth on topics such as alcohol abuse, smoking and dangerous and addictive substances. This is something that we did not include in the project and on reflection, would be of benefit to the older children. There have been programmes addressing mental health and feelings that may later lead to substance abuse but nothing explicit.



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

Children received sporting equipment such as badminton rackets, cricket bats and stumps, a volley ball and net, which have all given the opportunity to improve their sports skills as well as enabling team spirit and the practice of teamwork. In Silvathgamma, certain children have been identified as being quite talented in certain sports and play in competitions outside of their village. It must be noted that Nuwanpura children, who are from a particularly marginalised community because of their caste, are now participating in divisional level sporting competitions, which is giving them exposure and positive recognition that they did not previously have. The HDF Field Director noted this has been particularly significant in terms of the positive impact the project has had. Yattigalpotta children feel that they now spend their time more effectively as they get to play sport rather than doing nothing in the village. Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura and Yattigalpotta Children's Clubs also hold competitions between themselves.

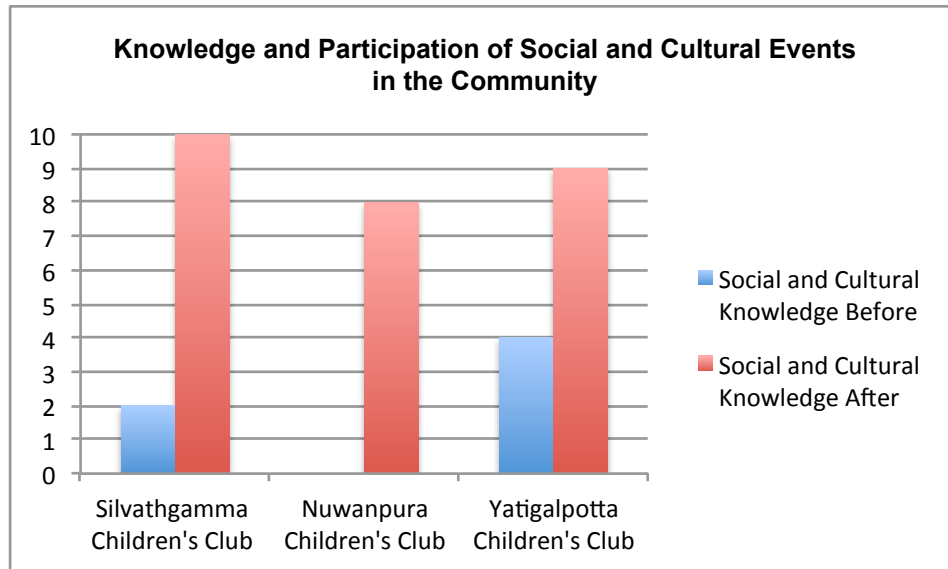
Musical instruments have been a very positive influence in Silvathgamma and Nuwanpura and a music teacher Mr M.G. Bandula Bandara, teaches the children. As a result of the musical instruments the children now perform music at any village occasion. Another impact of children learning how to play instruments is that a dancing club has been formed in Silvathgamma to accompany the music. These children now take part in dance and drama competitions around the country and recently danced in a local Perahera. Yattigalpottachildren do not have musical instruments but at the focus group discussions we discussed the need for the monks of Silvathgamma and Yattigalpottato communicate and share the instruments between the two clubs.



Sustainability and Conclusions:

The fact that children in Silvathgamma now contribute Rs.50 per month as a payment for their music teacher demonstrates the enthusiasm they have for their Children's Club. All children's clubs are now registered with the AGA which means that they participate in programmes organised by them as well. They have been winning a lot of competitions which they receive prize money for, and in turn, put this back into the children's club to support the purchasing of clothes for performances and more trips to competitions. All Children's Clubs have been successful and had a very positive impact on community life. A large part of this success has come about because of the support staff who have taken on this role. Although the children are largely responsible for the clubs, it has been of huge benefit to have charismatic and supportive leaders who have

taken on the role of responsibility and facilitating. It is clear from feedback and activities that children have been able to participate in that the introduction of sporting equipment and musical instruments have brought about a real incentive for children to participate in the clubs and have also generated a sustained interest for children to continue attendance and bond.



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

Outcome: Achieved

Children participated in the preparation and celebration of New Year's festivals. They played traditional folk games such as tug of war, breaking clay pots, blasting the balloons and the lemon and spoon race. All of these activities came with an opportunity to win a prize. In Yatigalpotta, the Children's Clubs gained permission from all of the volunteer groups of the village and used the resources of the school and the support from its principle and staff to help out. The whole community celebrated together and during their focus group discussion the women of Yatigalpotta said that they felt a sense of peace and harmony amongst the community and that they appreciated the knowledge that they and their children had learnt that day. Children's Clubs also celebrated International Children's Day with a variety of programmes and games. The day encouraged children and adults to learn about the Rights of a Child and how to respect and be kind to other adults and parents.

The previous advocacy meeting during our Mid-Term Report suggested that another recreational and educational trip for the children would be beneficial. A trip was organised to Trincomalee for 85 children. For the children who went on it, it was an opportunity to see new sites such as the sea and temples, but also, to interact with children in the area who they played music and sang songs with. The tour received an overwhelmingly positive response with children feeling very happy to experience and participate in activities outside of their daily lives.

Below is a report on the Trincomalee trip that was written up for the donors who sponsored this event:



A trip was organised for eighty-five children accompanied by twenty-four adults to Trincomalee. School teachers accompanied the children, as did the two village monks from Silvathgamma as well as village elders from the three communities.

The children visited Seruwavilla Temple, a particularly famous Buddhist site as it holds the relics of Buddha's jaw. Koneswaram Kovil, a famous Hindu Temple, otherwise known as the Temple of a Thousand Pillars is the second temple the

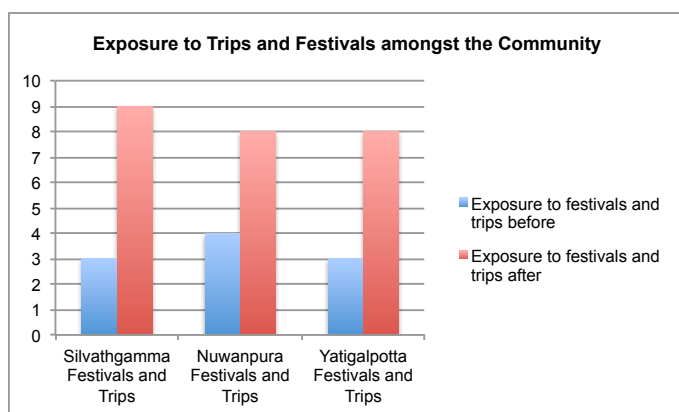
children visited. It is the second largest Hindu Temple in Sri Lanka and sits on top of a mountain on a cliff overlooking the Indian Ocean.

After visiting both of the temples, the children went on to visit Marble Beach, regarded as one of the most beautiful on the island. For many of the children it was the first time they had seen and had the chance to swim in the sea. Swimming was followed by singing and playing musical instruments. The trip was a great success for all of the children as it enabled them to see new sites and experience something different and exciting.

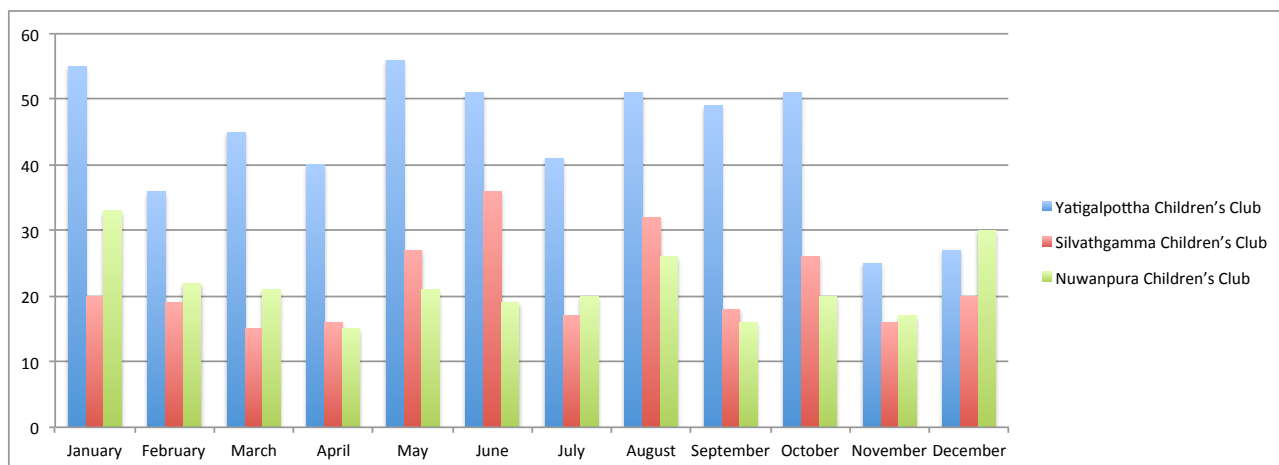


Sustainability and Conclusions:

Children's Clubs would like to continue to celebrate the New Year festival annually and will co-ordinate with the village priests and elders in the future. They will take guidance on tradition from the teachers of the Dhama school and other elders in the society. The Women's Society of Yatigalpotta would like to continue these events for children by collaborating with other societies in local villages and local government officers. Since previous invitees to these festivals have been the Divisional Secretary and the Local Police Officer, it is very possible that these events could be co-ordinated again. It is clear that cultural development will continue within the capacity of the Children's Clubs and learning music and dance. The children are exceptionally motivated for this to happen. However, an effort needs to be made to make sure that Yattigalpotta children have access to the musical instruments for their equal share.



Attendance Records of Children's Clubs



An Interview with the two facilitators of Silvathgamma Children's Club- Mr Jayaratne and Mr M.G. Bandula Bandara

Mr Jayaratne is in charge of the Silvathgamma Children's Club and Mr Bandula is the music teacher for the Club. They were interviewed by the Field Director to find out more about their experience of running the Club over the past three years.

Mr Jayaratne told us of the positive impact the Children's Club has had on him and the community at large. He has learnt how to interact and develop strong relationships with children through friendly and nurturing ways.

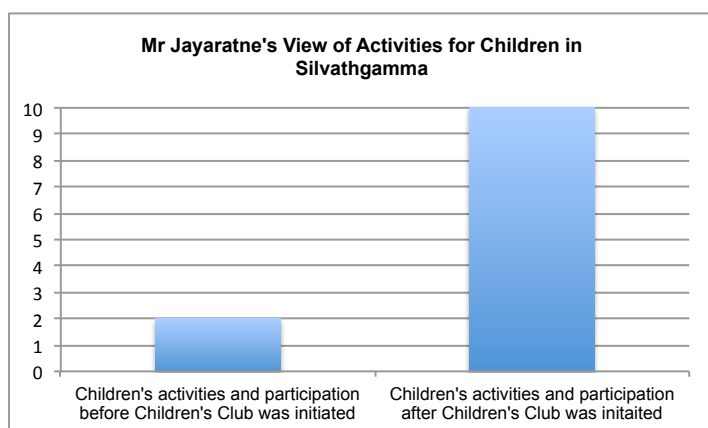
His work in the community has been greatly appreciated by teachers and parents alike as they have noticed a difference in their children as a result of their activities.



Silvathgamma Children's Club has registered with the local AGA in Galewala in 2013. Two of the children from Silvathgamma Children's Club have become office bearers of the Galewala Community Children's Club. These children participate have the opportunity to participate in regional Children's Clubs provided by the AGA which they do and then communicate and share what they have learnt with the rest of Silvathgamma Children's Club.

Having a Silvathgamma Children's Club means that all children within the community can participate in activities that previously were only for select children. Children have access to more opportunities and have benefited from health and sanitation and environmental training programmes as well as more extra-curricular activities.

Thanks to Mr Jayaratne and Mr Bandula the children have dancing classes. The children now contribute Rs. 50 each Sunday to pay for their dance teacher which enables them to perform in local Perhaheras (a Buddhist religious festival) and regional dance competitions. In total, over the past few years, the children have been able to collect almost Rs.10,000 in winnings, these have been used to buy new costumes and to fund travel to other competitions.



As this project comes to an end, the benefits of initiating and developing a Children's Club will continue in Silvathgamma. Children of Silvathgamma have developed a voice and are more engaged in their community.

4.4 Access to Education

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

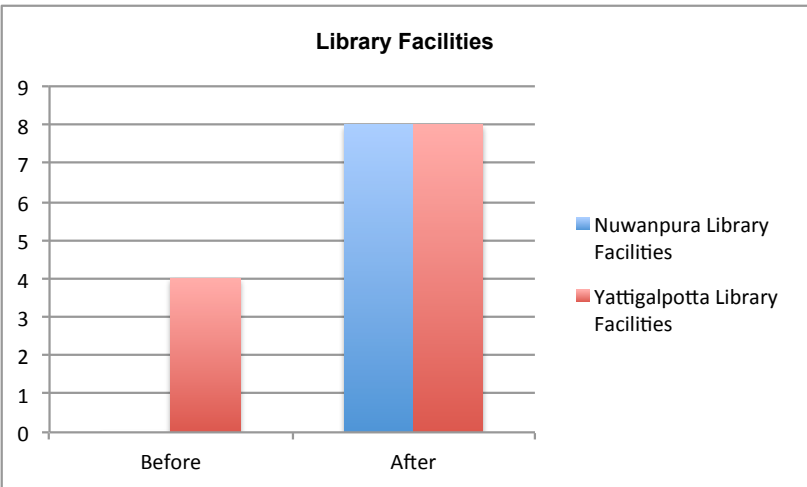
Outcome: Achieved

As a result of the mid-term report written at the beginning of last year, more library books were bought for the three target area libraries. The BMICH International Book Fair is held annually in Colombo and sells books at discounts of up to 50%. It’s a great opportunity to purchase books and something that SLCT should keep in mind for the future. It is unlikely that this will be used by the communities in the future though.

Yatigalpotta children have become members of their library and have now set up a system so that any book they borrow will be returned within ten days. If a child is a member, their family can also use the library. Children still want to be able to donate books on their birthdays. In focus group discussions, children reported that their literacy is improving as a result of having an accessible library, not only this, but they are able to read and learn about topics outside of their curriculum.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

Children setting up a system for their library demonstrates a sense of ownership. Since they want to continue to contribute to the library at birthdays and other times where possible, we can take this as an indication that the library should continue to develop and be well maintained.



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

Outcome: Delivered

The Silvathgamma and Nuwanpura pre-schools have both had some infrastructure work done to them throughout GCCLD. Last year, Silvathgamma put a new roof on the school as it was leaking badly which made it an unfit environment for school children during the monsoon. The Nuwanpura pre-school has had windows and doors added to it. The school has also been equipped with chairs and desks to create a conducive learning environment.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

This was not an educational programme but a small infrastructure programme. It was members of Silvathgamma and Nuwanpura who completed these infrastructure works to the two pre-schools. Many of those who worked on them have children who attend these schools which means that they have played a valuable role in providing a good learning environment for their children. Both Silvathgamma and Nuwanpura have revolving funds and hold fundraising events every two months. They set up fares where fruits and vegetables, curd, sweets and handicrafts are sold amongst the the community. A percentage of earnings are put back into the Society savings. It is with these savings that building maintenance will be funded if required. If problems do arise that can't be resolved with this money, Nuwanpura and Silvathgamma are now confident enough to speak with the AGA officers and develop a solution with them if necessary.

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: Delivered

Women's Societies were successfully established to form savings and loan schemes and welfare funds. Co-operatives were not formed (see Sustainability under Section 9). Yatigalpotta Women's Society stated that the programme has allowed individuals from their society to start self-employment through identifying suitable projects that were promoted through trainings. Much of the feedback from the women who have started their own enterprises suggests that they would like to develop their businesses further. This will require more money which means that the savings and loan schemes will be likely to continue as they are of benefit to participants. Silvathgamma Women's Society told us that they had previously lacked financial capital but that this loan scheme has supported them in improving their economic situation. All Women's Society members pay into their society so they have funding that they can use for the good of the community when they choose to.

The Yatigalpotta Women's Society was, at one point, not very good at repaying their loans. Our project co-ordinator worked with the Gram Sevaka to encourage the Women's Society to repay their loans and to explain why it was important in terms of the length and sustainability of the project. This had a positive response and women have started to pay back their loans with more regularity.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

These saving and loan schemes have become established within the Women's Societies, discussions on the saving and loan schemes are a key part of the society meetings. The enjoyment and collectiveness that the women within these societies experience as a result of participating in them indicates that the societies will continue to exist. As the savings scheme has become such a strong part of the society and the benefits have been felt (see under Objectives 9 and 10), we can follow the positive assumption that they will continue. Silvathgamma Women's Society have Rs.17,700 in collective savings, Yatigalpotta has Rs.1,25,000 and Nuwanpura has Rs. 47,00,000. Nuwanpura has been collecting savings for twenty years.

The Yatigalpotta Women's Society had already been established and registered with the AGA before SLCT started working in the area. This has caused some difficulty as it meant that some women were excluded from the Women's Society for being of a lower caste or marginalised. Since the society had already been established, SLCT were unable to advocate for the inclusivity of all willing women. As the society was established with the AGA, a partner with SLCT, the issue could not be pushed too much. However, of the few women who were not permitted to become members of the Women's Society in Yatigalpottha, SLCT made sure they had full access to training programmes and that their children were not marginalised from access to activities and Children's Clubs throughout the project.

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

Outcome: Delivered

Many of the skills learnt during the training programmes have brought about an increased self-sustainability amongst women and their families. Dress making, dairy product making, sandal making have been adopted by the women, not to necessarily to start an enterprise but in order to create and use these products for themselves and their families within their own home. Women have used these skills to supplement their home life. In Yatigalpotta there are 20 who now make curd and sweets within their homes. While across the three villages, there are 32 women who now make their own clothes. This is very positive and definitely goes towards showing strong sustainability. Even if the women haven't created enterprises, what they are doing is saving money through the skills they have learnt. Through animal husbandry trainings women have learnt how best to raise poultry and cattle (for milk) as well as goats for their milk and their meat. Dairy farming programmes have taught women how to feed their cows at the correct time as well as properly maintaining the sheds that the cows stay in. Silvathgamma women fed back that as a result of this training, their cows are now producing milk and the dung is being used for cultivation and fertiliser. Chickens and quails are being kept for their eggs and their waste is also contributing to fertiliser.

In the table (below), we see that women are also making dairy products, sweets and clothes to sell but not this is not on the same scale as the women who are using their new skills for their home life. In fact, during feedback interviews, all of the women who have started to sell their products, would like to expand their businesses, either by selling in a shop, taking a larger loan so that they can expand, or by marketing in a more efficient way from their home.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

Women will continue to make and sell products they have now been trained in making. Their ambition is to expand and continue to develop from their learnings. Since all three societies are now registered with the AGA, they will be invited to participate in trainings in Galewala.

In the focus group discussions, some of the women mentioned that they felt there wasn't enough of a demand for what they are selling as many of them are selling the same thing. If the women can expand their business reach this could be resolvable and many of them are now attempting to sell their products outside of the community.

Table showing small enterprises

Direct Beneficiaries of Training Programmes				Total
	Silvathgamma	Nuwanpura	Yatigalpottha	
Members	32	35	17	84
Loans	25	0	10	35
Dress Making (to Sell)	9	10	6	25
Dress Making (for home use)	10	15	7	32
Leather Product Making	5	0	0	5
Sweet Making (to sell)	5	2	3	10
Farming (agriculture)	7	10	3	20
Anthurium	5		4	9
Animal Husbandry	4	2	6	12
Dairy Products (to sell)	0	0	3	3
Food products, sweets and dairy (for home use)	0	20	0	20

- **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: Delivered

Eighty-four women from Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta have participated in income generation training programmes. These have included leather product making, tailoring programmes where women have learnt to make dresses and uniforms, animal husbandry programmes and dairy farming training and composting.

Dairy training taught women how to make curd and yoghurt. The Yatigalpotta women have started selling curd amongst the community. Technically, the outcome has been delivered but observations of the SLCT Field Director are that the long term and sustainable outcomes of the desired objective have not been met in quite as effective a way as possible. It is clear that the income generating programmes have brought about an increased sense of self-confidence and empowerment amongst women. As Field Director I have observed, on numerous occasions, the enthusiasm and excitement with which women will show the products they have made. Women have enjoyed participating in the programmes and turn out is always high. As a means of themselves, these training encourage team work, conversation and dialogue and also bring the women closer together. They are very positive in and of themselves. However, in terms of creating income generating enterprises after the training, they have not had as much of an impact as we had perhaps thought and hoped they would. It may have been useful to conduct trainings in more business orientated directions as well as enterprise skills. The income generating schemes were a success and many women were trained but some of them would have benefited from setting up a co-operative in order to counter the saturated market and perhaps collect savings for.

Of the 49 women who have access to loans (from Silvathgamma and Yatigalpotta), 35 of them have taken small loans which is a total of 71.4%. There is data for 47 of the 49 women who have taken loans. Out of these 47 loans, 29.7% of these loans have been paid back in full and 46.8% have paid more than half of their loan back. Of the remaining 23.4%, who have over half of their loan to pay back, many of them have taken loans in the last six months which means that they are at the beginning of their enterprises. March and April are harvesting time for agriculture and many of the women will have more income at the end of April than they do at any other time of year so they will most likely pay their loans back by the end of April or beginning of May.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

During the focus group discussion with the Government officers, the Science and Technology officer raised that it would be beneficial for women who have started running small enterprises to receive a training on how to parcel and package their products as well as how to register them. At the moment there are some women who are selling food products that are obtaining permission from the Public Health Inspector so they can sell their products publicly and not just within their community. Giving this kind of technical and entrepreneurial knowledge would be of benefit to the women and it is something that SLCT did not consider before the beginning of the project.

During the Mid-Term Report, it was suggested by Women's Societies and the AGA during the Advocacy Meeting, that women would benefit from a small hut or roadside stall on the Kurunegala - Dambulla Road, where they could sell the products they make at home. This is something that SCLT has been trying to make happen but unfortunately the capital cost and risk factor of starting something like this seems to be too great and not quite in line with SLCT's aims and objectives. However, as this report is being written, the option is still being investigated.

Case Studies

Anula Kumarihami

Anula is from Yattigalpottavillage. She lives with her husband and daughter and is an active member of the Yattigalpotta Women's Society having been elected as its leader last year. Anula is a pre-school teacher and occasionally helps out with the Yattigalpotta Children's Club when she can.

Anula has benefited from many of the trainings SLCT have provided her with. Home gardening and composting have had really positive impacts as since learning to compost, her plants are growing faster and taste better. Her home garden provides a lot of the vegetables her family consume and occasionally she will sell surplus vegetables when she has them. Anula has made two batches of compost so far and is happy to no longer be using chemical fertiliser as she is improving her family's health and saving money. In the future Anula would like to develop her enterprise grow rice and making rice flour.



E. M. Shriya Chandini Ekanayake

Shriya's family has four members. They live in Silvathgamma and she makes her income from selling rice and curry lunch packets to different people and businesses around the area. Over the past year Shriya has taken out a total of Rs. 10,000 which she has entirely repaid through the profit of her business. Her monthly income is Rs.5,000. Shriya is very positive about the impact SLCT's project has had on her life. She's currently looking for a place to set up shop!

N. G. Podimenike and her granddaughter, Selunivihara

Podimenike is a part of the Women's Society in Nuwanpura. She used to grow mushrooms but stopped six months ago to look after Selunivihara, her granddaughter. Soon she will be go back to growing mushrooms. As a member of Nuwanpura Women's Socieity, she enjoys participating in the monthly meetings as does her daughter.



Shinavathi

Shinavathi is 60 years old and comes from Silvathgamma village. She has used the credit loan to invest in more paddy which increases her annual harvest.

4.6 Environment

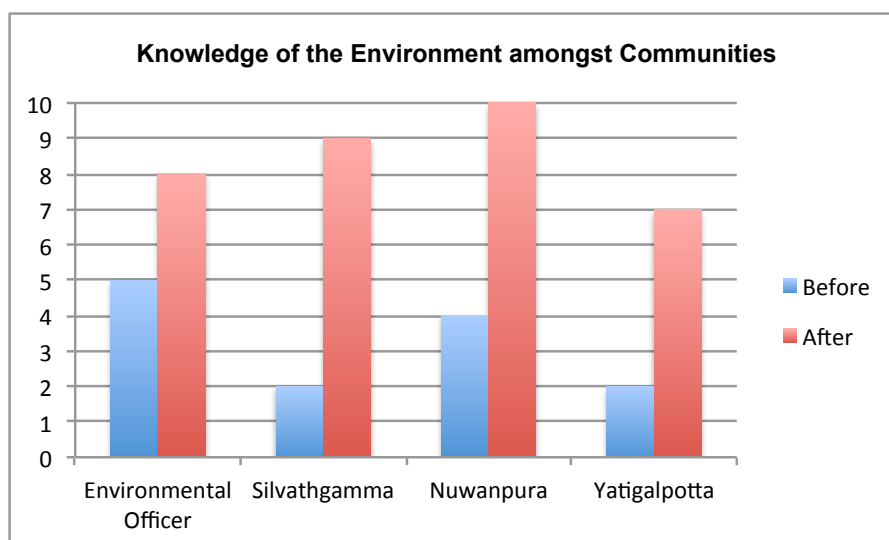
- **Objective 11: To promote self-sufficiency from the local environment and to utilise the potential of the local environment as a source of household food security and income generation**

Outcome: Delivered

In the advocacy meeting held last January, the AGA stated that they wanted more programmes given to address the issue of kidney disease happening around the area. The meeting also highlighted the desire for more men to participate in programmes provided by SLCT. We organised for the Public Health Inspector to give an awareness talk on kidney disease to the communities. Participants were told how to look out for symptoms and where to go for tests as well as being given preventative advice such as avoiding the use of fertilisers and focusing on home gardening for own produce. The Public Health Inspector showed participants, which included men, how to make a home compost. Almost all homes in Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta have some sort of home gardening whether it is just for chillies or for a range of vegetables. As a result of the composting training, many members of the community now use have a home compost as well which is used as their fertiliser for betel cultivation, flower growing, bananas, paddy, chillies and vegetables.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

During the advocacy meeting the environmental officer from the AGA said that there was already a some previous knowledge and understanding of environmental issues amongst Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta. However, attention to taking action to make sure that communities were living in an environmentally friendly way was not happening. The environmental awareness training, she says, has brought about a greater focus on good practice. Since a large amount of the community have home gardens, composting is of great benefit to them. Anula now prefers using her compost to chemical fertiliser. She thinks her vegetables taste better and is not alone in her feedback for this. Since composting is something that villagers can do that doesn't add cost to their daily lives, it is possible to say that the composting will continue and along with the home gardening, this will create a strong sense of self-sustainability.



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

Outcome: Delivered

Children from Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta have all participated in awareness trainings on the environment. Previously, children didn't have a huge amount of knowledge preserving their immediate environment. As a result of the trainings, children and their families are reducing the amount of polythene they use and instead, using banana leaves and boxes for food parcels. They have also reduced burning polythene and are attempting to re-use or recycle it instead. According to Yatigalpotta, there is a stronger sense of not wanting to harm the environment through poor waste disposal. The HDF Project Co-ordinator reported that teachers have been particularly impressed with the environmental trainings and the increased concern and awareness the children now have towards their environment.

Whilst some of the environmental training was really useful, the SLCT Field Director's observations of the Silvathgamma training noted that children were taught a lot about the environment in general but there was less focus given on how to preserve and look after their immediate environment through good practice. However, when telling us about their training, the Silvathgamma children were very enthused about taking care of their surroundings and wanted to distribute flyers at the community level as well as conduct a national tree planting day. Nuwanpura children mentioned that they now wanted to be more careful about the water that they drink, making sure it has been boiled.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

Environmental concern will be maintained. During the focus group discussion, Silvathgamma children suggested developing a tree planting day in their village which shows initiative of their own. It is possible that brief awareness trainings will not be enough to change engrained habits in terms of environmental protection. However, the trainings planted a seed of awareness that will hopefully grow and develop into more action such as not littering or burning polythene. It is also difficult to implement effective environmental programmes in areas such as Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta as there are not adequate waste disposal systems that allow for good waste management. This makes sustainability of good practice that has been taught, very challenging.

4.7 Capacity Building

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

Outcome: Delivered

With Women's Societies and Children's Clubs, community participation in communication and decision making has improved. The groups have provided a safe space for discussions to occur on topics varying from children's health and educational trips for children to library maintenance and credit loans. With the formation of clubs and societies, it is much easier for the communities to participate in decision making as these group meetings have allowed their confidence to develop. Registration of Children's Clubs and Women's Societies with the AGA has meant that members will sometimes participate in the Galewala Divisional meetings where they can choose to share anything they may have discussed in and amongst their village society. Discussion about local sport events, musical competitions, awareness trainings etc. now filter through to Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta whereas previously they did not. The District officials now know the members of these societies and the communities of which they are from which adds a pressure to the officials to continue to be present and work within the villages. Previously the District officials did not know the communities as well and therefore felt less responsible towards them. Developing the participation of these officials has been a large and successful part of the GCCLD project.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

This is a sustainable outcome as the AGA now invite members from all three Children's Clubs and all three Women's Societies, to attend their meetings. As long as these societies and clubs continue, they will be used as a means of community participation in decision making.



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

Outcome: Delivered

During the advocacy meeting, the Gram Sevakas from Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta discussed the previously hidden talents of women within these communities. They said that since the development of the Women's Societies in these communities the women have been working not just for their own development but also for the common good of the community through establishing stronger relationships in the social, religious and economic situation within their villages. In Yatigalpotta, the Women's Society have effectively come together to organise an annual alms giving in September as well as being able to provide enough sweet meats for the seven days of alms giving for funeral ceremonies in local village houses. The women of Yatigalpotta also conducted the 2015 New Year festival and provided lunch to the pre-school children on World Children's Day. Women's societies in Nuwanpura and Silvathgamma have also played a key role in supporting children's activities such as their educational excursion to Trincomalee as well as helping with activities around Children's Day and other celebrations where the children participate.

Sustainability and Conclusions:

Women's Societies are now organised and meet monthly to discuss what is happening in their community and how to improve things. Some issues are resolved during the meeting whilst others will be taken to village elders, the Gram Sevaka or the AGA. As long as these Women's Societies continue with the momentum they have developed over the past three years, the members should continue to effectively lead development agendas in collaboration with their communities.

The Nuwanpura and Silvathgamma Women's Societies are well established and as they are now registered with the AGA in Galewala they will be invited to participate in other training programmes offered. It also provides them with another space to discuss thoughts, challenges and ideas they may be having with regards to their villages.

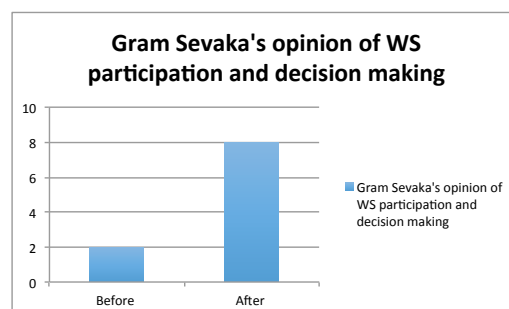
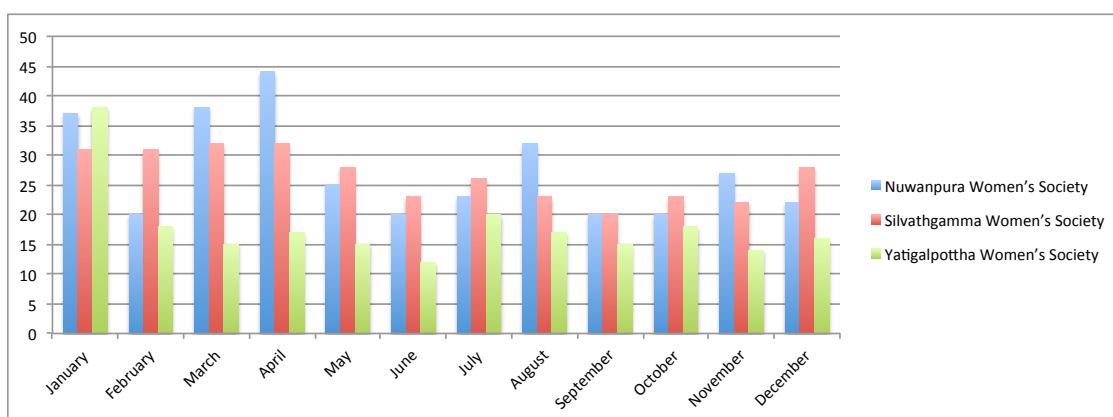


Table showing Women's Society Attendance





5. Project Management

Feedback with the way the project has been run has been overwhelmingly positive. The AGA officers and the AGA have been very happy with the work that has been accomplished and the Field Director's regular visits have observed a high energy and enthusiasm amongst the officers and members of the Gram Sevaka with regards to maintaining the momentum and development of the GCCLD objectives after SLCT has withdrawn. When asked how SLCT could have improved its work, the response was always that we didn't need to or that we should be conducting more training programmes or working in more areas. Minor adjustments were made according to desires such as including more men in training programmes or different focuses of programmes. Overall though, the project was appreciated by beneficiaries and stakeholders alike. Testimony to its success is the request made by the AGA for us to continue working in that particular Division.

When looking at the way the project has been run and handled, Susheema, the project co-ordinator explained that sometimes it was difficult to contact and arrange a time with officers from the AGA as they are often busy and over-stretched. In the monsoon season these meetings can become even harder to organise as travel is more difficult than usual. Development of communication between the project co-ordinator and the SLCT field director and HDF director was continuous. There were improvements in report writing that gave rise to a better understanding and feedback to ongoing activities in Silvathgamma, Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta. Although there was a big improvement in reporting, there were still areas that could be worked on. In the HDF Project Director's interview she spoke about her belief that more training should be done to develop the capacity of the project co-ordinators throughout the programme; that they should be able to attend trainings that would not only benefit the way in which they co-ordinate the project but that will also help them to find work in the future, after SLCT withdraws. Facilitating this would benefit both the Project Co-ordinator, the project and SLCT as we could hope for strong reporting and monitoring from the beginning of the project.

The HDF Project Director felt that it was important to take on the learning that in the future we must start working with communities from the bottom and up. With already established groups, such as the Women's Society in Yatigalpotta, it can be difficult to be entirely inclusive in already created groups. Sometimes these groups are unwilling to be as inclusive or as co-operative because they already have their own way of doing things. The Yatigalpotta Women's Society is particularly favoured by the AGA officers and as much of SLCT's aim of sustainability relies on co-operation and collaboration with the AGA for the project itself but also for the future, we could not push them too much to change the ways of their already established Women's Society. It is worth considering in the future, how SLCT can overcome this or whether we want to be working with a group that is already marginalising members of its community. Initially, the AGA was not that keen to work with SLCT on the project. It has taken time to develop this relationship so it wasn't possible early on. On reflection though, this is a discussion that could potentially be held now and there could be a possible solution.

In her interview, the HDF Project Director states that we have achieved what we set out to achieve in our objectives but that sometimes, we needed to be more flexible in adapting to what the AGA office may choose to request once the project has begun. Inevitably things like this will happen and particularly when officers from the AGA change. New officers have their own opinions and perhaps different personal interests on areas that they would like to focus developing. The HDF Director reported that sometimes it could be challenging to take action of the new ideas as the project had a strict budget that had been allocated before the project. There was also quite a pressure from the AGA for the project to expand its work to other

communities all the time. This was managed in the best way possible and when there were awareness programmes or trainings where participants from other communities could join, they were invited. An example of this is the Caregivers Training Programme that was held in December. In the Galewala region, there are many children whose parents are working overseas as domestic labourers. The training programme given in December was open to all caregivers around Galewala as it was recognised they would benefit from it and it was good for the police officers to be aware of their situations.

The HDF Project Co-ordinator felt that not only were the sporting equipment and musical instruments beneficial for children in developing their skills and cultural knowledge, but that they have also been a way of increasing the status children have amongst the AGA. Children can and do participate in musical and dramatic events Island wide as well as local sporting competitions. These events allow the children to show off their skills and in some instances, to earn some money through prize winnings which again, develops their confidence.



6. Summary

Performance against the overall objectives has been successful as they have been met. There is considerable evidence that the promotion of capacity development, empowerment and participation amongst Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta has been successful, particularly with regard to the achievements of Women's Societies and Children's Clubs and the engagement with external stakeholders.

Where the project seems to have been most successful is in the area of Children's Welfare, Access to Education, Finance and Employment and Capacity Building. This report highlights qualitative and quantitative evidence in all project target areas that the interventions were highly valued and well used.

The HDF Project Director feels positive about the ending of the project. She acknowledges that there is always the desire to do more in communities but that Silvathgamma , Nuwanpura and Yatigalpotta communities are all in a position now where they are able solve their problems without us and through the capacities and networks they have developed through us over the past three years. Good relationships exist with AGA officers and other resource persons in the area as well as communities having a strong network and support system through their Women's Societies and Children's Clubs.

On reaching the mid-term mark of GCCLD a series of focus group discussions were held with beneficiaries of the project and an advocacy meeting was held with other stakeholders consisting of officers from the AGA, the MOH, police officers and members of the Gram Sevaka. Drawing on these, case studies, interviews and field visits, a Mid-Term Report was written to track and monitor progress on achieving outcomes. As a result of the data collected, certain recommendations were made which were then implemented during the second part of the project.

The relationship between the sponsoring agency and implementing agency was excellent throughout the project. There was a gap when the SLCT Field Director changed and there was no one in the country. However, the implementing organisation continued to handle the project well. The SLCT Field Director was in touch regularly with the HDF Project Director and Project Co-ordinator and has established good working relationships with them. This relationship was built on the strong foundations established by previous SLCT Field Directors.



7. Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion and drawing on the above report and its results, it is possible to suggest an entrepreneurial training programme for the women who have started small enterprises and are looking to sell their products outside of the village. As the health and technology officer mentioned, the women are unaware of the regulations they need to follow with regards to labelling and packaging food products as well as ways they could market their business. This is a skill that has been absent from the GCCLD project. To recognise Susheema, the Project Co-ordinator's work, SLCT could offer to send her on a training programme where she could solidify her skills which would in turn, benefit her for future employment.

There is still an ongoing discussion about finding a suitable location for a hut where women could sell their products. Looking at the feedback from focus groups and information gathered from interviews, a hut would not be highly recommended without women who will use it, first of all benefiting from entrepreneurial trainings.

For the Implementing Organisation

The following recommendations are proposed to ensure continued successful project implementation

- The punctuality of quarterly narrative reports should be improved upon. This will have a net organisational benefit in seeking continued support from other HDF donors also.
- HDF should continue to ensure that they engage and maintain positive relationships with stakeholders. HDF have maintained outstanding relationships with stakeholders, which have aided project implementation.
- WDC and SLCT will undertake a follow-up visit in September 2016 and March 2017 (6 and 12 months after the completion of the project) to assess the long-term impact and sustainability of the project objectives. These visits will encompass interviews with beneficiaries and Focus Group Discussions with WS and CC members in the three project locations.

For the Sponsoring Organisation

- SLCT to continue to monitor the project impact over the medium term and to support HDF and to visit the project areas if required.
- To promote the work of HDF amongst SLCT members and to highlight its achievements.
- It is important for SLCT to continue to maintain and nourish relationships with the Galewala AGA
- SLCT should consider that if their project is going to have a lot of enterprise trainings, that entrepreneurial training programmes with information on starting co-operatives and setting up businesses, should also be included within the project.