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USING VILLAGE LOG BOOKS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION: A Guide to Community Based Project Management

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This booklet is a compilation of several village log books from a project in Andasibe, Madagascar. Funded by US-AID and managed by VITA, the project seeks to build linkages between development and conservation so that the resource users in villages adjacent to protected areas become partners in the management of both conservation and development. The log books are one important step in building these linkages. Other publications and materials on the methodology are available from SAF, VITA, or Clark University, addresses noted above. This booklet has been prepared by the APAM Field Team and Clark University. Note that it is a working draft for trial field use and is in a continuing state of revision. If cited, please mention it is a Working Draft.

**WORKING
DRAFT**

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GLOSSARY

- **ANGAP** - Association Nationale de la Gestion des Aires Protégées (National Association for Managing Protected Areas)
- **APAM** - Aires Protégées d'Andasibe/Mantadia (Protected Area of Andasibe/Mantadia)
- **COGES** - Council de la Gestion (Management Council)
- **CVD** - Comité Villageois de Développement (Village Development Committee)
- **DEAP** - Développement Economique dans les Aires Protégées (Funds for Economic Development in and near the Protected Areas)
- **PRA** - Participatory Rural Appraisal
- **ZOUC** - Zone d'Utilisation Controlée (Controlled Use Zone or Buffer Zone)

INTRODUCTION

In the mid-1980s, sustainability became a watchword for development practitioners. The Brundtland Commission, UNCED papers, World Bank Environmental Action Plans, and many related resource management documents argued that sustainability should lie at the very base of all development planning, investment, implementation, and management. Yet the development community has been slow to devise clear, structured, and affordable methodologies that allow resource users to pursue sustainable practices.

This booklet is assembled from many materials in use in Madagascar to offer examples of how sustainability, along with increased productivity and equitability, can be achieved for substantially less money than governments and donors are now spending. While these examples are only part of the methodology, they may suggest ways in which the approach can be adapted to other ecological, political, economic, and cultural settings.

The materials build on the field approach known as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). First introduced in Kenya in July, 1988, PRA has spread rapidly to many nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Yet sometimes it has spread with uncertain experience and knowledge in the minds of the trainers, consultants, or other PRA users. This new application of PRA to monitoring and evaluation is primarily a means to pass responsibility for monitoring resource use and project investment to resource users. But it is also a system to provide a minimum standard to the applications of PRA and related community based development methodologies.

The booklet is rooted in six assumptions:

- Sustaining the globe's natural resource base is important;
- Donor and international agencies are persistently in a state of financial reorganization and therefore not reliable institutions for long term natural resources sustainability;
- Host country governments lack resources and sometimes the political will to finance long term sustainability of natural resources;
- Resource users who derive their livelihood from the natural resource base are the primary entity with direct interest in and motivation for sustaining the resource base;
- In many cases, the challenge of sustaining resources exceeds the capacity of an individual or family of resource users; therefore local institutions (urban and rural) become the primary building blocks to devise strategies for sustainability;
- Structured methodologies for local institutions are therefore a fundamental tool for resources users if we are to achieve sustainability.

This booklet strives to open a dialogue about developing, adapting, and disseminating such tools. The examples are taken directly from field applications and trials. Some tools (e.g. Tools for Members and Officers of Village Institutions; or Indicators for Villagers) are designed primarily for the use of community institutions though other development practitioners may find them useful. Others (e.g. PRA Baseline Data; Ranking of Problems and Opportunities; Financial Accounting) are of utility to both community residents as well as outside technical and managerial officers. Still others (e.g. Indicators for Projects) may be of interest primarily to government and non-government development agencies.

Three points of clarification are important.

This booklet is not a Village Log Book. It is much too long, written in English, and contains several types of information. The actual log books are presented in local languages; rely almost exclusively on visual data that can be expressed in maps, charts, graphs, and diagrams; and consists of data that community groups have identified as useful to monitor their own progress. This booklet is prepared for development officers to suggest how community based monitoring and evaluation may be helpful in their own work.

Second, this booklet contains several different log books. For example, one village might want only Section 1 (Village Development Committee records) and Section 6 (Project Indicators); donor agencies might want only Section 5 (Village Indicators); regional organizations or locally based NGOs might be interested in the PRA Baseline Data in Section 2 and the Ranking of Problems and Opportunities found in Section 3.

Third, this booklet will not, by itself, solve the problems of sustainable development. It does not replace need for national information systems; it does not suggest that other forms of evaluation are now obsolete. Rather, this booklet argues that government, donor, and NGO units have often overlooked ways in which community groups can organize and maintain crucial data for monitoring and managing their own development.

Given these assumptions, the authors of the booklet invite comments and suggestions on this initial offering about strengthening and enabling local organizations for community based monitoring and management of natural resources.

Richard Ford
Clark University

I. GOALS OF LOG BOOK

The Village Log Book has five goals:

- ***Plan Working:*** to track whether and how a Community Action Plan is working;
- ***Linkages:*** to help community residents see and act upon links between conservation and development;
- ***Transparency:*** to increase the transparency and public awareness of project activity, especially in financial management;
- ***Ownership:*** to build ownership among community groups for all aspects of project activity;
- ***Accountability:*** to designate responsibility for specific project activities, thereby increasing accountability of project participants, including external staff and village organizations.

II. ADVANTAGES OF LOG BOOKS

- **Monitor Impacts:** monitors the direct and indirect impacts of project activity;
- **Identify Needed Skills:** identifies skills and capabilities which community institutions need for implementation and monitoring; informs training programs to provide these skills;
- **Facilitate Redesign:** enables community groups to redesign activities, based on monitored data;
- **Community Views:** offers perspectives on how community residents view project interventions;
- **Donor Data:** enables donors to collect low cost data and perceptions, noting what is happening in a community and why;
- **Incentives for Oversight:** increases incentives for careful and thorough community assessments at all stages of the project process;
- **Sustainability:** raises probability (possibility) that community-based conservation and development will continue after project funding has concluded;
- **Complements External Monitoring and Evaluation:** complements ANGAP monitoring and evaluation effort to measure pressure on the park

III. WHO WILL USE/ HOW TO USE

The log book is designed for multiple users. The primary responsibility for entering and managing the log book rests with CVD (Village Development Committee) Officers and the APAM (Protected Area of Andasibe/Mantadia) Development Team. These and related responsibilities are noted below, in the form of a matrix suggesting how different groups will enter and use the data. These include:

WHO	WHAT	WHEN	HOW
Project Design Team	Set Baseline Data in Place	Initial PRA Assessment	Visual Instruments and Ranking Exercises
CVD Officers (with the community and APAM Comm. Development Team)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter data related to new projects and changes in existing designs • Review PRA Baseline Data • Rerank priority order of community problems • Update trends and indicators • Keep a log of project staff visits to village and record purpose, accomplishments and decisions 	<p>As needed</p> <p>Prior to COGES (Council for Park and Village Management) meeting Before COGES</p> <p>As needed</p>	Visual Instruments and Ranking Exercises
Village Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro project data 	As needed	Village Indicators
APAM Community Development Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter program plan • With CVD Officers, enter data related to new project and changes in existing design • With CVD Officers, to review PRA Baseline Data within one month prior to COGES meeting • With CVD Officers, to rerank priority order of community problems • With CVD Officers, to update trends and indicators prior to each COGES meeting. 	When project approved	Visual Instruments and Ranking Exercises

APAM Agriculture Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update relevant PRA data • Identify causes, characteristics and consequences of traditional ag practices • Production survey RE needs of the people (subsistence and cash) and needs of APAM of the protected area) • Facilitate appropriate solutions 	Before and after cultivation season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRA - Sectoral PRA -Microproject documents and household surveys - Sectoral PRA
APAM Economic Development Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify/organize all data necessary for a feasibility study • Identify economic opportunities - organizational capacity, technical skills, motivation • Identify markets • Financial evaluation of proposed projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as soon as possible - before COGES - After proj. iden - After proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRA baseline data - focus groups - survey, study - accounting analysis
APAM Conservation Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of territory surrounding village • Revise ZOUC plan • Survey and calculate value of renewable resources used • Identify type and extent of local participation in conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - before COGES - at COGES mtg. - 4 times/year - before COGES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRA regional transect - Community Conservation plan -document - interviews, meeting
APAM Ecotourism Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate ecotourism potential • Identify type and extent of local participation in conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As soon as possible - before COGES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household interviews - interviews, meeting
Project Evaluation Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate project activity progress • collect impact indicators for development and conservation activities • communicate indicators results to community • collect baseline data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - every three months - every three months -before COGES - ASAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - via log books of CVD and local associations - logbooks; household interviews - PRA for monit. & eval -PRA, census, survey

IV. INCENTIVES FOR USING LOG BOOK

User	Incentive
CVD Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback and status of project activity in community; • Means to follow work of associations working on microprojects in their village
Village Microproject Managers	Means to assure that NGO and Government agents deliver their work on time
APAM Community Development Team	Means to assure that associations and CVD Committees do work on time
APAM Sectoral Teams	Means to assure that associations and CVD Committees do work on time
APAM Evaluation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback and status of project activity in community; • Means to follow work of associations working on microprojects in their village; • Data set, both qualitative and quantitative, collected over time
ANGAP Evaluation Unit	Data set, both qualitative and quantitative, collected over time

An overall incentive for all parties is the community leaders and village associations assuming ownership of project activity, the resource base of their community, and the longer term management of all productive resources in a sustainable way.

V. PROCEDURES FOR UPDATING LOG BOOK

The Community Log Book is divided into six sections. Each has a particular purpose to help a community manage its own information and resources more effectively. In all cases, the Log Book fulfills a dual role of:

- **Data Management:** helping community groups to collect, analyze, and act upon data;
- **Communication:** providing a structure which brings diverse community elements together, promotes communication among these elements, and stimulates creation of partnerships between community groups and outside agents.

Keeping in mind these two goals as primary foundation stones of community-based development, the APAM Village Log Books provide a data resource for managing conservation and development in the project's thirteen partner villages.

The six log book sections follow:

1. Members, Officers, and Activities of Village Institutions

What: The Log Book will include up-to-date information on the officers and members of key institutions in the community. Each of the thirteen partner villages will have a CVD responsible for managing and monitoring the village action plans.

Why: Information about village institutions and their background, needs, and accomplishments will serve as a directory of the village management structure. This section may also include the PRA community institutions chart prepared during the original PRA assessment and updated from time to time. This updated chart will help to assess changing roles of institutions in the community.

Who: The CVD and the APAM Development Team will maintain the list of members and officers of key institutions, adding new groups as they organize. They will also maintain a list of members of any Associations that have received microproject grants from APAM or DEAP.

Where: Section 1 of the Log Book

This section is organized primarily for community residents to know the details of the village management structure as well as who are the officers. Information about and membership of microproject committees may also be important. In the case of Vohibazaha, there are three microproject committees: Village Granary; Transportation; Women's Handicrafts. The log book also includes space to record decisions taken at village meetings as well as financial information.

VILLAGE LOG BOOK
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Year _____

Term (Jan-June) or (July-Dec) _____

I. General Information

II. Organization (Committee Structure)

IIA. Officers

Title	Name	Sex	Age	Profession
President				
Vice president				
Secretary				
Member				
Member				
Member				
etc.				

IIB. Population under CVD jurisdiction

Village/Sub-Village	Men	Women	Total
Totals			

MEETING MINUTES

No. _____

Date _____

Length _____

Subject _____

Number of participants, (men/women/total); M _____, W _____, T _____

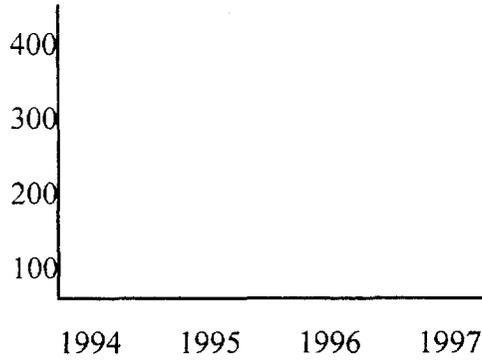
Reports:

Decisions:

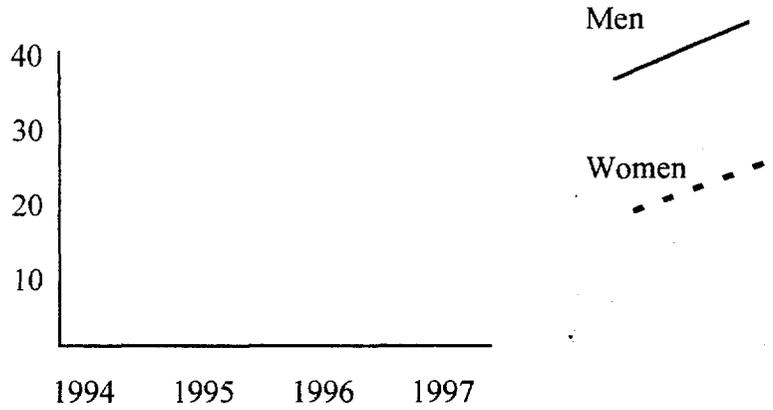
Questions/Answers

INDICATORS OF CVD ACTIVITY

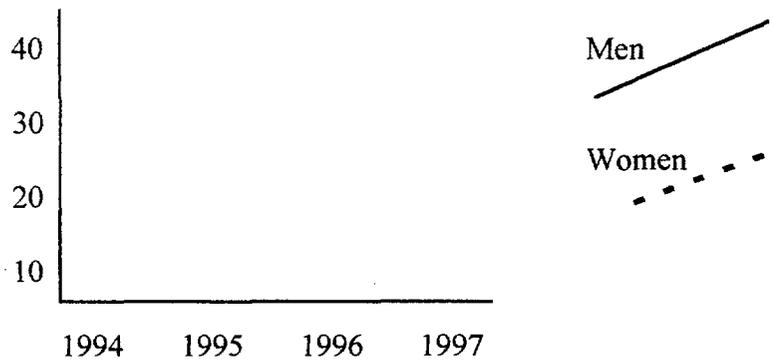
Population (Men, Women)



Participation in meetings



Participation in microproject associations (men, women) (one graph for each association)



MICROPROJECT FINANCIAL/ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

Year : 1994-95

Association	Activity	Total Cost	Outside Financing	Local Contribution	Members Women	Men	Total	Implementation Stage
Food Storage	Village Rice Granary for 4.5 Tons		Loan from APAM to buy rice (\$1,000)	All labor and construction materials	one per household	one per household	All	Granary finished in 1994; full in July, 1995
Transport	Improve Trail	Labor only		All labor		one per household		Completed, end of 1994
	Build Bridge	Labar, sand, gravel, materials	Materials @ \$8,000	Sand, gravel, labor - total value \$2,000		one per household		Scheduled for Nov 1995
Handicrafts	Making baskets	NA	Marketing at park entrance	All materials and labor	one per household			Selling at park entrance as of August, 1995
Health	Mobile Clinic	NA	None	Per Treatment	All	All	All	Under discussion, Aug 1995

Notes:

2. PRA Baseline Data

What: The initial PRA exercises as well as some of the updates carried out in later visits provide a wealth of baseline information. It describes the nature of the community as it was when the APAM project started as well as how things are changing. Some of these data sets are of particular interest for monitoring community changes. While different communities will opt for data sets patterned to their particular interests and needs, it is assumed that all communities will have at the least the following PRA visuals in their baseline data section:

- Village Base Map
- Village Livelihood Map
- Trend Lines
- Institutional Diagram

Regular updates of these exercises will monitor changes in both qualitative and quantitative aspects of community life. The process of updating among community groups will also provide a forum within the community to discuss, comment on and, as needed, act upon situations arising as a result of project activity.

Why: Monitoring changes in a community has two purposes. One is for outside groups to assess what is resulting from project and other externally introduced activity. The second is for the community itself to talk about these changes, how they regard them, and whether they wish to take action to expand, curtail, or alter these developments. The nature of the PRA documentation suits both of these purposes.

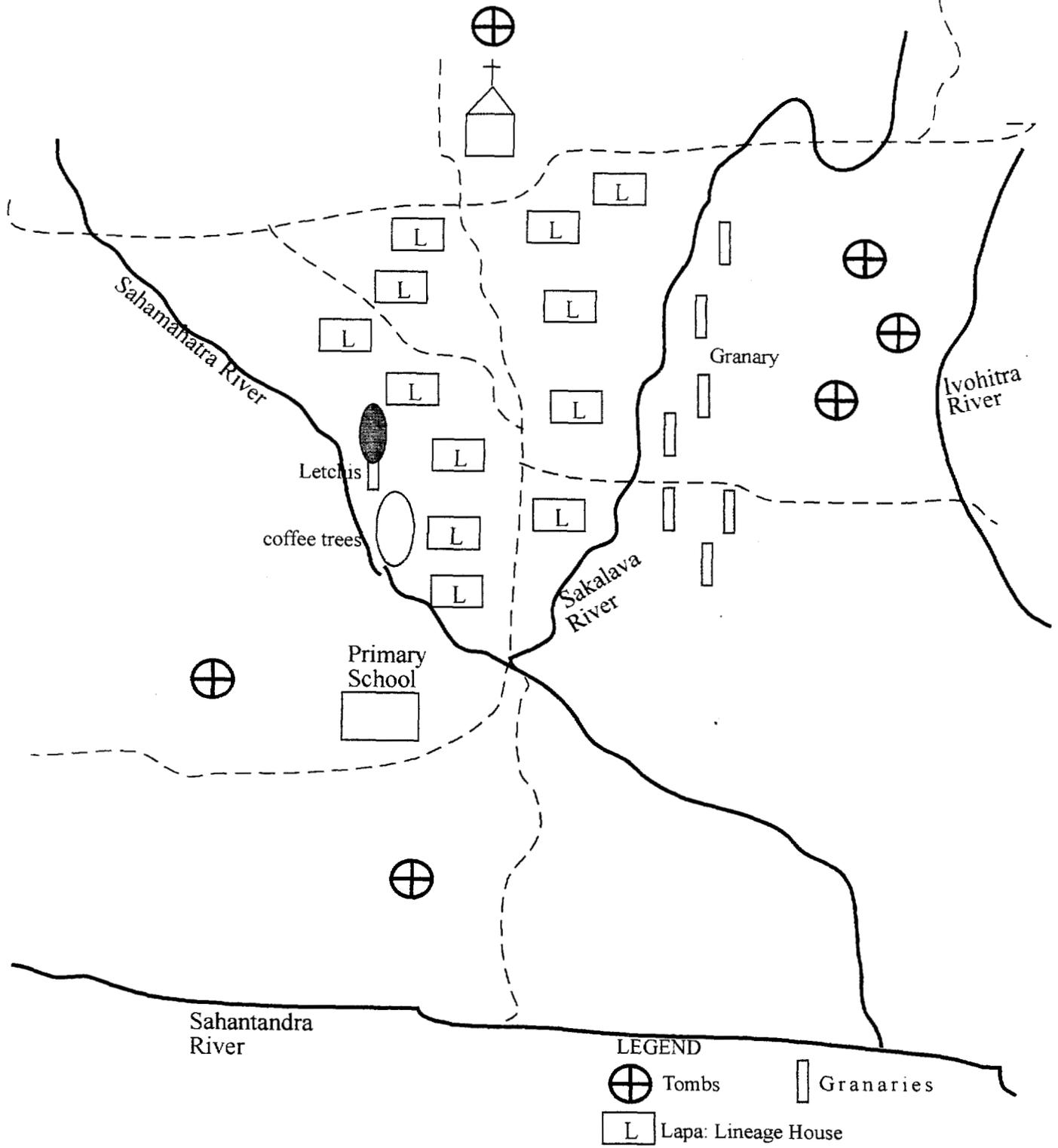
Who: The CVD will be the primary agent to carry out this work but will probably require considerable help at the beginning from the APAM Development Team.

Where: Most of the baseline data and subsequent updates will appear in Section 2. However, there may also be an institutional diagram in Section 1 and there may be some trend lines included with the indicators in Sections 5 and 6.

Baseline data are important for any form of monitoring and evaluation. The PRA data rely primary on visual information. A few examples are included here. Many more can be found in the handbooks and case studies listed in the Clark Publications List at the end of this booklet.

Village Map
 Vohibazaha
 1993

National Park
 1 hour walk

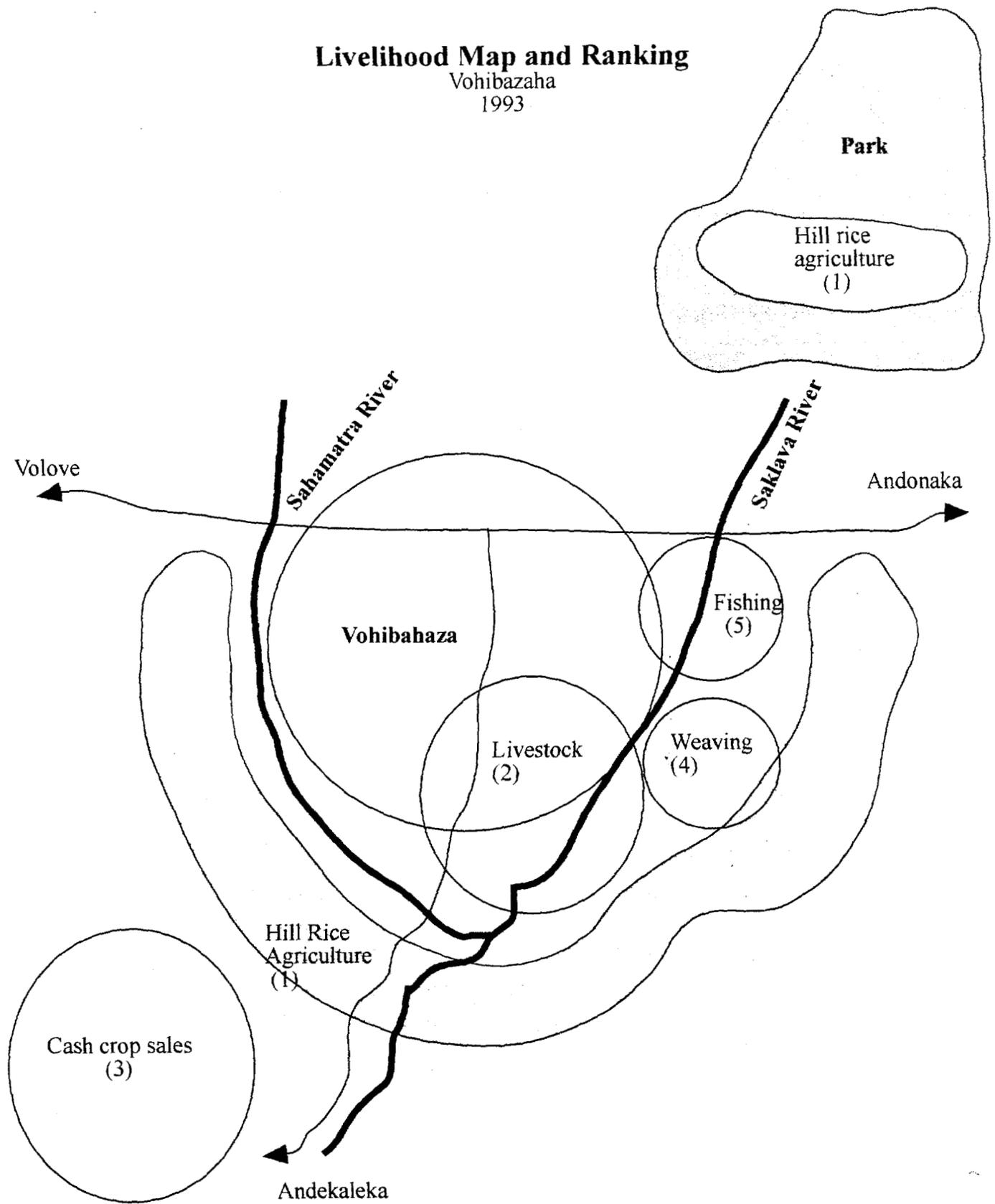


LEGEND

-  Tombs
-  Lapa: Lineage House
-  Granaries

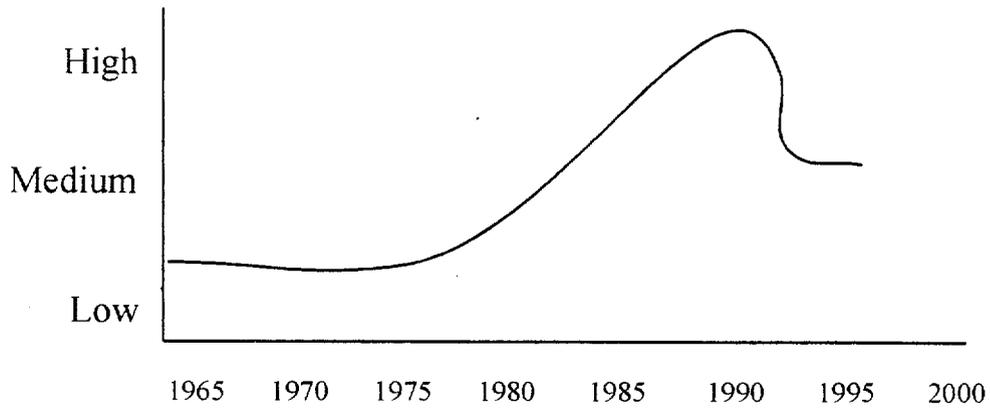
Livelihood Map and Ranking

Vohibazaha
1993

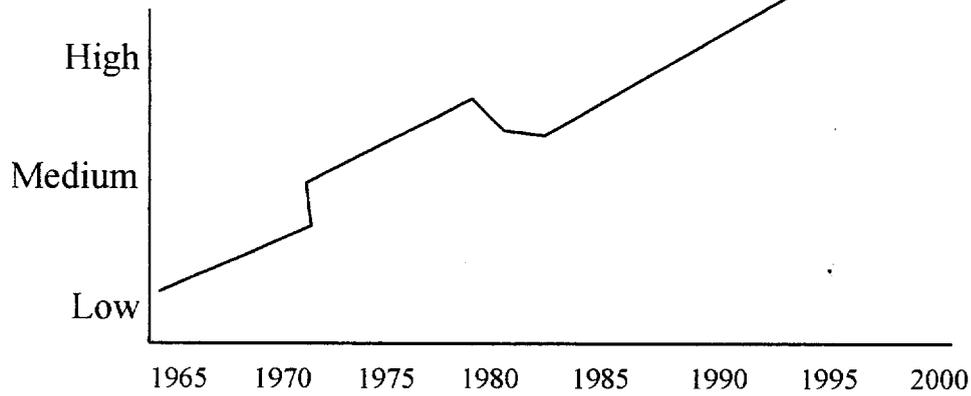


Trends in Village of Vohibazaha

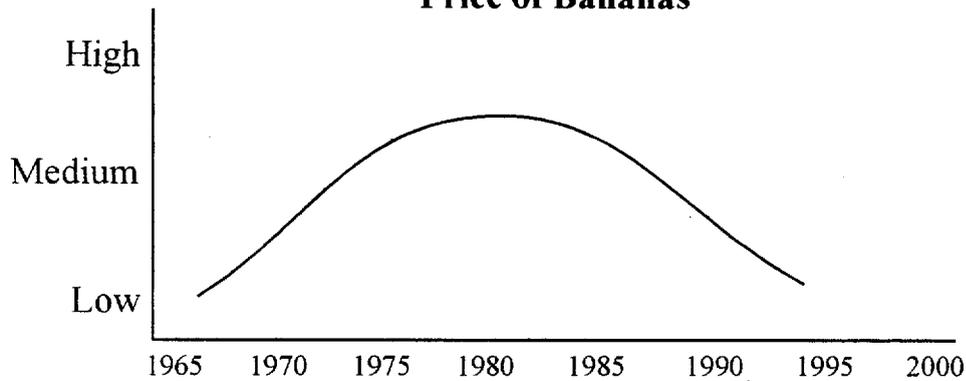
Cultivated Land



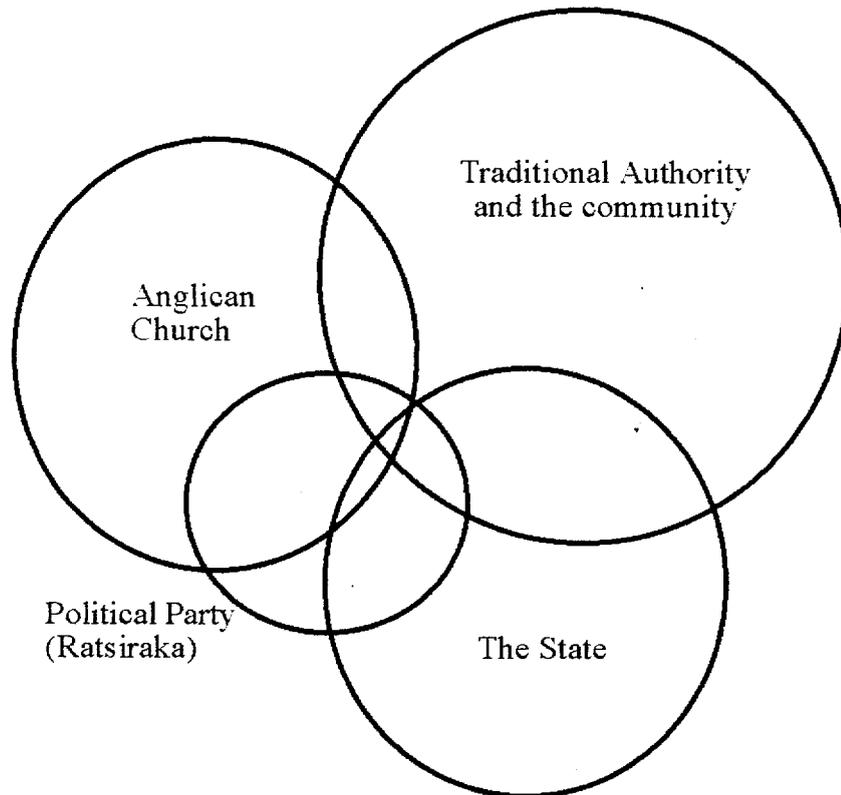
Price of Rice



Price of Bananas



Institutional Diagram
Vohibazaha
1993



3. Problems and Priorities (both for village and associations)

What: Another critical piece of community data comes from the PRA ranking exercises. This section of the Log Book carries the original ranking diagrams and lists of priority problems and opportunities. It also includes periodic updates, noting whether, how, and why these priorities are changing within the community.

Why: As a result of these ranking sessions, community action plans are designed and, on some occasions, micro projects prepared. While the CVD does not carry out micro projects -- only community associations -- it is clear that the discussions which take place during these ranking sessions are invaluable sources of information for many members of the community. They also help to coordinate action among different village associations. It is therefore recommended that priority problems and solutions be revisited at least twice a year.

This process is important for community institutions and residents. It is equally important for outside agents who have interest in knowing what community groups are thinking and doing on themes of conservation and development.

Who: Eventually the CVD will carry out these reranking sessions on their own. For the first year, it will probably be necessary for the APAM Development Team to offer assistance and training.

Where: Section 3 will include the original ranking data as well as any reranking efforts. While it is perhaps helpful to have all of the updated data in one section (this would be Section 2) of the Log Book, experience suggests that keeping a separate section for the ranking and reranking brings a level of importance and therefore attention to ranking priorities.

Ranking problems and opportunities is one of the most important means to resolve internal conflicts within a community. Doing these exercises in public, transparent environments allays much suspicion and distrust. It also helps to open lines of communication among villagers as well as between villagers and external technical and administrative NGO and government organizations. An example of one such listing of problems and their ranking follows.

Problems and Opportunities
Vohibazaha 1993

Problems and Opportunities	Human and Material Resources	Responsibilities and Financial Resources	Implementation Time Frame
<p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and Education • Establish a Clinic <p>Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request tavy lands within park boundaries be restored to community property status • Request form of recourse or appeal regarding park management decisions <p>Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining productivity • Reduced land access <p>Livestock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Insufficient pasture <p>Commercial Linkages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create producer cooperative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers • Trainer-Educator • Logistics • Medical equipment • Medical personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate formal request • Monitor and follow-up • Park committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inputs too expensive • Park committee and coop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet and establish coop • Research market outlets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Community • Outside • Outside <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village leaders and Local Security Committee • Village leaders and Local Security Committee • Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park committee and coops • Request external help <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Request external help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February 1993 • Upon reclamation of tavy lands

23

PROBLEM RANKING
VOHIBAZAHA
1994

	Comm Links	Agric	Park	Livestock	Social Problems	Impor-tance	Rank
Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	5	1
Commercial Linkages	*****	Comm Links	Park	Comm Links	Comm Links	3	3
Agriculture	*****	*****	Park	Agric	Agric	2	4
Park	*****	*****	*****	Park	Park	4	2
Livestock	*****	*****	*****	*****	Livestock	1	5
Social problems	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0	6

4. Other PRA Data

What: The initial PRA exercise collects a large amount of information, some of which is not directly applicable to the needs of monitoring and evaluation. While the types of the “extra” data will vary from community to community, it generally would include transects, seasonal calendars, time lines, and daily calendars.

Why: We recommend including this “extra” PRA data in the log book, though not in the same section as the baseline data or indicators. Including the data makes it easily available in the event there is interest or reason to check back on perceptions recorded in the original PRA exercise. There may also be interest in redoing exercises such as the seasonal calendar every two or three years. While this schedule is not frequent enough to help readjust project and program activity in a community, it would certainly be helpful to appraise some of the longer term changes.

Who: The CVD, initially with the help of the APAM Development Team

Where: Section 4.

During the PRA data collection exercises, a great deal of information was gathered. It is helpful to include these data sets, even if they are not linked directly into the formal PRA Baseline data. Some examples of this “extra” information follow. For many examples of PRA information, see the handbooks and case studies listed at the end of this booklet.

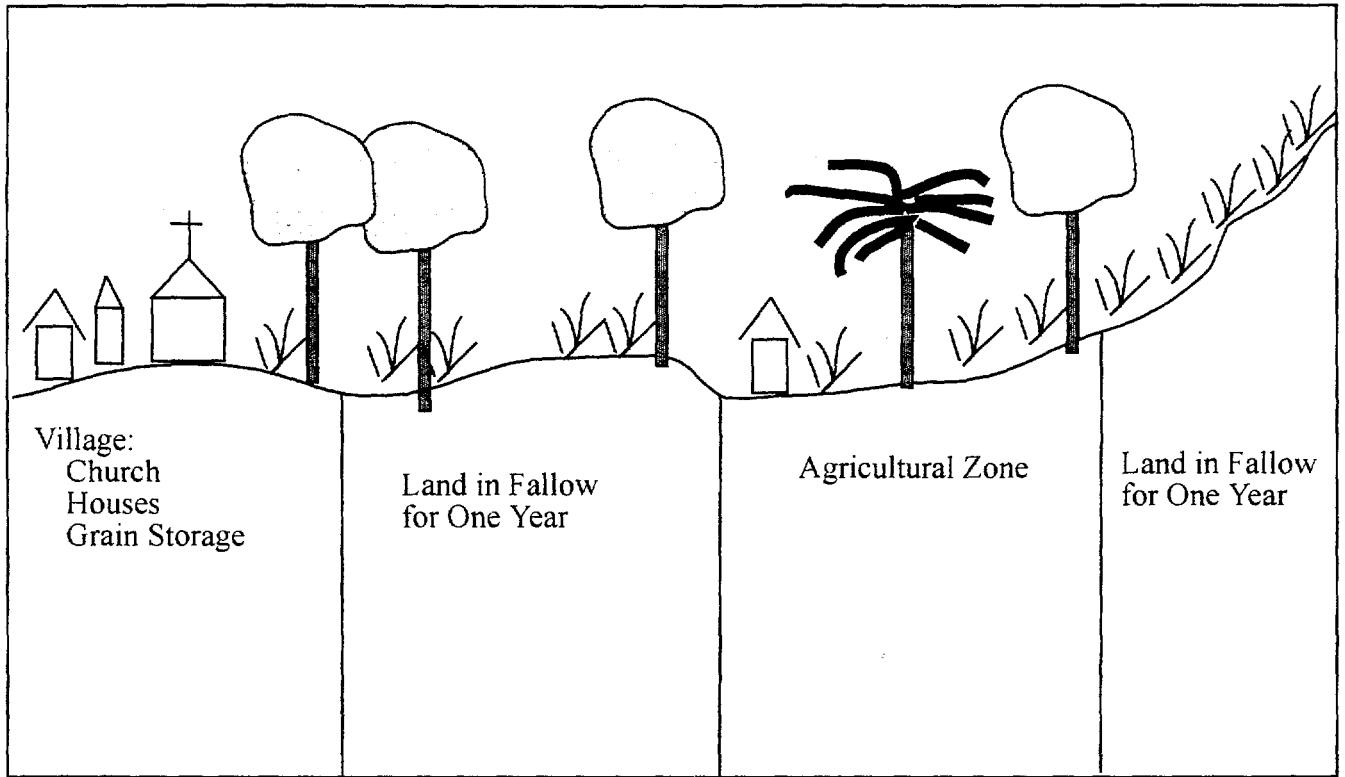
VILLAGE HISTORY VOHIBAZAHA 1994

- 1700** (circa) Small villages were located at the source of the Sahasarotra River and its tributaries. Later the population concentrated around the village of Monsieur Vorongata, which at the time was called Ambohimarina, and is present-day Vohibazaha.
- 1888** Arrival of first Anglican Church
- 1904** Construction of the railway. Grandfather Josoa Mamba left for Andasibe to work for the Colonial administration in order to pay the newly imposed population taxes in the amount of four Malagasy francs per person.
- 1912** Anglican Missionary school established
- 1914** Participation of population in First World War
- 1927** Planting of *Albizia* (rice?) from Fanasana
- 1933** Planting of Malagasy coffee trees
- 1947** Exploitation of colonial graphite mine. The majority of colonialists leave Vohibazaha.
- 1956** The president of the Local Security Committee (CLS) was a student in the Anglican primary school
- 1959** Flood and cyclone
- 1967** Establishment of the public primary school
- 1975-1990** Corruption of government personnel. Construction of the road towards Andekaleka
- 1985** Cyclone Kamisy
- 1986** Repair and Rebuilding of the public primary school destroyed by Cyclone Honorine
- 1991** Increase in price of (primary staples?)

Village Transect

Vohibazaha

1993



Vegetation/Land Use:

Coffee
Mandarin
Rafia
Mangos
Jacquier
Grapefruit
Cassava

Tanguin
Rubris
Rafia

Slash and Burn Farming
Maize (Corn)
Beans
Woodlots
Fallow for Four Years
Avocado
Coffee
Bananas
Rice

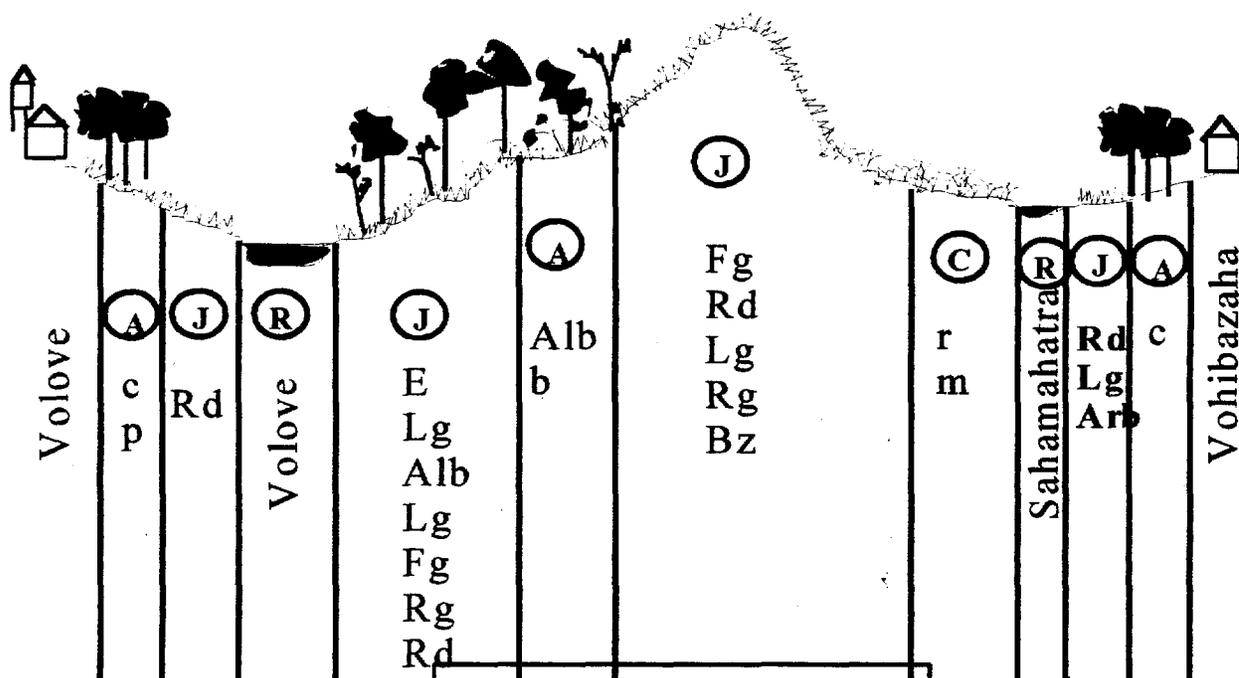
Saklava River

Saklava River
Small marsh

Saklava River
Small marsh

Transect from Volove to Vohibazaha

Vohibazaha
February, 1993



Legend

- (A) Agroforestry
- (J) Fallow
- (R) River
- (C) Slash and Burn

c Coffee	Fg Ferns
p Papaya	Rg Rangotra
Rd Radriaka	Bz Bozaka
E Eucalyptus	Arb Shrubs
Alb Albizzia	r Rice
Lg Longoza	m Maize (Corn)

5. Indicators for Village and Surrounding Territory

What: Village and microproject indicators, for use by village groups and outside agents, are another important element in the Log Book. While the actual indicators will vary (see the five categories of “Microproject Indicators” in Section 6), they should include both qualitative and quantitative information that will reveal whether project activity is progressing in three areas:

- sustainability*, especially of livelihood systems and natural resources
- productivity*, especially in food and income
- equitability*, especially in who in the community has access to resources

In some cases, PRA exercises and trend lines will be the means of data monitoring. In other cases, statistical compilations will be used. In still other cases, interviews or focus groups may be advisable. Indicators for the village will come at two levels. One set will be specific to individual microprojects. These are presented in Section 6.

A second level of indicators for villagers are at the village-wide or CVD level as well as the surrounding territory. These indicators are designed to consider the indirect impacts of conservation and/or development activities and are concerned more with longer term changes in attitudes and behaviors than the microprojects impacts. The indicators needed here are less quantified and of a more qualitative nature.

The matrix that follows contains one suggested set of village variables for external users. These are merely examples; actual selection would depend on the needs of the agency.

Variable to Monitor	Objective Measured	How Measured	Who Measures
Well-Being of Village	Sustainability	Updating Trend Lines	CVD/APAM Team
Level of Pressure on the Park	Sustainability	Updating Trend Lines (also external agency will use GIS and remotely sensed imagery, comparing change over time)	CVD/APAM Team
Intensification of Agricultural Practices	Productivity and Sustainability	Livelihood Map; Sketch Map; Individual farm sketches	CVD/APAM Team
Levels of Village Income	Productivity	Sample survey (not a PRA exercise)	CVD/APAM Team

Another important data source are updates of the PRA baseline data to measure these changes. For example, updating the sources of livelihood maps would show longer term and aggregated impact of several microprojects such as granaries, women's handicrafts, animal health, bridge construction, or small credit activities. Reranking of priorities for village problems might indicate impact of a village pharmacy, a new water pump or piped water system, or an improved school. As a third example of a village-wide indicator, changing attitudes toward the park might be reflected in a revised institutional or livelihood map, especially if DEAP funds have contributed to a village or microproject or if ecotourism is creating new employment or income sources for the community.

Why: Among the most important needs of the local Associations and the CVD are feedback on how effectively their programs are furthering conservation and development. Identifying and reporting on indicators to achieve this community based monitoring will form an important data set in furthering local ownership for the community. It will also demonstrate to village leaders that they can benefit considerably from learning skills of self monitoring to use in the future, with or without external financial support.

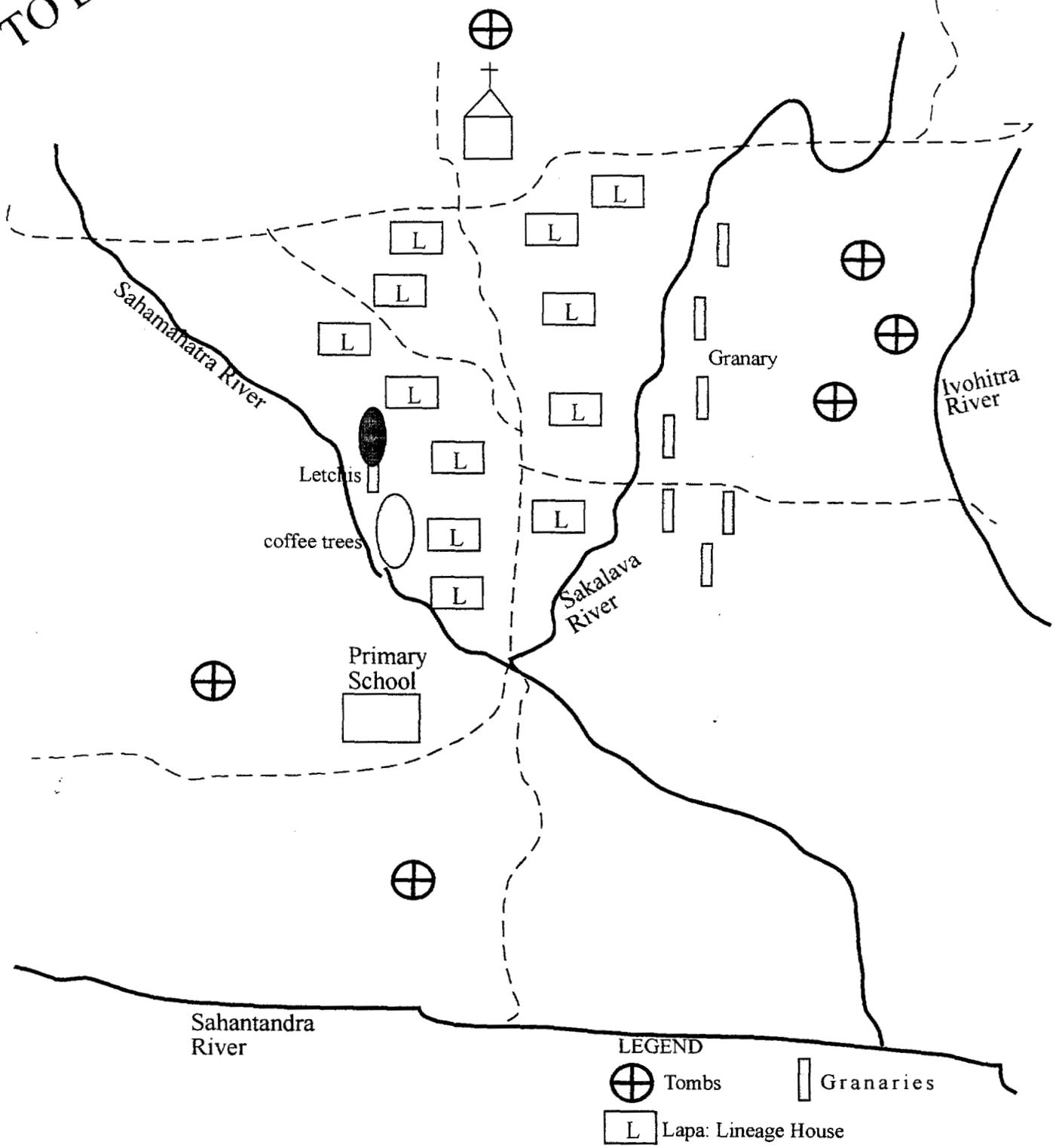
Who: Combinations of CVD and APAM Development Team; ANGAP may also have interest.

Where: Indicators and monitoring for microprojects should be recorded directly with the documentation for that project and copies included in Section 5 of the Log Book. Data for the CVD and village-wide events need only be reported in the Log Book.

TO BE UPDATED

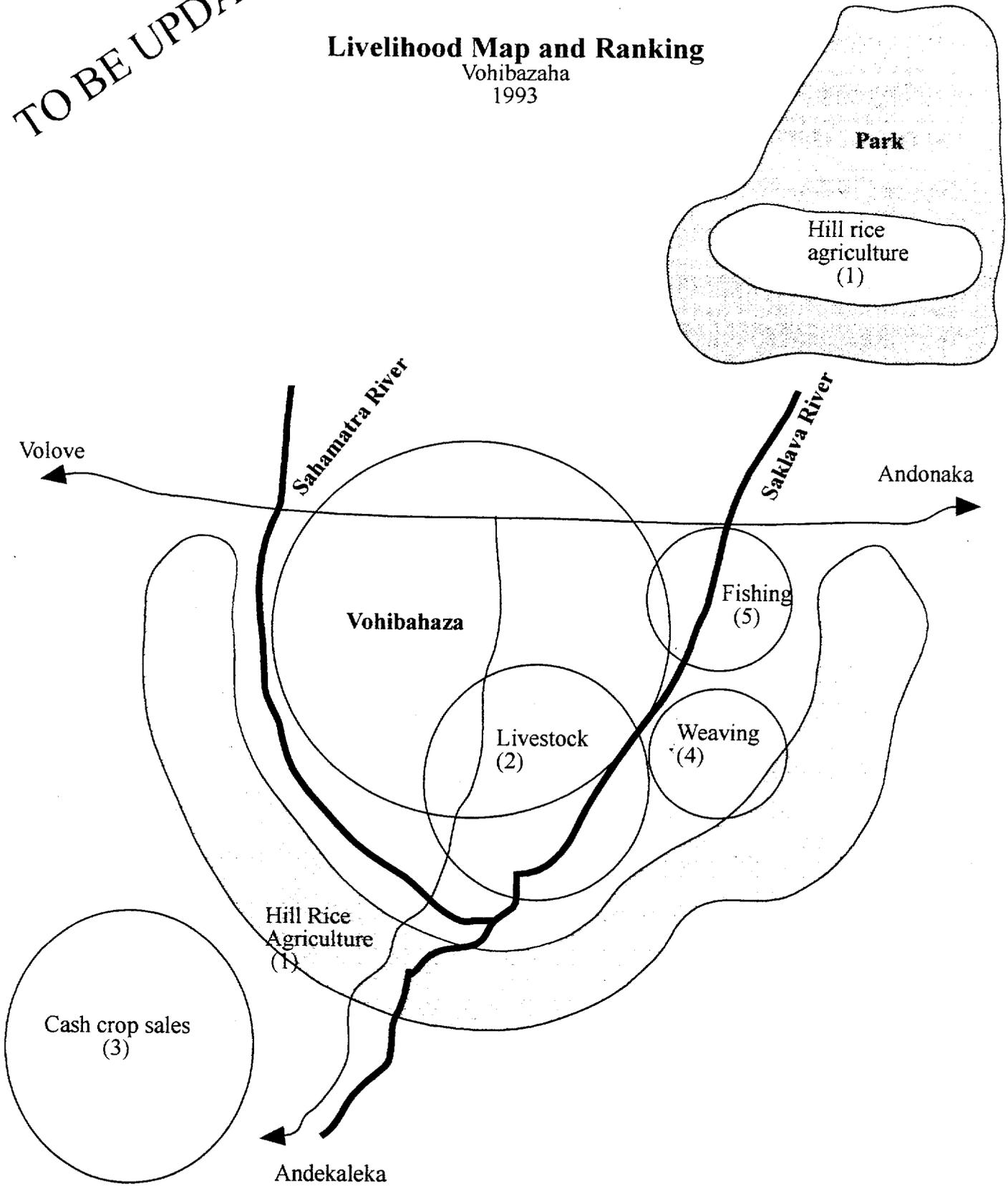
Village Map
Vohibazaha
1993

National Park
1 hour walk



TO BE UPDATED

Livelihood Map and Ranking
Vohibazaha
1993



TO BE UPDATED

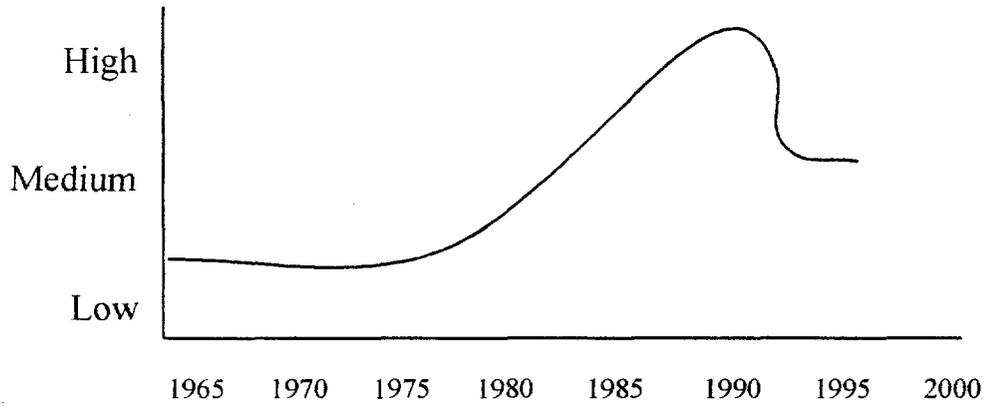
PROBLEM RANKING
VOHIBAZAHA
1994

	Comm Links	Agric	Park	Livestock	Social Problems	Impor-tance	Rank
Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	5	1
Commercial Linkages	*****	Comm Links	Park	Comm Links	Comm Links	3	3
Agriculture	*****	*****	Park	Agric	Agric	2	4
Park	*****	*****	*****	Park	Park	4	2
Livestock	*****	*****	*****	*****	Livestock	1	5
Social problems	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0	6

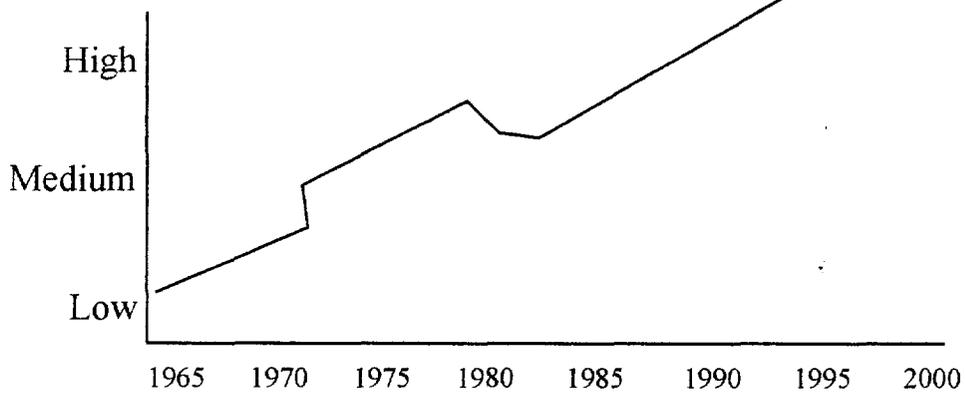
TO BE UPDATED

Trends in Village of Vohibazaha

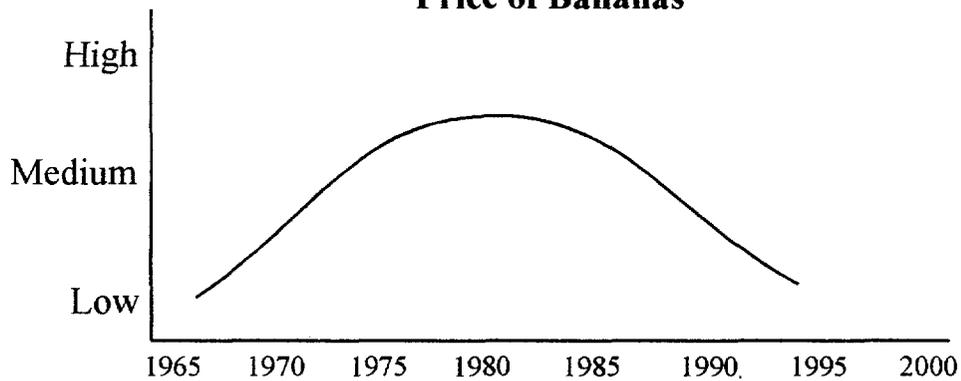
Cultivated Land



Price of Rice

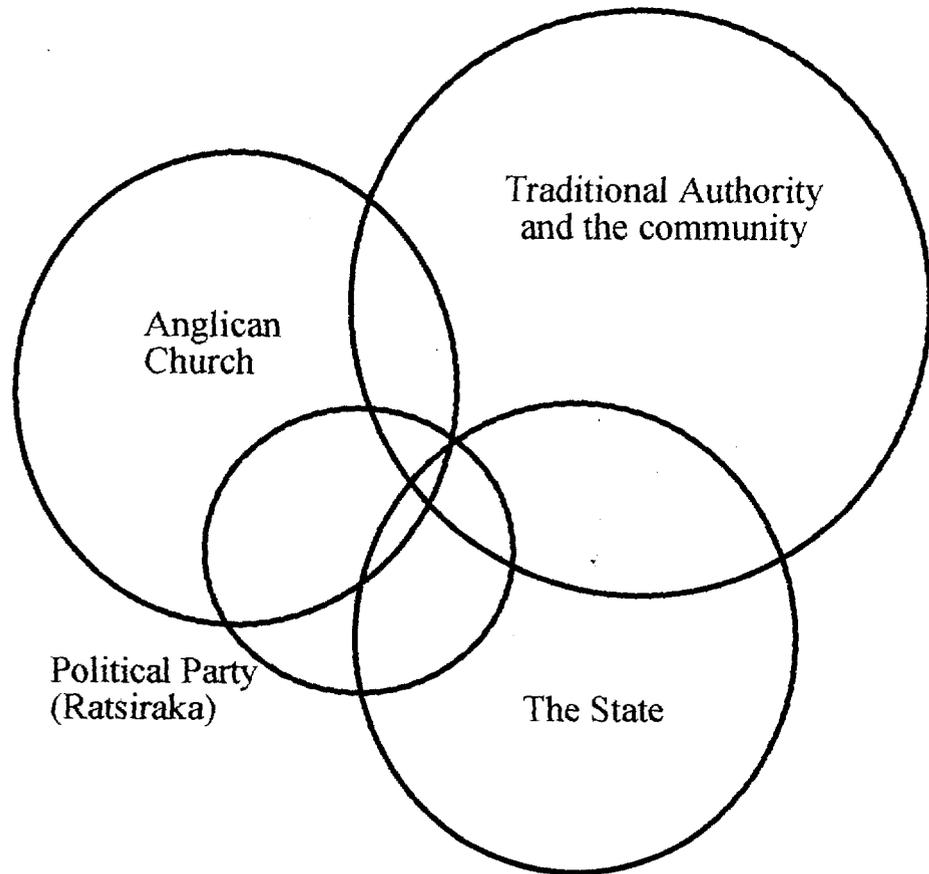


Price of Bananas



Institutional Diagram
Vohibazaha
1993

TO BE UPDATED



6. Indicators for Microprojects, for CVD, Microproject Associations, and External Agents

What: Although information on individual projects is invaluable for village leaders and village microproject committees, these leaders are not the only ones in need of the data. Donor agencies, national associations (such as ANGAP), and government units are deeply interested in the impact that development and conservation activities are having in the villages as well as what these impacts mean to reduce pressure on the Mantadia Park. Indicators, in some cases using the same data, is also required for such external organizations.

The outside groups are interested in two particular themes. The first is whether their funds and resources are being spent for the things intended and whether these are wise investments. While the PRA and community approaches are not able to provide this information by themselves, they can certainly help. Qualitative data which questionnaires seldom produce are abundantly available through some of the community participation tools. Conducting a transect update is one way that people can talk about what is different in their community and why. A sketch map can be used for the same purpose as can a seasonal calendar, trend lines, or a livelihood map.

They will focus largely on the direct impact of the project. For example, in a conservation project such as an agroforestry effort, one might monitor the number of seedlings planted, number of farmers involved, and changes in rates of soil erosion. A matrix for these variables might look like the following:

Variable to Monitor	Objective Measured	How Measured	Who Measures
Number of Farmers Involved	Equitability	From membership list, plotted in graph form	CVD/APAM Team
Number of Seedlings Planter	Productivity	From records of project manager	Project Manager and CVD/APAM Team
Impact on Soil Erosion	Sustainability	From PRA trend line	Community discussion and trend line exercise

A village granary would be an example of a development microproject. It might be helpful to monitor kilos of rice purchased and sold, income to association, and number of members. The matrix might be:

Variable to Monitor	Objective Measured	How Measured	Who Measures
Kilos purchased	Productivity	Microproject documents	Microproject manager and APAM Team
Kilos sold	Productivity	Microproject documents	Microproject manager and APAM Team
Gender and socioeconomic representation in the association	Equitability	Membership lists; Financial records	Microproject manager and APAM Team
Number of members	Sustainability	Membership lists; Financial records	Microproject manager and APAM Team
Income to association	Sustainability	Financial records	Microproject manager and APAM Team

In both cases, these indicators are largely statistical and could easily be plotted on a chart, as noted on the next page. Other examples of indicators for microprojects follow the trend lines, noting categories for five types of projects: income generation, rural communication, rural infrastructure, alternatives to slash and burn agriculture, and demonstration/training. A review of these indicators may prove helpful as one considers how to measure impact at community or area levels.

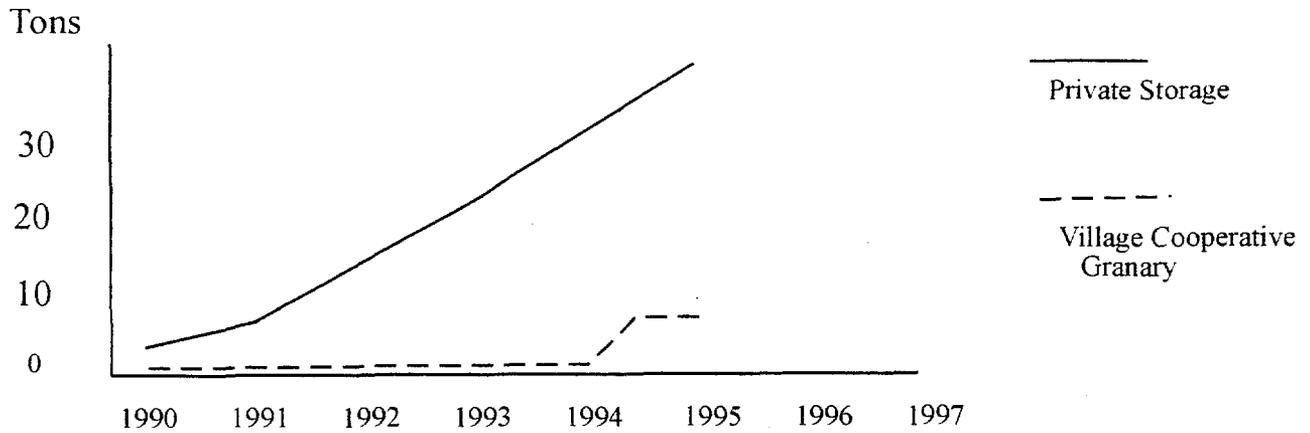
Why: Internal and external entities need to know whether the expenditure of funds and investment of labor are having the desired impact. While these community based data are not the only source of information necessary to judge effectiveness of conservation or development, they are certainly important and timely, especially as technical assistance is increasingly judged by the results which it elicits.

Who: Microproject managers and associations; CVD; APAM Team; ANGAP staff

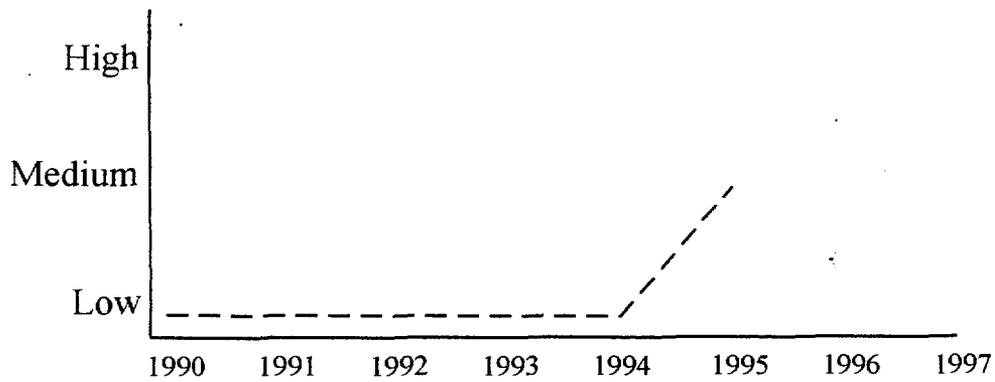
Where: Both individual microproject records and Section 6 of the Log Book will benefit from assessments of microproject activities.

Trends in Vohibazaha Micro Projects

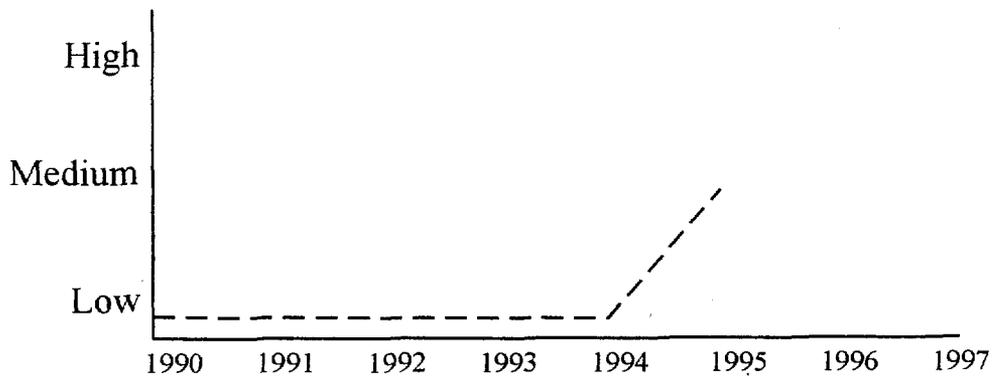
Grain Storage Capacity



Time Saved



Money Saved



MICROPROJECT INDICATORS

Microproject type:

1. **Income-generating activities (granary, pharmacy, village store)**
 - total funds generated
 - profits
 - margin between village purchase price and regional market price
 - margin between village sale price and regional market price
 - participation in activity (men, women, total)

2. **Rural communication support (literacy, school attendance, agricultural field trips/exchanges, training, published materials):**
 - number of participants
 - participation in organizing these activities
 - number of activities/events generated by these projects
 - number of groups or associations formed as a result of these activities

3. **Rural Infrastructure (bridges, roads, dispensaries, schools):**
 - number of users
 - participation in maintenance and management

4. **Alternatives to tavy (agroforestry, reforestation, intensified agriculture):**
 - number of hectares involved
 - number of plots
 - number of trees planted
 - number of participants (men, women)
 - number of participants in associations/cooperatives
 - number of hectares producing for cooperatives
 - change in income

5. **Technical support for additional subsistence activities (demonstration centers and training programs for livestock production, vegetable gardens)**
 - number of projects
 - number of participants
 - income generated

**MICROPROJECT ASSOCIATION
MEETING MINUTES**

No. _____

Date _____

Length _____

Subject _____

Number of participants, (men/women/total); M _____, W _____, T _____

Reports:

Decisions:

Questions/Answers

PROJECT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Microproject: _____

Activity	Materials	Quantity	Cost	Responsibility	Time-Frame

Total cost:

Local Contribution:

Outside Funding:

Comments:

MICROPROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME

Task	Responsibility	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

Comments:

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