

PD - AAP - 833

CLASSIFICATION  
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE  Village Women in Chad			2. PROJECT NUMBER 698-0388.1	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/Chad
5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W. Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. Beginning with No. 1 each FY) 77-78-2	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY 76	B. Final Obligation Expected FY 79	C. Final Input Delivery FY 79	6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING A. Total \$179,000 B. U.S. \$147,000	
			7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION From (month/yr.) March 1977 To (month/yr.) August 1978 Date of Evaluation Review	

B. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., airgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
USAID will issue an implementation letter to the project which will: (1) extend the life of the project until September 1979; (2) reduce expected outputs from 8 to 6 centers; and (3) adjust the implementation schedule accordingly.	Inger Hvoslef	9/15/78

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan (e.g., CPI Network)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Implementation Letter
<input type="checkbox"/> Country Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO A	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO C	
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO P	

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT

A.  Continue Project Without Change

B.  Change Project Design and/or  Change Implementation Plan

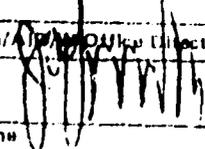
C.  Discontinue Project

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER BANKING PARTICIPANTS (Name and Title)

Miss Hansita N'Guierena, GOC Project Coordinator

Inger Hvoslef, Project Manager, HRD/WID

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature: 

Type and Name: John A. Lundgren

Date: August 31, 1978

13. **SUMMARY** - The pilot project to upgrade nutrition and hygienic conditions for families of illiterate rural women, was conceived as an adjunct to and supporting element of the educational reform in Chad introduced by the Ministry of Education's Institute of Educational Sciences (INSE). Therefore, the project's training centers would be located in areas surrounding INSE's pilot schools. At present, there are two centers with monitrices (extension workers) supervised by animatrices, i. e. lower-level teacher-trainers, instructing village women in hygiene, sanitation and nutrition, the latter to help them produce nutritional crops. This has been Chad's first activity to concentrate on educating women. It provides the opportunity to research sociological conditions and attitudes and the priorities set by the women themselves. Several changes have occurred as the project progressed both in terms of administrative personnel and design. A third-country domestic science teacher was to have led the action, but her appointment did not materialize. Instead, this major responsibility fell to a Chadian woman official (with a "license" in sociology) who had the assistance of USAID's WID officer.

It soon became evident that the original plan to create eight centers within two years was too ambitious, both in terms of available personnel and the need to move with caution; nor were the initial financial resources, including AID's contribution of \$80,000, sufficient. Experience proved that holding regular classes at the centers was insufficient since women with field work during harvesting and sowing seasons could not attend regularly. To help the instructors give home demonstrations after sunset, motorbicycles were provided. This required overtime payment. Existing facilities needed repairs. Other requirements were audiovisual equipment and travel funds for the project's personnel. Two additional allotments were provided by AID/W, the last in September 1977, raising the total to \$147,000. In response to a request from GOC, USAID is issuing a Project Implementation Letter extending the activity until September 1979, two years after the last funding increment. No additional funding is required for this extension.

In May 1977, INSE and USAID agreed with the conclusions drawn from the evaluation reports that the number of planned centers should be reduced from eight to six to insure a proper operation. A contributing factor was the continuing problem of finding well trained animatrices

to manage the program and train monitrices on the spot. Most women to head the centers are married, have children and live in urban areas. They are willing to travel to rural areas within reach by motorbicycles, but not to live permanently separated from their families. For this reason, the additional four centers to be established this year will be in rural areas near N'Djamena.

The successful operations at the two existing centers, Balimba the south and Bongor in the center of Chad, have provided important sociological data and because of the added mobility of the instructors, a proportionally larger number of women were trained. The experience gained vouches for excellent prospects to achieve, and possibly exceed, the purpose and goal of the activity by September 1979 when an EOSP will be prepared.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY - Because this was the first WID activity and no previous research had been done, the project called for semi-annual evaluation reports, to show progress and/or impediments. Two educational officials of INSE are responsible for evaluating sociological and other findings. They pointed to the need for additional funding which was provided and also recommended a cautious and slow approach in the implementation. They prepared questionnaires for the animatrices to complete. The first depicted priorities set by the women. Later questionnaires assessed how much the women had learned. A nutrition expert attached to the project assisted at nutrition seminars for animatrices teaching the nutritional values of locally grown food. Based upon this, menus were prepared of dishes cooked during demonstrations attended by the village women. Physical inspections of huts and applications of methods to purify water, to bury ofal, and to protect crops against rodents showed the extent to which women had learned from their training. Chadian village women are eager to learn how to improve living conditions and recently added to their priorities their desire to become literate. Although no statistics are available, the evaluation reports imply a new awareness among the women of the desirability to learn which may diminish their traditional reluctance to have daughters attend school. USAID's WID officer has visited the activities as often as time permitted and reported to AID/W. See TOAID A-19 8/26/77.

USAID has forwarded to AID/W copies of the semi-annual reports in French. The evaluators of the projects are:

Sociological findings:  
Hapsita N'Gueriera, INSE

Nutrition: French expert  
Mme Le Breton

General Education: M. A. in Education Evaluation  
from Canada  
Moaye Madana, INSE

Funding for evaluation is provided in the project by AID.

15. EXTERNAL FACTORS - The project setting as such has not changed, nor have socio-economic conditions. Host government priorities remain the same with a possibly stronger emphasis on WID. Fighting in the north since the inception of the project has drained GOC's budgetary resources, and for a short time during the spring of 1978, internal strife in the Bongor area caused some delay.

GOC's increased attention to upgrade women's contribution to the national development goals is a supporting factor. There are now three USAID WID projects, the last has met with vigorous enthusiasm. In that sense, external factors have improved but attracting sufficient female educators to leave their families for service far away continues to be a problem. With the beginning of USAID's Comprehensive Human Resources Development Project, 677-0005, also linked to INSE and with implicit goal also to help village women, there are indeed helpful factors not directly involved with this activity which promise a successful completion of it.

16. INPUTS - With the additional two allotments for this project, raising the total to \$147,000, no additional AID inputs are required to insure a successful completion by September 1979. As of July 9, 1978, roughly 60% remain of the grant and most of the expensive commodities have been procured, leaving enough for operating and other costs through September 1979. By establishing

four additional centers near N'Djamena, animatrices employed by GOC will not overly drain the GOC budget. Eventually, further inputs for the same goal from project 677-0005 (HRD) will assist this activity which, when completed, will be amalgamated with 677-0005, benefitting from it and also having contributed considerably to that project's goal also to educate Chadian women and girls.

17. **OUTPUTS** - Although the operations to date are confined to only two centers, the total number of women trained is near 300, excluding women of the neighborhoods who have been influenced to adopt better nutrition and hygiene habits. Originally, it was estimated that with eight centers, a total of 500 women would have benefitted from the training. The proportionally larger number from two centers is attributable to the fact that the design was changed to give the animatrices enough mobility to do home demonstrations when the women return from field work at sunset.

A major output of the project is the sociological findings of the semi-annual evaluations. This output cannot be quantified but is of considerable value to other WID activities in Chad and also to those aimed at helping both men and women raise living and health conditions. Contrary to many other countries, Chad has not been benefitted by sociological research of its women and their status with the exception of a "License" thesis done by the GOC project coordinator, Miss Hapsita N'Gueriera in her published La Femme Tchadienne. Even this study did not depict the micro-findings which evaluations from this activity have provided.

18. **PURPOSE** - "The purpose of this grant is to increase the skills of rural women to enable them to enhance socio-economic conditions of their families and rural communities in eight rural villages in Chad".

The validity of the purpose has been demonstrated amply by the two centers in operation. The impact of the instruction on the women directly being trained is proven by the physical appearance around their homes and within their huts in addition to the answers given the evaluators to specific questions asked. Initially, the women had two main priorities, namely nutrition and hygiene.

Recently they requested literacy instruction prompted by the need to identify pharmaceuticals and other commodities. Many have come to understand only now that illnesses have causes they can prevent. As an example, one woman seeing microbes in the water under a microscope suggested that this might have caused her baby's death. Women of villages too far to be reached by the instructors are asking for similar services.

19. GOAL/SUBGOAL - The estimated goal of the project was that within two years, 500 illiterate Chadian rural women and their families would have benefitted from better health protection and the women have become active participants in the country's efforts to raise socio-economic conditions in the nation. The sub-goal was to influence the mothers to urge, rather than to restrain, their daughters' enrollment in the pilot schools.

There are no statistics available to show that illnesses or deaths caused by poor nutrition and sanitation have dropped, nor are there as yet statistics to show that the mothers have left their daughters free to attend classes at the pilot schools in increasing numbers.

It will be years before Chadian statistics have developed to the extent of numerically permitting the determination of identifiable beneficiaries.

Based upon the results to date, however, the number of beneficiaries will be exceeded by the termination of the termination of the project in 1979 with a total of six centers in operation.

20. BENEFICIARIES - The project falls within the criteria set in Sec. 102(d) of the FAA. Those who have benefitted from the training are 300 illiterate farmer women and their families with implicitly a larger number who copy the activities of neighbors, relatives and friends. By the end of the project in September 1979, the number of beneficiaries is estimated to have tripled, if not more. The final EOPS hopefully will provide definite figures and also give guidelines for other LDCs.

Regarding applicability of the approach of this project to other LDCs, it should be noted that Chad is among the very poorest of the LDCs with less advanced sociological research having been done than, for instance, in Upper Volta, and that for this reason, the projects developed in Chad "on a need to be done" basis might not be applicable to other LDCs.

21. UNPLANNED EFFECTS - It would take longer than two years to identify any unexpected results or impacts such as changes in social structure, etc. The pilot project is not of sufficient magnitude to instill noticeable changes in those areas. Whatever effect the project has is confined to improved health conditions and a greater awareness among the women of their ability to contribute effectively to the nation's development and improved conditions for their children. If anything was unexpected, it was the enthusiastic reception of the project among the illiterate farmer women. No changes are required in this project's design or execution. Given the limited scope of the project, it has had the planned effects which are implicit but only advantageous to date.

22. LESSONS LEARNED - The most important lesson is that in a country where geographic areas are cut off from each other six months of the year, a minimum of 30 months should be given as a lifetime for other pilot projects. Regarding the strategy, it would be a great advantage to have some prior sociological research done before launching a project which so directly affects the intimate, personal lives of the inhabitants. This reflection applies also to the evaluation methodology in so far as doing social research while implementing a project is bound to be time-consuming and to slow down the completion of the activity.

USAID has two WID projects completely operational at this time. Comparing the two, a lesson was learned, namely to invite the support of the Peace Corps in any WID activity (and possibly in others). Given the minute number of qualified GOC counterparts, the contribution of the PCVs in attending to matters essential to a successful implementation cannot be overvalued.

23. SPECIAL COMMENTS OR REMARKS - This project has been operationally linked to an experiment in reforming Chad's education through INSE (Institute Nationale de Science Educational). The educational reform is very much in the experimental stage and until the USAID 677-0005 has had its impact on it, it has some esoteric characteristics which do not necessarily help promote important aspects of this pilot project. The management of INSE, until July of this year, showed some unsettling and unrealistic policies, none of which cannot be altered to truly benefit the target population.

Attached is INSE's official request for an extension of the project in an informal English translation. It was prepared by the former Director of INSE and has very valid points, although USAID takes exception to the idea of launching a cooking competition. In addition to this document, USAID refers to the airgrams listed but regrets that additional copies cannot be made here, nor can translations be provided of the interim evaluation reports.

Attachments: Informal translation of extension request from INSE,  
6 pages.

ATTACHMENT TO REQUEST FOR  
EXTENSION AND OTHER CHANGES IN  
"CHADIAN VILLAGE WOMEN" PROJECT  
698-0388.1

INTRODUCTION:

There follows an informal translation of a request made by the then Director of INSE and submitted with Foreign Office Note 2468/AFF. ET. COOP 1158/COOP. of 5/30/78.

All comments made within brackets are those of USAID to correct some misleading statements with respect to alleged need for additional funds. With the amendments providing AID/W authorized increases, most of the financial needs mentioned in the request have already been met, and considerable funds remain to cover future needs. USAID is not providing additional funds for repairs of any buildings programmed under GOC contributions in the Project Agreement.

Listing of official documents:

The project is covered by Project Agreement 677-76-1 of	6/26/76:	\$ 80,000
" " 677-77-1 of	11/02/76:	33,000
Amendment No. 2 to 677-76-1,	5/26/77:	no change
" No. 2 to 677-77-1,	9/24/77:	34,000
Total U. S. financing:		<u>\$147,000</u>

The request was submitted with Foreign Office Note 2468/AFF. ET. COOP 1158/COOP. dated 5/30/78.

NOTE: Reference is made to reports and evaluations submitted with TOAID A-28, 8/28/78  
A-19, 8/26/77  
A- 7, 3/15/77

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**Attachment:**

**INSE's request for changes  
USAID's 698-0388.1**

**Informal translation:**

Within the scope of USAID's project "Chadian Village Women", certain adjustments should be made due to difficulties encountered. Based upon the experiences during the implementation, it was found:

- a) That duration of the project set at two years was too short;
- b) That there were unexpected difficulties in finding sufficient personnel or recruiting new operational personnel (Monitrices and Animatrices);
- c) That the infrastructures to carry out the project were insufficient; and
- d) That the participation of other GOC agencies involved in similar activities was difficult to obtain and slow in coming.

For these reasons, a plan of action is presented to overcome the difficulties encountered:

**A) Duration of the Project**

The duration of the project should be extended (to September 1979) by two years from the final contribution from AID.

The first year was a period during which one was groping to implement the activity. It proved to be rather complicated because it lacked the support from all Chadian agencies involved in social, economic and cultural development. We had to face setbacks and delays in implementing the activity particularly as concerned recruitment of competent and available personnel. Furthermore, it was difficult to foresee the time it would take to make the essential sociological studies to ensure a safe introduction of this very first effort to concentrate on introducing women to the desirability of adopting better practices of family care and need to apply different procedures.

## **B) Recruitment of Operational Personnel**

**Columns of the budgetary distribution (A2 and A4): The general shortage of certain categories of personnel in Chad affected the project.**

**With the exception of the two animatrices employed by INSE via the Ministry of Education, it is very difficult, not to say impossible, to find others, particularly from the Social Services.**

**Therefore, one ought to consider the following:**

- (a) Pursue more energetically consultations with the Department of Social Affairs to attain a more realistic cooperation, drawing from the graduates of its trained personnel;**
- (b) Consider the advantages to personnel in order to stimulate their interest in the project:**
  - payment of overtime required by this work (morning, afternoon and evening) both for the animatrices of INSE and for personnel of the Department of Social Affairs who may be associated with this project covered by the Agreements cited above.**
  - a minimum of financial reward for monitrices with children, and for the young women who, in addition to their domestic work, accept to do extension work (covered by Agreements cited above).**
- (c) Payment for overtime for:**
  - The Chadian coordinator (project manager) constantly in the field.**
  - The driver who accompanies her.**
  - The accountant who supervises management of the project.**

**(All expenditures above are covered and already paid from funds provided under agreements cited above.)**

**C) Physical Working Conditions**

**Three vitally important aspects should be considered:**

- 1) Assignment of buildings**
- 2) Furbishing of the buildings**
- 3) Means of transportation.**

**(1) Buildings:** According to the Project Agreement, the buildings should be furnished by GOC. The Chadian administration, however, has only taken responsibility for the Center at Bongor, created in 1977. The Center at Balimba (Sarh), established in 1977, is located in a privately owned house and the maintenance costs have been covered by the project.

It is unlikely that other centers, still to be established, can benefit from permanent installations in administratively owned buildings, considering the almost impossible problems facing the government with respect to furbishings, repairs, etc.

We propose that the monitrice live at home and work from there since she'll be recruited from that region, while working in the villages. After four to six months it is suggested that a building be assigned and prepared by the Administration. (USAID's comments: The project will be amalgamated with the 677-0002 HRD project by that time and no additional AID funding be provided.)

**(2) Equipment:** Column F of the Agreement envisages funds to rehabilitate houses furnished by GOC. While the equipment, according to the agreement, should be at the charge of the Chadian Government, it is suggested that because of the GOC's present financial constraints, USAID accepts that a portion of the grant be utilized to procure the most essential equipment and furbishings, and to purchase educational materials (misc. audio-visual equipment, office furniture, etc.).

(USAID's comments: Funds have been authorized to improve conditions of GOC buildings such as providing water, etc. Also, funds are available for procurement of educational instruction materials.)

(3) Means of Transportation: A pick-up PEUGOT 404 was bought in December 1977 to be placed at the disposal of the coordinator (manager) of the project. Last March 22, during an evaluation trip, this vehicle had an accident and was seriously damaged. The body must be rebuilt and the engine totally adjusted. The work required months of work and an increase in expenditures. This expense should be considered. (Adequate funds for maintenance and repairs were allotted under the project agreement.)

Travels of animatrices were made possible under an amendment to the original project agreement, permitting the monitrices to do home demonstrations away from the centers.

#### D) Participation of other GOC Agencies

The goal of the project was to develop educational programs for women in the villages in Chad and to promote education of girls. To reach this goal, one envisaged three types of action:

- a) the project itself
- b) participation by other GOC agencies engaged in development
- c) awareness of the population to become actively engaged in the effort.

(a) The project itself: The awareness process in the villages emphasizes in particular hygiene and nutrition. It has enabled women to become more conscious of their contribution to the social and economic development.

(b) Participation of GOC agencies involved in development: The major agencies in public and private sectors:

- Department of Social Affairs
- Ministry of Public Health Services
- Ministry of Agriculture's "Genie Rurale"
- GOC's general administrative services (similar to a GSA in the U.S.)

- Various agro-industries (mainly cotton, sugar and beer.)
- Private or public farms (very few indeed, some missionaries mainly.)
- Ministry of Agriculture's CFPAs (Centers for Professional Farmer Training, under the MOWE's division for adult agricultural and professional training. This agency is only now developing a concrete program for WID under an USAID project, just approved.)

(c) Participation of the people: The project, implicitly limited by a short lifetime and funding availability, should nevertheless be a source to educate village women -- and urban women, as well.

Also, we anticipate affecting those women who have been involved directly in this project's training. Based upon a campaign of information and extension work, we hope to awaken the interest of the majority of women and girls by creation of a national nutrition competition. The method and criteria remain to be defined. The competition should be organized in all of Chad's regions ("Prefectures") with the participation of the Department of Social Affairs Centers, the Center for professional agricultural education; all of which exist throughout the country.

In conclusion, the revisions we have suggested do not alter profoundly the original project 698-0388. The revisions will help by the extension of time to make the project more profitable and create a more marked impact on the national development.