

Fostering Opportunities in Rural Southern Areas- FORSA



Quarterly Report # 2 Year 2014

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List of Abbreviations

CDA	Community Development Association
EWSO	Egyptian Women Speak Out
HH	Household
IPC&C	Interpersonal Communication and Counseling
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoISA	Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs
PM	Project Manager
RR	Raedat Rifiat (Community Outreach Worker)
SFD	Social Fund for Development
TC	Technical Coordinator
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNGO	Umbrella Non-Governmental Organization

Grant Goal/Objectives

The overall goal of this project—entitled “FORSA,” which means “opportunity” in Arabic, is to contribute to poverty reduction among vulnerable youth in rural Upper Egypt by applying an integrated approach that addresses health and wealth improvements, enhancing social protection. The specific objectives are the following:

1. Provide immediate employment opportunities for 1,400 youth in rural Upper Egypt by establishing a network of community health outreach workers to encourage greater access to health delivery services.
2. Build the capacity of women in rural Upper Egypt and assist them technically and financially to start their own businesses (microenterprises).

Executive summary

During the reporting quarter, project activities fueled by the momentum it gained during the previous quarter continued to roll at a remarkably fast-tracked pace, and the project team pursued the implementation of the quality improvement plan set forth during Q1Y3.

Funds continued to be transferred to the UNGOs throughout this quarter to keep up with the fast pace of implementation of planned project activities with a total of 5,406,215.05 Egyptian Pounds transferred to the accounts of all six UNGOs in the two governorates Assiut and Souhag. The FORSA project team, in collaboration with the finance team, developed an effective management tool to use with the UNGOs to monitor expenses. Combining financial and technical monitoring, this excel-based tool has proved to be effective in ensuring the proper managing and control of the two-tier sub-granting process whereby the project activities are being implemented through UNGOs partnering with local CDAs.

Early during this quarter, a total of 17,372 new households were visited by the CDAs outreach workers for the first time thus the overall number of households visited reached 112,500 which is the total target set by the project. CDA outreach workers continued their household visits, ensuring that each of the 112,500 households will be visited at least once per month throughout the project life time.

During this quarter, the EWSO workshops for target beneficiary women continued in all target communities in both Assiut and Souhag governorates. By the end of March 2014, a total of 210 EWSO workshops have been conducted: 110 workshops in Assiut and 100 workshops in Souhag governorates. Those workshops were attended by a total of 5,200 women (2,702 women in Assiut and 2,498 women in Souhag). The fast pace of implementation of EWSO workshops helped compensate for the delay imposed by the re-training of some trainers during the previous quarter.

A package of trainings was conducted (Refresher trainings in Management Skills, EWSO ToT, and Interpersonal communication and counseling skills for Outreach Workers) as part of the project's monitoring and quality improvement plan in response to the initiative established during the previous quarter of measuring the quality of the implemented project activities. The project used checklist to monitor and respond to areas requiring corrective actions.

Three training sessions on IPC&C and Health Messages were conducted: one in Assiut and two in Souhag governorates. They were attended by 65 CDAs' FORSA project Outreach workers who needed improvement in some areas. Seven extra trainings on Management skills were conducted in Assiut and Souhag governorates. Those trainings were attended by 166 CDAs staff including Project Managers, Outreach Workers' supervisors and even some of the Outreach Workers would attend those trainings in addition to UNGOs' Board members and Technical Coordinators. Trainees were introduced to the concept of sustainability as a preliminary step to preparing the UNGOs and CDAs' staff to plan for sustainability of project activities, taking into consideration the imminent close-out of FORSA project activities next quarter. Finally, two refresher training were conducted, one in Assiut and one in Souhag,



and were attended by 44 EWSO workshops trainers in both governorates (21 from Assiut and 23 from Souhag)

During this quarter, a total of 100 Health awareness seminars were organized in the target communities in both Assiut and Souhag Governorates, (35 in Souhag and 65 in Assiut) Doctors from local primary health care facilities, local hospitals, NGOs health care facilities, or private institutions were invited to conduct those seminars for participants.

Exchange visits between partner CDAs, whereby staff were to organize a field visit to the local premises of another CDA to learn from their experiences, were started and will continue to be held until all 75 FORSA Project CDAs participating in at least one exchange visit to another partner CDA. This is expected to be achieved by May 2014.

During this quarter, 1,633 participants in EWSO workshops program have been granted an in-kind microgrant worth 600 Egyptian pounds per grant. Of those women receiving microgrants, 843 were in Assiut governorate and 790 were in Souhag governorate. This number of microgrants compensated for the delay during the previous quarter, caused by the FORSA project team's decision to retrain some EWSO trainers which necessitated a rescheduling of EWSO workshops (which is the necessary preliminary step since women can only submit microgranting requests after completing EWSO workshop). Although the activity was planned to start during the previous quarter, 97.2% of the target for this quarter was achieved.

Over the last quarter, the FORSA project team continued to monitor and follow-up on the implementation status of field activities through the field implementation specialists working closely with the UNGOs and CDAs in the project's target governorates and through regular field visits conducted by the Cairo office project staff in order to get direct feedback from the implementation sites.

A total of 10 focus group discussions with men attending EWSO workshops with their spouse/daughter/sister trainees were conducted: six in Assiut governorate and four in Souhag governorate. The discussion included the benefits of the training, the attitudes and opinions towards women's employment and empowerment and the importance of their role in the community, as well as about women's control over financial resources.

Apart from the routine collaboration with MoISA, which began with the project's inception, an important area of collaboration took place this quarter between the FORSA project and MoISA particularly at the local governorate/District level. A total of 62 seminars were conducted for partner CDAs in Assiut and Souhag aiming to bring together the CDA FORSA project staff and a local MoISA official to orient CDAs' project staff particularly Outreach Workers about the services that can be provided to the beneficiary families in their local communities by the local MoISA authorities. These seminars enabled outreach workers to respond to a large number of social needs of the target project beneficiary families in their communities. Problems encountered by target families in accessing MoISA services were also raised and followed up during those seminars.

During this quarter, the MOH had an important contribution to providing services to the project's targeted families and households. Written agreements were signed between UNGOs and local district hospitals to ensure project families have access to curative services in case of need. Another level of collaboration took place at the level of the primary health care facilities, whereby physicians working in the local facilities were to participate in the health awareness seminars conducted by the CDAs in the local communities.

The FORSA project Consultative committee in Souhag governorate, Headed by the governor of Souhag met for the second time in February 2014.

Monthly update meetings with the USAID AOTR took place to brief her about the project's achievements and progress of the implementation of field activities. During this quarter, the project's training program financial data fed into the USAID TraiNet website and were reviewed by the project's financial team. The FORSA project team also received training on Fraud Reporting for USAID Implementing Partners.

Project performance indicators pertinent to Q1Y3 were uploaded into the Pathfinder International Online Data System (ODS) in January 2014, as part of the ongoing monitoring system to track the project's performance.

Although the ultimate objectives of the FORSA project are to establish income generating initiatives for women in the reproductive age, Empower them and raise their health awareness regarding issues related to Reproductive health, family planning, maternal and child health issues, yet the project extended its effect on local communities in project to the areas of health support: personal development in the form of literacy facilitation classes for project beneficiaries, trainings on life skills, English language; social and economic support in the form of providing microloans, grants to an extra number of project beneficiaries than planned, in kind support in the form of food, house supplies and Even health support to project beneficiaries in the form of free consultations, sponsoring patients in need of expensive surgeries. These indirect effects were achieved through establishing and extensive network between FORSA project partner CDAs and a large number of Development agencies and initiatives working in the project sites. FORSA project is currently establishing a database for this networking.

During this quarter, FORSA project team submitted an abstract about the project interventions to a global technical meeting convened by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in partnership with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Maternal and Child Health Integrated Project (MCHIP) and Evidence to Action Project (E2A) entitled: **"Throughout the Reproductive Life Course: Opportunities and Challenges for Empowering Girls and Women"**. The abstract has been accepted and presented in April 2014.

Accomplishments

Accomplishments during this quarter focused on fulfilling the following objectives:

- Transfer of funds to UNGOs and monitoring of the sub granting process
- Conducting household visits by all three batches FORSA Project CDAs community outreach workers (RRs)
- Conducting EWSO workshops for target beneficiary women in Assiut and Souhag governorates by CDAs trained supervisors on the local level
- Refresher trainings on Financial and Managerial skills for UNGOs staff, IPC&C for CDAs' outreach workers and ToT for EWSO workshops trainers
- Organizing Health awareness seminars in target communities about major reproductive health issues
- Exchange visits between partner CDAs to exchange expertise about project implementation
- Granting women with in-kind microgrants to start their own micro-enterprises
- Conducting Focus Group discussions (FGD) with men attending EWSO workshops
- Follow-up and monitoring of field implementation status
- Communication and collaboration with major project stakeholders at Central and/or Governorate levels
- Networking with other CAs and stakeholders to leverage and augment the impact of the project on target communities
- Submitting an abstract about FORSA to a USAID Global Technical meeting, which was accepted and presented in Washington, DC in April 2014.

A. Transfer of Funds to UNGOs and monitoring and controlling the sub-granting process

Funds continued to be transferred to the UNGOs throughout this quarter to keep up with the fast pace of implementation for the planned project activities. A total of 5,406,215.05 Egyptian Pounds have been transferred to the accounts of all six UNGOs in the two governorates Assiut and Souhag. The fund transferred to each UNGO reflects the number of CDAs partnering with it and the status of implementation of project activities. EL Bora (a Batch three UNGO partnering with only 5 CDAs) received only 200,000 Egyptian pounds whereas Sahel Selim (a batch two UNGO partnering with 15 CDAs) received the highest fund during the quarter (1,302,781 Egyptian pounds) The following figure shows the funds transferred to the six UNGOs during the last quarter.

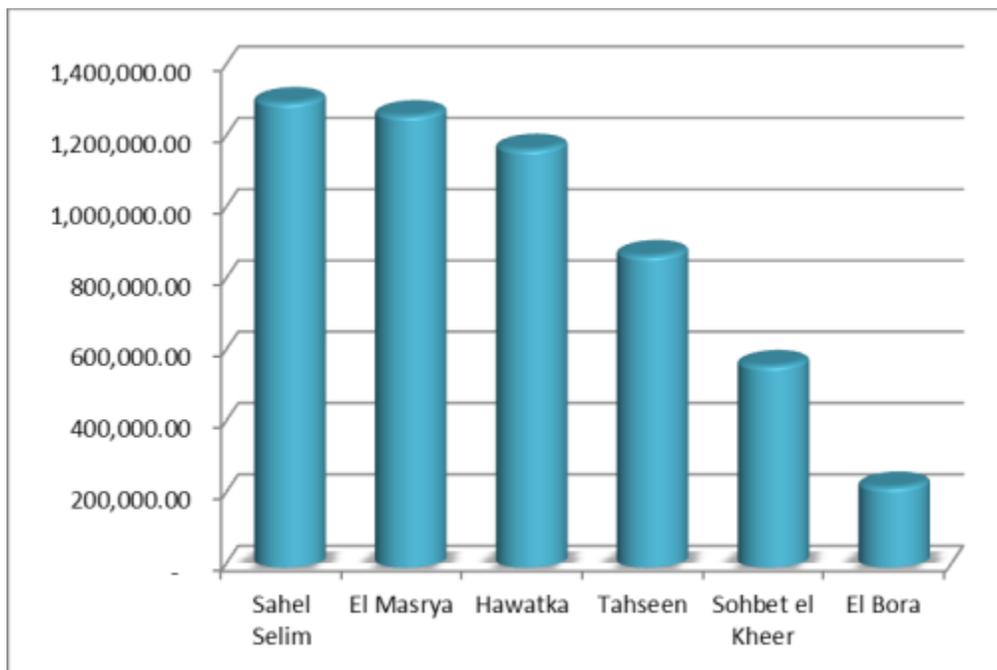


Figure 1 Funds transferred to UNGOs during Q2Y3

It is worth noting that the FORSA project finance team provides the project management on a monthly basis with a comprehensive report through a monitoring excel sheet of expenses vs budget per UNGO. The purpose of this excel sheet is to provide financial and technical monitoring at the same time and to make sure financial performance compliments technical activities: Expenses paid per activity is compared to budgeted amount for this activity, and activities conducted are compared to the planned activities. This excel sheet includes all the details regarding budget line items and expenses incurred in every line item.

This tool for combined financial and technical monitoring has proved to be effective in ensuring the proper managing and control of the two-tier sub-granting process whereby the project activities are being implemented through UNGOs partnering with local CDAs.



It is worth noting that Pathfinder International identified the monitoring system of the 2 tier sub-granting process a promising practice that other Pathfinder International can learn from and replicate. The tools and processes of this combined financial and technical monitoring were shared with Pathfinder International Headquarters to ensure the dissemination and replication of the model by other projects implemented by Pathfinder International involving 2 tiers.

B. Conducting household visits by FORSA project CDAs community outreach workers (RRs)

During this quarter, CDA RRs fully equipped with the health knowledge and interpersonal communication skills—empowered by the will to serve their fellow women in their communities—continued conducting the awareness raising household visits to the targeted women in the corresponding CDAs.

Early during this quarter, 17,372 new households were visited by the CDAs outreach workers for the first time, thus the overall number of households visited reached 112,500 which is the ultimate target set by the project. The overall number of visits affected by all project's CDAs' outreach workers in both governorates during this quarter reached 335,049 visits giving an average of three visits per household, which is in accordance of the project plan of conducting one monthly visit to each household.

The project's Outreach Workers perform the household visits not as a routine task, but rather as advocates of a mission they believe in, giving their best to overcome obstacles, to establish rapport with the visited women to make sure the messages they carry result in an actual change in behavior. Some of the households are very hard to reach geographically, and the Outreach Workers had to overcome many obstacles in order to conduct their visits, the following picture taken for a group of outreach workers in Assiut governorate shows only a sample of the physical requirements they had to overcome.



Figure 2 Outreach Workers from Raheek CDA, Assiut Governorate on their way to conduct Household visits

They had to use this primitive bridge made of an old tree trunk to cross a water stream and reach to some of their target households. It is worth noting that the security of some of those places is not fully guaranteed. One of those outreach workers was bitten by a stray dog on her way to conduct the household visits. Crimes and violent retaliation fueled by feuds among families and groups, a routine

daily event in Upper Egypt, frequently posed real threats to the conduct of households in certain villages, yet, determination, belief in their mission and self-confidence usually provided the outreach workers with the necessary drive to pursue their work.

Positive effects of the household visits started to show earlier than was expected. The reports submitted by the Outreach Workers are full of stories about changes in behavior following the visits where they received health messages. For example, correction of weaning practices, child nutrition, and establishment of a first aid kit to respond to possible household injuries was reported by numerous Outreach workers among their target households. Some lives were even saved by the outreach workers (see Success stories below).

C. Conducting the EWSO for target beneficiary women in Assiut and Souhag governorates

During this quarter the EWSO workshops for target beneficiary women continued in all target communities in both Assiut and Souhag governorates. By the end of March 2014, a total of 210 EWSO workshops have been conducted: 110 workshops in Assiut and 100 workshops in Souhag governorates. Those workshops were attended by 5,200 women in the reproductive age (2,702 women in Assiut and 2,498 women in Souhag). This fast pace of implementation of EWSO workshops compensated for the delay imposed by the retraining of some trainers during the previous quarter.

In those workshops, over six days the participants learned useful life skills such as critical thinking, decision-making, prioritization, negotiation, utilizing social safety networks, basic business management skills such as developing basic feasibility studies, as well as simple handicrafts and small-scale food processing that may be the basis of a potential future microenterprise. They were also introduced to the importance of the role of women in the society through interactive stories and shown examples of successful empowered women in rural and urban communities.



Figure 3 Introducing accessories making and sewing to EWSO workshop attendants in Assiut

To guarantee the endorsement of the trainees' families, each participant was asked to invite the decision-making member in her family to attend one day of the workshop during which he or she was introduced to the knowledge and skills the participant gained throughout the workshop and the importance of women's role in the society and given examples to pave the way for creating advocacy to support women's empowerment. They have been even involved in a discussion with their wives during the training, where they were the wives used the tools and techniques of negotiations that they have learned throughout the workshop.



Figure 4 introducing the manufacture of liquid soap to women attending EWSO in Assiut

Based on preset selection criteria, 30% of the participants in EWSO workshops will be given an in-kind microgrant to start their own microenterprises. The criteria set forth by the FORSA project team for selection of grantees include personal criteria such as: potential and enthusiasm for running a personal business, support of the household decision maker and the rest of family members, and finally the overall performance of the candidate in the EWSO workshop and enterprise-related criteria such as appropriateness of feasibility study, community needs, marketing potential, potential environmental hazards and income generation pace. Those criteria will guide the micro-enterprise committee (which has already started undertaking its responsibilities in Batch 1 UNGO and its partner CDAs in Assiut) to select the successful projects to be granted the in-kind micro-grants.

The following table shows the details of the attendees of EWSO workshops conducted during Q2Y3:

Table 1 Distribution of EWSO participants by governorate and gender

Governorate	Target women	Family members	
		Females	Males
ASSIUT	2,702	118	1,319
SOUHAG	2,498	223	1,407
TOTAL	5,200	341	2,726

D. Extra/Refresher trainings

Refresher trainings in management skills, EWSO TOT, and interpersonal communication and counseling skills for Outreach Workers were held during this quarter. This package of trainings conducted as part of the project's quality improvement initiative following the Shewhart methodology (Plan-Do-Check-Act). According to this methodology, project activities (awareness raising activities through household visits) were planned and implemented according to the preset plan. Measuring the quality of the implemented activities as a part of the monitoring process of project implementation was done through evaluation checklists to ensure objectivity of evaluation of the activity. Those checklists, used by outreach workers supervisors, UNGOs' Technical coordinators and FORSA field implementation specialists, enabled the identification of areas that need improvement in a particular activity (e.g., communication skills of an outreach worker, time management by EWSO trainer, planning and scheduling a meeting by project manager). Refresher trainings were the corrective action taken to enhance the quality of implemented activities. Measuring quality through objective checklists will continue to evaluate the value of corrective actions.



Refresher trainings on Interpersonal Communication and Counseling skills (IPC&C) and RH/FP/MCH issues, child care and nutrition

During this quarter, three training sessions on IPC&C and Health Messages were conducted one in Assiut and two in Souhag governorates. They were attended by 65 CDAs' FORSA project Outreach workers who needed additional training in some areas.

Extra Trainings on Managerial Skills:

A total of seven extra trainings on management skills were conducted in Assiut and Souhag governorates. Those trainings were attended by 166 CDA staff including Project Managers, Outreach Workers' supervisors, and some of the Outreach Workers also attended those trainings in addition to UNGOs' Board members and Technical Coordinators. Building the capacity of CDAs' staff in managerial skills will improve their ability to manage the implementation of project activities more efficiently especially managing their subordinates and holding effective meetings, and allow for a smoother work flow and markedly improve the quality of the project activities. Trainees were also introduced to the concept of sustainability and preliminary steps to prepare the UNGOs and CDAs' staff to plan for sustainability of project activities, taking into consideration the imminent close out of FORSA project activities next quarter.

Refresher TOT for EWSO workshops trainers:

Being a cornerstone for wide scale capacity building and empowerment of women in the project target sites, EWSO workshops have been a focus of attention of the FORSA staff throughout the project. This required a meticulous assessment of those workshops and strict evaluation of the performance of the

trainers using the evaluation checklists developed by the project team. The team adopted a policy of zero tolerance to poor quality pertinent to this activity and its implementers through proper identification of areas that need improvement and the team set out to address any quality issues promptly. The project team decided to conduct Refresher TOT workshops for trainers who need remedial interventions to improve areas of defects in their performance (i.e., workshop time management, communication skills).

Two 6 days refresher trainings were conducted, one in Assiut and another in Souhag, and were attended by 44 EWSO workshops trainers in both governorates (21 from Assiut and 23 from Souhag).

E. Health Awareness Seminars

Health awareness seminars were extra activities developed during the previous quarter as one of the initiatives for quality assurance. Following the analysis of the pre-intervention household survey, the FORSA project team designed the health awareness seminars to be held in the target communities to address knowledge gaps (mainly family planning, and weaning practices).



Figure 5 A seminar about Family Planning conducted in A Church in Assiut Governorate

During this quarter, a total of 100 Seminars were organized in the target communities in both Assiut and Souhag Governorates, (35 in Souhag and 65 in Assiut) and were attended by 3000 women in the reproductive age. Doctors from local primary health care facilities, local hospitals, NGOs health care facilities, or private institutions were invited to conduct the seminars for participants.

F. Exchange Visit

Exchange visits between CDAs participating in the implementation of FORSA project activities was another initiative designed to improve quality, whereby partner CDA staff organized a field visit to the local premises of another partner CDA to learn from their experiences. Both the visitor CDA and the host CDA have a chance for discussing the challenges and obstacles met during the implementation of the project activities and the way each CDA has adapted to overcome obstacles. Best practices were also highlighted and spread among partner CDAs. The exchange visits is an ongoing activity which will take

place until all 75 FORSA Project CDAs perform at least one exchange visit which is expected to be achieved by May 2014.

G. Granting Beneficiaries

During this quarter, a major project activity started in both Assiut and Souhag governorates: the awarding of grants to selected women who attended the EWSO workshops to start their own micro-enterprises. The FORSA project team, with the micro-enterprise committee, made every effort to make sure the selection of women to receive grants is as fair and objective as possible and at the same time, ensures that the right women with the highest potential for success in running an enterprise will be selected.



Figure 6 EWSO Participants signing the Micro-Grant Agreement

The project team set a checklist for evaluation of EWSO workshops attendees based on fixed criteria, including the personal skills of the woman and her potential to run a successful business, the level of support granted by family members, the plausibility of the feasibility study prepared by the woman during the EWSO workshop, and the performance of the woman during the EWSO workshop. To make sure the selection process will be fair, a micro-enterprise committee in each UNGO was formed, consisting of: UNGOs' Board representatives FORSA Project manager, Technical coordinator, Accountant, EWSO trainer, CDA Board representatives, CDA FORSA project manager, and the FORSA field implementation specialist in the corresponding governorate. Collectively, the committee made the selection decision for each grantee in each partner CDA. Members of the committee were guided by the selection criteria set forth by the project, and to ensure an objective and fair selection, each member evaluated women individually using a specifically designed form, based on the criteria established by FORSA project team. The final decision of the committee was based on the average scoring given by all committee members.



Figure 7 Women receiving their in-kind Micro-grants from Souhag governorate

During this quarter, 1,633 participants in EWSO workshops program have been granted an in-Kind microgrant worth 600 Egyptian pounds per grant. Of those women, 843 were in Assiut governorate and 790 were in Souhag governorate. This number of micro-grants delivered compensated for the delay imposed to the activity during the previous quarter by the FORSA project team's decision to retrain some EWSO trainers which necessitated a rescheduling of EWSO workshops. Despite the delay in the last quarter, the project successfully achieved 97.2% of the target for this quarter.

The microgrants covered a variety of trades, including but not limited to the handicrafts introduced during the EWSO workshops: liquid soap-making, accessories-making, establishing small beauty shops, and poultry breeding.

H. Follow-up, Monitoring and Control of field implementation status.

During this quarter, the FORSA project team continued to monitor and follow-up on the implementation status of field activities. This was not only conducted through the field implementation specialists working closely with the UNGOs and CDAs in the project's target governorates, but also through several regular field visits conducted by the Cairo office project staff to gain direct feedback at the level of the UNGOs and the partner CDAs. Meetings with regional MoISA officials, MoH officials and other community development organizations were also conducted to coordinate implementation activities and overcome obstacles, as well as to boost efforts for networking between partner CDAs and other community development organizations at the local level.

I. Conducting Focus Group Discussions with Men attending EWSO workshops



Figure 8 Focus Group Discussion in Assiut Governorate

During this quarter, FGDs with men attending EWSO workshops with their spouse/daughter/sister trainees were conducted. The FGDs are a part of the Monitoring and Evaluation's methodologies adopted to obtain the necessary information regarding gender norms in FORSA intervention communities and the potential effects of the project activities on those norms. A total of 10 FGDs were conducted, six in Assiut governorate and four in Souhag governorate. The discussion revolved around the benefits of the training, the attitudes and opinions towards women employment and empowerment and the importance of their role in the community, and finally about women's control over financial resources.



Figure 9 A man expressing his opinion during FGDs

J. Communication and Collaboration with Project stakeholders:

The following entities had major influence on and principal interest in FORSA project:

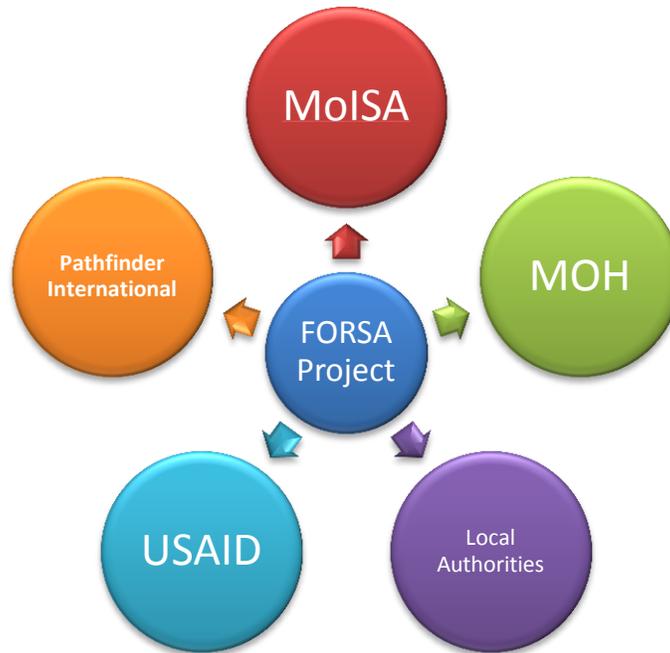


Figure 10 FORSA Project Stakeholders

Throughout the quarter, extensive collaboration and interaction was ongoing between FORSA project and its major stakeholders as follows:

Collaboration with MoISA

During this quarter, the collaboration with MoISA at the central and local levels continued, where the FORSA project field implementation specialists worked as a liaison between UNGOs staff and the MoISA Undersecretary in the corresponding governorate. The aim of this collaboration was to update undersecretaries about the project implementation status, and gain their support and help in solving problems facing UNGOs or CDAs during the implementation of the project.

Apart from this routine collaboration which started with the project inception, an important area of collaboration took place this quarter between FORSA project and MoISA particularly at the local governorate/District level.

As part of FORSA project supplemental activities aiming at broadening the social security network for beneficiaries in target sites, seminars were conducted for each partner CDA in Assiut and Souhag aiming to bring together the CDA FORSA project staff and a local MoISA official. The aim of this seminar was to orient CDAs' Project staff, particularly Outreach Workers, about the services that can be provided to the beneficiary families in their local communities by the local MoISA authorities. These seminars enabled Outreach Workers to respond to a large number of social needs of the target project beneficiary families in their communities. Problems encountered by target families in accessing a MoISA service were also raised and followed up during those seminars.

During this quarter, a total of 62 seminars were conducted, of those 29 were in Souhag and 33 were in Assiut Governorates.

Collaboration with MoH

The MoH is an important stakeholder of FORSA project since the project helps raise the awareness of women in the reproductive age about Family Planning, Maternal and Child health, and Reproductive health issues, which would increase the demand for health services. As such, the MOH had an important contribution to provide services to the project's targeted families and households. Written agreements were signed between UNGOs and local district hospitals to ensure project families get access to curative services in case of need. Another level of collaboration took place, at the level of the primary health care facilities, whereby physicians working in the local facilities were to participate in the health awareness seminars conducted by the CDAs in the local communities. FORSA project outreach workers keep track of the referred patients and clients for follow up.

Collaboration with Local Authorities

Local authorities in each governorate, from the Governor to the local administrative unit in each village/community where the project implements its activities exert an important influence on the project implementation. The interaction between FORSA project and local authorities in implementation sites is a two way interaction. The project provides services to the people in the local communities and thus helps the local authorities in solving specific social and health problems they encounter (Poverty, women marginalization and unemployment) on the other hand, those local authorities can provide support to the project and neutralize potential problems to the implementation of activities.



Figure 11 Second Meeting of the FORSA project Consultative Committee in Souhag, February 2014

Collaboration with local authorities was prominent in Souhag governorate where the governor decided during the last quarter to endorse the project and establish a consultative committee headed by himself with the membership of the undersecretary of MoISA and the director of Souhag health directorate.

The main aim of the committee is to support the project activities and coordinate between MoISA and the MoH directorate to neutralize the obstacles met during the project implementation. The committee met for the second time February 2014. It is worth noting the first meeting was in December 2013 and evoked response from the media, where an article about the committee was featured in one of the best-selling newspapers in Egypt “Al Youm Al Sabea (the seventh day)”.

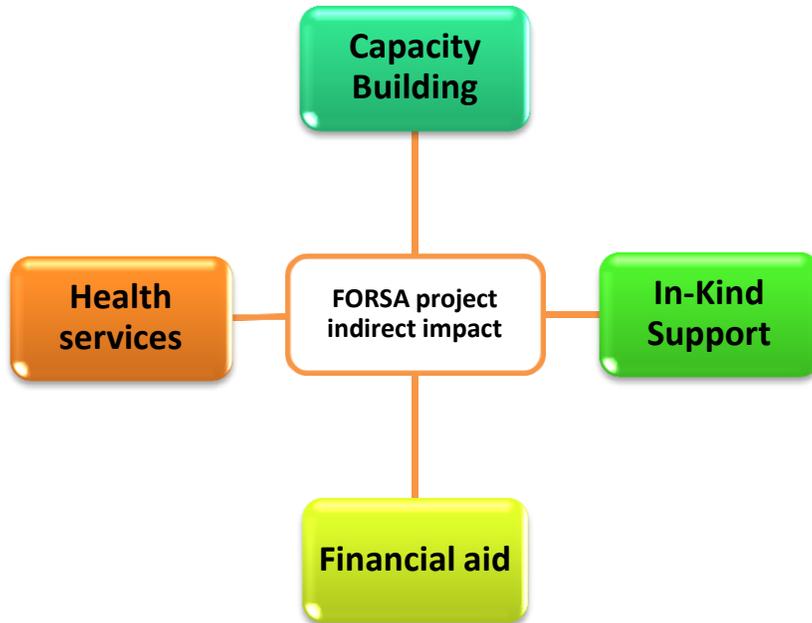
Collaboration with USAID

During this quarter, continuous communication with USAID was sustained and several meetings with USAID staff took place. Monthly update meetings with the USAID AOTR took place to brief her about the project’s achievements and progress of the implementation of field activities. During this quarter the project’s training program’s financial data which feeds into the USAID TrainNet website were reviewed by the project’s financial team. The FORSA project team also received training on Fraud Reporting for USAID Implementing Partners. The training was held by USAID in FORSA project office in Cairo, and addressed corruption (bribery, kickbacks, and gratuities), collusive behavior between vendors and/or procurement staff, product substitution, false claims (billing for goods and services not provided), embezzlement or theft, and other types of procurement fraud.

K. Linkages with local and regional CDAs

The major objectives of the FORSA project mainly revolve around three outcomes among women in the reproductive age (Empowerment, Income generation, and health awareness about family planning and Maternal and Child health issues and nutrition). Capacity building of the project’s Partner CDAs and UNGOs enabled them to establish an extensive network with Development agencies and initiatives at the local community level. This Networking resulted in a broad spectrum of services to the FORSA project beneficiaries in target sites covering Capacity building, Health services, in-kind support, and financial aids. Local Development initiatives and agencies who were involved in this networking were able to improve their access to the local communities where FORSA project is working and on the other hand, FORSA project beneficiaries enjoyed the benefits of the services provided by those agencies.

This extensive network established between FORSA project partner CDAs, UNGOs and local community development agencies allowed the project to gain an unprecedented reputation among Development players at the local communities level and had a multiplier effect on the benefits of the project to the beneficiaries in target sites.



Health Services

The FORSA project successfully connected with other local NGOs to coordinate our work, and help ensure an equitable distribution of services avoiding duplication of campaigns in the same area.

By linking with local NGOs, community leaders, and private service providers and even through the local funds of some CDAs, the project helped a large number of project beneficiaries access critical services. The major partners for provision of health support to target project Households in implementation sites included:

- Al Orman NGO
- Sonnaa El Haya NGO
- Masr el Kheir NGO
- Resala NGO
- Plan Egypt
- Abnaa Misr NGO
- Al Ber wal Takwa NGO
- Kayan NGO
- Egyptian women League NGO
- Safer Communities NGO
- UNICEF
- Partner CDAs through local fund
- Volunteering

Networking resulted in the provision of 450 project beneficiaries in the target sites in Assiut and Souhag with free consultations and free treatment. Four major surgeries for four project beneficiaries were conducted, two eye surgeries provided for by Caritas in Assiut governorate, one eye surgery provided

for by Al Orman NGO in Souhag governorate, one spinal surgery costing 70,000 Egyptian pounds for a project beneficiary provided by a local community volunteer, and one abdominal surgery provided for by Sonnaa El Haya NGO. A local partner CDA (Emad Abdel Naby) provided for the treatment expenses of one cancer patient. Wheelchairs were provided for five project beneficiaries through Al Orman NGO and free speech pathologist sessions were made available to project beneficiaries in Souhag governorate through Kayan NGO.

A total of 200 project beneficiaries in Akhmim District Souhag governorate were referred to the primary health care centers in their villages to receive family planning, maternal and child healthcare services based on the protocol signed between the UNGO (El Masreya Lel Tanmeya Al Ensaneya) and the UNICEF through its project addressing perinatal health care.

Ten medical campaigns for diagnosing illnesses and providing free medications in project target sites in Souhag governorate were organized by Sonaa EL Haya NGO and Masr El Kheir NGOO, and 10 campaigns for diagnosing and curing Eye diseases and providing free glasses for those who need was organized by Caritas and Abnaa Misr NGO in Assiut Governorate and Abnaa Misr NGO. A veterinary campaign was also organized by Al Orman NGO in project target sites in Assiut for diagnosing and treating livestock diseases.

In addition to the direct health services mentioned, 35 Health Awareness campaigns were organized in project target sites in Assiut and Souhag governorates through networking with Resala NGO, Plan Egypt, Egyptian Women League NGO and Safer Communities NGO, the campaigns addressed maternal and child as well as reproductive health issues for women in the reproductive age.

Capacity Building and training

Capacity building services provided through coordination with other local actors covered a wide range of activities including training, literacy facilitation, provision of identification documents for project beneficiaries, particularly women, and improving access to social security network.

The major partners for provision of Capacity building services to target project Households in implementation sites included:

- Masr El Kheir NGO
- El Gameya EL Nesaeya
- Adult Literacy Organization
- Caritas (NGO)
- Khalas EL Nefous (NGO)
- Ataa Bela Hodoud (NGO)
- Tahseen EL Sehha Organization
- Om EL mahabba (NGO)
- El Gameya El Nessaeya
- Plan Souhag

- Individual Community Leaders
- Partner CDAs through local fund

Training Services:

Linkages with Masr El Kheir NGO and Ataa Bela Hodoud NGO resulted in the provision of 15 project beneficiaries with life skills training, and 20 beneficiaries with English language courses. Referrals to Caritas and EL Gameeya El Nesaeya NGO and Om El Mahabba NGO enabled the training of more than 100 project beneficiary women in Assiut and Souhag governorates on handicrafts namely sewing, and embroidery. Three FORSA project outreach workers were trained by Emad Abdel Naby NGO a local partner CDA on coaching mentally challenged children and providing speech pathology training.

Networking with Caritas, a major leader in literacy facilitators in Egypt allowed for the opportunity for 29 FORSA project CDAs staff from Batch one CDAs in Assiut to join the literacy facilitators' training organized by Caritas in Assiut governorate. Out of those who joined the training, 20 successfully achieved the criteria for being a licensed literacy facilitator and will be supported to establish an adult education class in their local communities



Figure 12 FORSA project's Outreach Workers who participated in the Literacy Facilitating Workshops organized by CARITAS in Assiut governorate.

Literacy facilitation:

Linkages with Caritas, Sonnaa El Haya NGO, Khalas El Nofous NGO and Plan Egypt enabled the establishment of 45 literacy facilitation classes targeting mainly FORSA project beneficiary women in the project target sites in Assiut and Souhag, two classes specifically targeted children. Those classes enabled more than 500 project beneficiary women in the target sites to cross the gap of illiteracy.

Identification Documents provision

Networking with Care Egypt, El Gameeya El Nessaeya, Tahseen El Seha NGO and local community leaders enabled more than 300 project beneficiary women to get the necessary support to issue an ID as well as Birth Certificates for their children.

Improving access to social security Network for project beneficiaries

Networking with Caritas in Assiut and Souhag governorates resulted in the organization of a seminar gathering a Caritas representative and FORSA project CDAs staff in each of the 75 partner CDAs involved in the execution of the project activities. The aim of those seminars was to introduce to FORSA project CDAs' staff the wide area of services provided by Caritas covering youth, children, combating drug addiction, literacy facilitation, and health, enabling FORSA project beneficiaries to gain access to those services. The distinguished Child Relief Hotline service (16000) provided by Caritas that provides support to homeless children was thoroughly detailed during the seminars.

In-Kind Support

Providing in-kind support to needy target project families was established through linkages with:

- Local Zakah Committee
- Masr EL Kheir NGO
- Sonnaa EL Haya NGO
- Al Orman NGO
- Food Bank
- Abou Hamed EL Ghazaly NGO
- Arab African Foundation
- Dar EL Forquan NGO
- El Gameeya EL Nessaeya

These linkages with partner organizations enabled the provision of in-kind support to more than 3,000 project households in Assiut and Souhag Governorates. The support ranged from providing more than 1,000 project households with packages of food provisions, more than 1,000 needy project families with blankets in the winter season, providing 300 project families with clothes either free or at nominal costs through charity fairs, 120 families with electrical appliances (cooking stove, washing machines), and 70 children with school bags containing needed scholar articles. Networking with Masr EL Kheir and Al

Orman NGOs enabled nine brides from FORSA project target households to obtain the necessary furniture and electrical appliances to start their new life.

Financial Aid

Providing financial and economic aid to needy FORSA project beneficiaries was established through networking with:

- Caritas
- Social Development Fund
- Masr El Kheir
- Kafalet El Yateem in Shandaweel NGO
- Moslem Youth Organization
- Local community leaders

Networking with Caritas, local community leaders and Kafalet El Yateem NGO enabled providing sponsorship for 20 orphans from the project target households. Local community leaders provided financial grants to 107 needy project families in Souhag governorate. Caritas enabled six project families to obtain social security pension in Assiut governorate. Loans were approved for 20 project households through the Social Development Fund in Souhag governorate. A total of 12 project beneficiaries were employed through Masr El Kheir NGO and local community leaders in Souhag governorate.

L. Submitting an abstract to USAID global technical meeting in Washington DC

During this quarter, FORSA project team submitted an abstract about the project interventions to a global technical meeting convened by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in partnership with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Maternal and Child Health Integrated Project (MCHIP) and Evidence to Action Project (E2A) entitled: **“Throughout the Reproductive Life Course: Opportunities and Challenges for Empowering Girls and Women”**. The abstract was accepted and the Director of Technical Services at Pathfinder HQ presented on behalf of the FORSA team at the meeting in April 2014.

Table 2 Project achievements during Q2Y3

Batch One (30 communities)	Expected Result	Quarter Achievements
Result 1: Jobs created among partner UNGOs and CDAs in intervention areas		
1.1.6 Guide UNGOs to supervise partner CDAs while implementing Project activities	All Target Households have been visited and visits continued at a rate of one visit to each household per month	All Target Households have been visited and visits continued at a rate of one visit to each household per month
Result 2 : Women owned microenterprises established in		

intervention areas		
1.2.2 Guide UNGOs to supervise partner CDAs while implementing EWSO workshops	EWSO workshops for selected target women continued	100 EWSO workshops conducted and remaining 20 for next quarter as per the project plan
1.2.3 Guide UNGOs manage granting selected EWSO beneficiaries through partner CDAs	Granting Selected EWSO beneficiaries started	Granting women started and proceeds as per the project plan
Batch Two (25 communities)	Expected Result	Quarter Achievements
Result 1: Jobs created among local CDAs in intervention areas		
2.1.6 Guide UNGOs to supervise partner CDAs while implementing Project activities	All Target Households have been visited and visits continued at a rate of one visit to each household per month	All Target Households have been visited and visits continued at a rate of one visit to each household per month
Result 2 Women owned microenterprises established in intervention areas		
2.2.2 Guide UNGOs to supervise partner CDAs while implementing EWSO workshops	EWSO workshops for selected target women continued	75 EWSO workshops conducted and remaining 25 for next quarter as per the project plan
2.2.3 Guide UNGOs manage granting selected EWSO beneficiaries through partner CDAs	Granting Selected EWSO beneficiaries started	Granting women started and proceeds as per the project plan
Batch Three (20 Communities)	Expected Result	Quarter Achievements
Result 1: Jobs created among local CDAs in intervention areas		
3.1.6 Guide UNGOs to supervise partner CDAs while implementing Project activities	All Target Households have been visited and visits continued at a rate of one visit to each household per month	All Target Households have been visited and visits continued at a rate of one visit to each household per month
Result 2 Women owned microenterprises established in intervention areas		
3.2.2 Guide UNGOs to supervise partner CDAs while implementing EWSO workshops	EWSO workshops for selected target women continued	35 EWSO workshops conducted and remaining 45 for next quarter as per the project plan
3.2.3 Guide UNGOs manage granting selected EWSO beneficiaries through partner CDAs	Granting Selected EWSO beneficiaries started	Granting women started and proceeds as per the project plan

Challenges

Despite the security risks in the project target sites, imposed by the prevalence of the deeply rooted problem of Crimes and violent retaliation fueled by feuds among families and groups crimes which have been aggravated lately by the political instability in the country and the relative inability of the law enforcement troops to respond efficiently to the threats to the community, FORSA project activities continued in a smooth and agile pace, thanks to the devotion of the project's team and the experience gained enabling it to respond properly to security threats, and the flexibility allowing rescheduling of project activities to be implemented with timelines and without compromising the safety of personnel.

In addition to the usual security threats imposed on the project in the implementation sites, some areas have been subject to more violent disasters during this quarter:

Floods in Assiut

In March 2014, Al Badary District in Assiut governorate, one of the sites of FORSA project implementation, experienced massive floods, which overwhelmed the villages of the district leading to several casualties among the inhabitants and destruction of houses and properties. This event eventually led to a delay in the implementation of project activities in the district. Yet, after the damage has been addressed, the FORSA Project team planned for a catch up of activities as well as to arrange for support services to the project beneficiary families in the affected villages through the strong network with local CDAs.



Figure 13 Floods Affecting EL Badary District Assiut Governorate

Industrial explosion in Souhag Governorate

Also in March 2014, a store of petrochemical materials located in Shattoura village, Tahta District in Souhag governorate exploded, causing several deaths and injuries in addition to property destruction. This village is one of the target sites for the implementation of FORSA project activities. The explosion led to some delays to the project implementation; however the FORSA project team in Souhag governorate successfully re-started activities and also arranged for support services to the project beneficiary families in the affected villages through the strong network with local CDAs.



Figure 14 A victim of the Industrial explosion in Shattoura village, glimpsing at the wrecks of what used to be a house

Success Stories

FORSA project Continues to empower women in target sites.

FORSA project's approach to development in its target sites extends beyond mere economic growth, which is only a means of widening people's choices. The ultimate goal of the project is to build human capabilities by investing in people to enable growth and empower them to pursue the life paths they choose, leading to sustainable change in their lives. Building capabilities of the project beneficiaries necessitated working on the three major axes of human development: economic growth, knowledge, and health.

FORSA project targeted several levels of beneficiaries; the first level is the community outreach workers employed through the partner CDAs. Creating jobs and a source of income, together with capacity building through training and on the job coaching and training was a major factor in empowering them.

The second level of beneficiaries was the 112,500 women of reproductive age in the project implementation sites. Health awareness messages were addressed to those women aimed at improving their health. A total of 7,500 of these women were selected to attend EWSO workshops on life skills training which helped to build their capacity. Furthermore, 2,250 of those who attend the EWSO workshops were given the opportunity to establish an income generating micro-enterprise through and in-kind microgrant. This package of interventions accomplished the development triad: health, knowledge and economic growth.

During this quarter FORSA project's interventions started to show an impact on people involved at all project's levels with stories demonstrating people's abilities to make informed choices.

Asmaa regains control over her life

Like many other girls in her village, Asmaa was born to an extremely poor family in Al Sawalem village, Souhag governorate. With two sisters and two brothers, and an incapacitated father due to a mental illness (something which carries extreme social stigma in Upper Egypt), the mother was solely responsible for supporting her family. While she earned barely enough to support her family, she felt the pride of being independent. She supported her daughters to achieve as much education as possible. Asmaa reached high school. By the age of 18, Asmaa, like her sisters (and according to the local community's customs and traditions), married a young man through family acquaintances. He was uneducated and they had very little in common to share and in less than a year they were divorced.

Asmaa returned to her family's house with a social stigma of divorce, which is not easy in the Upper Egyptian community. She became more and more isolated from the community, and depression started to overwhelm her—so much so that she barely left her house. Her loss after divorce was aggravated by the fact that all her belongings were taken over by her ex-husband and she was left with no money.

When the FORSA Project's jobs were advertised in Al Sawalem village, her mother encouraged her to apply for the job. Wise woman as she was, she knew that her daughter's depression cure lied in getting out of the house. After joining the team of FORSA project's Community outreach workers, Asmaa's life completely changed, she started establishing a social life, forming friendships with her colleagues. The admiring look from the women she visits at home to provide health messages made her really proud of what she is doing.

The income she gets from her job, amplified her feelings of self-esteem. Her mother supports her and encourages her to buy whatever she feels is needed. She bought a gold earring from her first salary; it was her first time to wear a gold garment.

Her gratitude for her mother encouraged her to support her family and she contributed to covering the expenses for treatment for her young diabetic brother. Her ambition is unlimited; she saved from her salary and established a small home-based business to raise some goats aided by her mother.



Figure 15 Asmaa Presenting the achievements of FORSA project in quarterly Meeting

“I cannot imagine how my life could have been if I have not joined the FORSA project team.” concludes Asmaa with tears in her eyes.

Faten starts her life at 37:

Like many women in her village, Faten was a victim of early marriage. Her husband believed that women are worthless, and had no role in life except raising children and taking care of the house. She was never involved in the decision making process in her new family, she always felt useless and a burden to her husband.

With five children, she was totally devoted to the daily household tasks and never had a saying in the important decisions pertinent to the family. She always had to be content with what her husband gave her, and had to respond to her children’s needs accordingly.

When her husband fell ill, his brothers took him to the doctor, and accompanied him during his long admission to the hospital. Following local customs and traditions dictating women to stay at home, Faten was not allowed to visit him in the hospital

When her husband passed away, she gained a new title as widow—which carries a large social stigma in Upper Egypt nearly equivalent being divorced. She returned to her father’s house to continue the life of oppression. The decision maker simply switched, from the husband to the father who was responsible for taking all the decisions pertinent to her family.

When the FORSA project’s community outreach worker invited her to join the EWSO workshop in her village, she automatically refused convinced that her father would never let her go outside the house. However, with the help of the Community Outreach Worker, her father finally gave her the permission to go.

When she started attending the workshop, her life changed completely, she started feeling like she was an important person in the community, one who could influence her own life as well as her children’s life and futures. She gained skills in negotiation life skills to realize her dreams.

When she was selected as a grantee for the microgrant by FORSA, she knew how to convince her father to let her go through with the initiative. Having an income of her own was a feeling she had never experienced before. She felt in control of her life and of her children’s. She gradually started convincing her father that she can take care of her children.



Figure 17 Faten telling her story to her fellow women during the quarterly meeting of the UNGO in Souhag

"I feel reborn at the age of 37 thanks for FORSA Project" concludes Faten.

Ahlam saves her daughter

Ahlam was one of many women in Beni Shogair village, Assiut governorate who deeply believed that early marriage was beneficial for women. When her husband decided to give his 13 year old daughter to marriage she neither had the right to object nor the belief that this was harmful to her daughter.

During EWSO workshop organized by FORSA Project in her village, she knew about the health and social hazards her daughter was about to encounter in her life as well as the opportunities she was about to miss because of the early marriage.

When she understood the hazard, Ahlam developed the will and the power to stand up against her husband's unwise decision, supported by evidence and information. As a result, her husband eventually agreed to cancel the marriage. Encouraged by this small victory, Ahlam decided that she will support her daughter until she finishes her education, and she will even support her to go to college if she has the potential.



Figure 18 Ahlam Shendi Talking to FORSA project's Outreach Worker

Like other girls in our village, my 13 year old daughter was engaged to one of our neighbors and we were deeply involved in the preparations for the wedding. Her father was deeply convinced that he was doing the right thing and unfortunately I was too. After attending the EWSO workshop organized by FORSO project in our village – Beni Shogair, I came to know about the threats that were to endanger my daughter's health and life with early marriage and the opportunities that she would miss, I stood up in defense of my beloved daughter, I stood for her father to stop the crime he was trying to commit to our daughter and the marriage was cancelled Thank you FORSA project for saving my daughter's life and future." Ahlam Abdalla Shendi, FORSA project beneficiary in Beni Shogair village, Assiut

Two lives were saved by a FORSA project Outreach Worker

Thuraya Hassan is one of the women targeted by the Household visits in Kordous village, Al Badary District in Assiut governorate. Her daughter, pregnant in her eighth month, was suffering from lower abdominal pain, and escape of amniotic fluid. Thuraya took her daughter to the local general practitioner in the village based on the advice of the outreach worker. The physician informed the mother that her daughter was suffering from an early stage of toxemia of pregnancy and prescribed some medications for her ordering her to rest for 4 days.



Aware of their role, FORSA project's Outreach Workers are not solely focused on disseminating knowledge and information, they know that their role necessitates a dialogic communication with their targeted women. They have learned to be responsive to the particular needs of the women in their community and tailoring their messages accordingly.

The project's outreach worker, knowing of Thuraya's daughter's condition, paid her a special visit to find out the result of the physician's consultation. As soon as she heard the diagnosis made by the general practitioner, she informed the mother that she has to take her daughter to the hospital immediately as the condition is life threatening. Reluctant at first, the mother finally agreed to the Outreach Worker's advice and took her daughter to the University Hospital in Assiut City, where the condition was diagnosed as critical and life-threatening and requiring immediate referral to a tertiary level Hospital in Cairo.

In Cairo University hospital, the pregnant woman was immediately admitted to an intensive care unit, and the woman underwent a cesarean section as a life-saving measure. After two lives have been saved, the doctor in Cairo University hospital informed Thuraya that she has to thank the person who convinced her to take her daughter to the hospital on time, and explained that if they had waited longer, the daughter and her baby would have been surely lost.

EWSO workshops achieve an unexpected success

When FORSA project team implemented the EWSO workshops, they aimed at providing women with necessary knowledge and life skills . Only 30% of the women involved in this training were expected to start a micro-enterprise with the help of the in-kind microgrant provided by the Project. Contrary to expectations, and even before the conclusion of the training, EWSO trainers were surprised that some of the women started applying the knowledge they received during the training to make products. On bringing samples with them on the next day, they were praised by the trainer and their colleagues.

This was a trigger that started an initiative adopted by more than 300 women in both Assiut and Souhag governorates to apply what they have learned in the workshop to start their own micro-enterprises independently from the microgrant awarded by the project. They saved the 120 Egyptian Pounds transportation allowance they receive on participating in the workshop and used them as a starter.



Figure 19 A women who started a goat breeding enterprise and a window shop enterprise in Assiut Governorate using the saved transportation allowance Received for attending EWSO workshops

The microenterprises started by those women covered liquid soap manufacturing, livestock breeding, window shops; livestock feed trading, accessories manufacture, clothes trading and clothes design and tailoring.

A EWSO participant – Naglaa Wardani- from Jahdam Village Assiut governorate, took this initiative to another level. She did not just establish a micro-enterprise based on detergents manufacturing using the saved transportation allowance, she also established a value Chain Partnership with one of her neighbors. Together with her neighbor, they established an agreement with one of the known traders in the village to supply them with packaging material, and a label for their manufactured detergent. Together with her neighbor, they worked on manufacturing the detergent itself, filling up the bottles and handing them to the trader who has a distribution strategy. Each partner provided an added value to the product: the trader provided a label, a trade name and better marketing and distribution plan, women provided a quality product. All the profit is to be distributed among all sharers.



Figure 20 Naglaa from Jahdam Village, Assiut with batches of homemade detergent.

This was an important lesson for the FORSA project team and other EWSO workshops participants: Empowering Women is not only about money, it is about personal change. Women who attended the workshops and witnessed the change these women achieved demonstrated that with a nominal sum of money, constraints imposed on them can be overcome, and that when there is a will to succeed and become influential in the circle of their family and their community, there is always a way to achieve success. What they have heard during the training about their inner potentials and their power to induce a change with minimal resources was personified by those women who could release their inner powers. This was a lesson worth learning which motivated lots of them to believe in their own worth and their power.

EWSO workshops were able to show an impact on empowering participants on another level, making women believe in their own worth and value and trigger this paradigm shift making them understand that they are not worthless and useless in their families, that they are not obliged to accept what is given to them, they are not obliged to sacrifice their life and health for the sake of others. More than 20 EWSO workshop participants in Assiut and Souhag governorates were deeply touched by a story about a woman who spent her whole life sacrificing her personal needs for the sake of her family, and realizing at the end of her life that she has never enjoyed one single day. The story motivated those women to start feeling their own worth and their own right at being acknowledged for the role they played in the support of their families. The motivation drove those women to make the decision to use the money they received as a transportation allowance during the training to reward themselves for a long life spent in serving their families

It is worth noting that those women clearly stated that the change incurred to them would be long lasting and sustainable way of addressing life, not merely an impulsive behavior in response to an emotional story.

Monitoring and Evaluation

This quarter the project achieved targets will be presented according to the submitted no cost extension work plan and PMP based on the approval granted by USAID agreement officer on the 13th of August 2013.

In addition to the reporting on the performance indicators set in the PMP, it is worth noting that the qualitative data collection also started during this quarter, where 10 FGDs have been conducted with men attending the EWSO workshops with their female family member trainees. The discussion aimed at assessing their perceptions of the use of the training, attitudes and opinions towards women's empowerment, work and control over financial resources.

In-depth interviews with family members of the project's Outreach Workers started in early April 2014 and FGDs with Outreach Workers themselves will start late April 2014.

As per the NCE workplan and PMP, the following indicators are to be reported on this quarter:

Indicator # 5: Number of households visited by awarded CDAs outreach workers in intervention areas

Indicator # 8: Number of beneficiaries trained by CDA RR supervisors through EWSO programs in intervention areas

Indicator # 9: Number of business opportunities created in FORSA intervention areas

Indicator # 10: Number of women who had successful micro-enterprises in FORSA intervention areas equivalent to the target of 80%

Table 3 Achieved indicators FORSA Project Q1Y3

Indicator Number	Results Data	Baseline Year:	FY 3					Total	Comments (Explanation on a - /+ 10% actual from target)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY2		
Indicator # 5	Target		112,500					112,500	The target number of Households was successfully achieved by Mid-January 2014.
	Actual		95,128	112,500					
Indicator # 8	Target		3,250	7,000	7,500			7,500	Activity gained momentum during this quarter and compensated for the late start up. Although the delay in starting the activity impaired the achievement of the quarterly target, yet it is expected that the Q3 target will be achieved on time
	Actual		462	5662					

Indicator # 9	Target		330	1,680	2,250			2,250	The granting process progressed rapidly so that 97% of the quarterly target was achieved despite the late start-up
	Actual		0	1633					
Indicator # 10	Target			264	1,344	1,800	264	1,344	Since granting started this quarter, it is not yet possible to report on success of enterprise till the end of the quarter, although many women actually started to generate income
	Actual		0	0					