

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

1. PROJECT TITLE  <b>INDIAN SETTLEMENT</b> (OPG No.3/78)			2. PROJECT NUMBER <b>526-0120</b>		3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE <b>USAID/Paraguay</b>
			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) <b>79-5</b>		
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION		
5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING		7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>78</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>80</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>81</u>	A. Total	\$ <u>659,309</u>	From (month/yr.) <u>April 78</u>
			B. U.S.	\$ <u>459,545</u>	To (month/yr.) <u>March 79</u>
			Date of Evaluation Review <u>May 16-18, 79</u>		
8. 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, FIO, which will present detailed request.)

1. ASCIM should continue in its efforts to fill the vacancy of an agriculturist for the project. (Subproject A-2).
2. Perform economic analysis of experimentation plots. (Subproject A-2).
3. ASCIM should explore the possibility of ensuring a permanent payment of salaries to Indian extension workers. (Subproject A-2)
4. Perform a benefit cost analysis of the tractor and animal drawn technology used by Indian farmers. (Subproject A-3)
5. Make a careful test of the multi-purpose machine to determine its usefulness. (Subproject A-3)
6. Experiment with other simple agricultural implements with proven design and which could be manufactured in the Chaco. (Subproject A-3)
7. The central supply warehouse should keep adequate records and perform a financial analysis to establish the future viability of the operation. (Subproject A-4)
8. Determine whether the experimentations made with the heavy soils (Subproject A-5) are likely to benefit Indian settlers. If not, consider eliminating or reorienting the research.
9. Initiate experimentation with the food mix (Subproject B-1)
10. ASCIM should appoint a Project Administrator able to devote to the project an amount of time commensurate with the percentage of salary financed by the OPG. (Subproject D-3)
11. ASCIM should maintain progress data on a systematic basis. (Subproject D-3)

B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
ASCIM	Immediate
"	Continuous
"	Continuous
"	Sept. 30, 79
"	Immediate
"	Continuous
"	Sept. 30, 79
"	Sept. 30, 79 July 1, 79
"	July 1, 79
"	July 1, 79

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

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

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT

A.  Continue Project Without Change

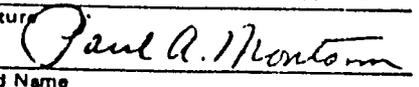
B.  Change Project Design and/or  
 Change Implementation Plan

C.  Discontinue Project

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)

  
Boris Michailuk  
Project Manager

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature   
Typed Name **Paul A. Montavon**  
Date July 9 1979

SUMMARY

This evaluation has shown that ASCIM has made fairly good progress in implementing the project. The main problem faced by ASCIM has been the difficulty in contracting capable technical personnel for key positions as planned in the project proposal. This factor had some negative impact on the quality of the work performed in some of the subprojects and has delayed the initiation of one subproject for a period of almost 10 months. Beside these delays no problems were found in the delivery of other project inputs, and generally, most subprojects have produced all the outputs targeted for the first year. As a result, a significant contribution to the attainment of project purpose was made.

Particular success was achieved by settling 30 new families and by establishing an agricultural supply center and providing technical assistance to Indian farmers. Mechanization of Indian farmers has progressed faster than anticipated and constitutes one important area of concern in view of further implications.

Progress in the health and nutrition area has been slightly less than anticipated. Nevertheless it is remarkable that ASCIM has been able to convince Indian families to eliminate approximately 500 dogs with positive TB tests. Education is another area where significant progress was made in spite of some personnel problems. In the fourth area, Administration, we identified some problems related to the less than planned time devoted to the project by ASCIM administrative personnel. While no significant delays arose as a consequence it is believed that the problem should be corrected in view of the future expansion of other ASCIM programs and the additional responsibilities carried by the organization.

No attempt was made at this first evaluation to measure the impact of the project at the goal level as it is considered too early to detect a measurable impact. It is believed, however, that the project purpose, if achieved, is likely to make a meaningful contribution toward improving the standard of living of the Indian families of the Central Chaco.

## A. AGRICULTURE

The purpose of this project area is to establish a number of necessary conditions, so the indigenous farmers will be able to increase the production and productivity of their farms. This purpose is to be achieved through the undertaking of the following subprojects:

- A-1 Settlement of New Villages
- A-2 Extension Training Program
- A-3 Mechanization
- A-4 Central Services Cooperative

The purpose and outputs of each subproject together with progress achieved by each is as follows:

### A-1 Settlement of New Villages

The purpose of this subproject is to assist young families to establish their own farms and thus alleviate the situation in which many current settlements have 40% more families than farms. The project planned to settle a total of 40 new families over a period of three years, with a total of 30 during the first year. It was expected that these families will have access to basic equipment, build a house and initiate agricultural activities in the first crop season.

Basic AID financed inputs include the purchase of fencing wire, agricultural implements and horses, build roads and pay an indigenous extension worker. The Indian contribution consists of hand-labor for house construction, land clearing, horses and hand tools.

Project Outputs. Progress towards the first year output targets has been as follows:

Indicators	Planned Targets	Actual Perform- ance as of 3/31/79
1. Road Construction (km)	12	12
2. Fence Construction (km)	12	23.6
3. Land Clearing (ha)	20	40
4. Families with farming equipment	30	32
5. Water wells or holes with potable water	2	2
6. Indians trained to supervise settlement activities	2	2

Progress towards Purpose. We found during this evaluation that ASCIM has implemented the project successfully. During the first year two new additional areas were opened in the Campo Largo and La Esperanza settlements where a total of 22 and 10 families were settled respectively. The families that moved to these new settlements were selected from among married children of original settlers from the various centers of Indian colonization. These families moved to their new locations between June and September 1978, and spent the winter months clearing and preparing the land and building houses and fences. An additional contribution, not included in the original plan but which had a considerable beneficial effect has been the supply to these families of grubstake rations received from a Dutch Interchurch Organization.

The progress achieved by the new settlers varies from family to family. However, it can be said in general that most have laid the ground for their independence. The average production of the first cash crops on the new farms ranged around 400 kilos of cotton in Campo Largo and 600 kilos in La Esperanza. In addition to cotton, most settlers have planted subsistence crops, mainly sweet potatoes, squash, watermelons and sorghum. An arrangement has been made with the Indian Cooperatives whereby each new settler will receive a heifer from the communal herd administered by the Cooperatives. To this effect, ASCIM has undertaken the clearing of bushland and planting of a communal pastureland area of about 20 ha. in each settlement. This pasture is already being used for the grazing of horses. During the winter months each settler is expected to clear additional farmland and improve his house. ASCIM has developed a model of a simple and economical type of housing and is presently engaged in promoting the construction of the houses according to that model.

#### A-2 Extension Training

The purpose of the extension training subproject is to train Indian farmers in specialized areas such as agricultural extension, maintenance and repair of farm machinery, production of crops and livestock and in cooperative management skills with the ultimate aim of chartering five Indian cooperatives and promoting their operations to a self-sufficiency level.

AID funds covered the salaries of three technicians, an agriculturist, a mechanical instructor and a bookkeeping instructor. In addition AID funds were used to fund operational costs of special training sessions field days, demonstration plots, etc. ASCIM contributed with 1/4 of the time of an agriculturist and a cooperative technician.

ASCIM has had difficulties in delivering all inputs planned for this project. In spite of numerous efforts, ASCIM was not able to fill the position of the AID financed agriculturist and hire a more experienced cooperative technician with a more solid background in accounting and administration. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the ASCIM cooperative technician has been out of the country on training for most of the year.

Project Outputs. In spite of the shortages in the delivery of inputs the project has achieved most of the numerical output targets as follows:

Indicators	Planned Targets	Actual Perform- ance as of 3/31/79
1. Extension workers trained	4	4
2. Tractor drivers trained	4	6
3. Veterinarians trained	4	3
4. Trained Mennonite extension workers	3	4
5. Research on AEI disease (% completed)	100	100
6. Demonstration plots planted	12	12
7. Field days	4	4
8. Monthly seminars	12	7
9. Coop. employees trained in accounting	10	8

The shortfall resulting from the lack of adequate inputs is more reflected in the quality of the work accomplished under each activity. For example, most of the demonstration plots established consisted of simple demonstrations on applications of herbicide or insect control made on crops owned by Indian farmers and without keeping any records that will show the economic benefits that might result from the experimentation. It would seem that in the future the project should differentiate between demonstrations consisting of the simple practical showing of a technique and a demonstration plot where some experimentation is made. In this later case, ASCIM should ensure that adequate data is collected and proper economic analyses made at the completion of each trial. The quality of the training of cooperative employees, has also been less than adequate, although the number reached has been as planned.

Progress towards Purpose. In spite of the shortfalls in personnel the project has accomplished several activities and is taking steps that might ensure adequate future progress. A total of 13 Indian extension workers received a considerable amount of training during this year through short evening classes and field days in addition to the heavy on the job training from which they benefit by working hand by hand with the Mennonite technicians. Perhaps the most important issue in

this area is the future payments of these extension workers. It would seem that the most likely source of such financing in an ideal situation would be the Indian Cooperatives and it is believed that ASCIM should start planning around that possibility on a gradual basis.

In the area of cooperatives the work concentrated on providing on the job training to managers and accountants of the five Indian cooperatives. As stated before, this work was hindered by the absence of the ASCIM Cooperative technician. This employee, however, is scheduled to return in July 1979. Activities aimed at the legal chartering of the cooperatives were confined to a few short courses given by technicians of the Asociación Indigenista del Paraguay and FEDCOPROD, a Federation of Paraguayan Production Cooperatives.

### A-3 Mechanization

The purpose of the mechanization subproject is to provide an opportunity to the Indian farmer to acquire adapted technology for small scale farming including commercial agriculture. The project planned for the establishment of a revolving fund for the financing of communally held tractors and the development of an animal drawn multi-purpose machine to be made available for purchase by Indian farmers. The financial plan included purchase of a total of five tractors (two in the first year of the project) and funds for experimentation and financing of sales of the multi-purpose machine. Counterpart contribution consisted of the financing of 20 percent of the purchase of the tractors and implements.

#### Project Outputs

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Planned Targets</u>	<u>Actual Accomplish- ments as of 3/31/79</u>
1. Prototypes completed	1	1
2. Additional units sold	10	0
3. Tractors and implements purchased by Indians	2	3
4. Revolving credit fund established	x	x

Progress towards Purpose. As can be seen in the outputs section above, one additional tractor was purchased during this first year. ASCIM took the decision of buying an additional unit in view of the availability of funds within the project (the purchase price was less than originally estimated for the same type of tractor) and because of the pressing demand on the part of the Indians for obtaining tractors. The three AID

financed tractors arrived in December 1978, too late for the 78/79 crop year, and therefore had little impact on the production of farms. All these tractors, together with three other units financed by the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) were already placed within communal organizations that completed the downpayment of 20% of the cost.

There were serious doubts at the start of the project as to whether tractors represent the most appropriate technology for the peculiar situation of an Indian Settlement Project in the Chaco. The prior experience however, according to ASCIM technicians has been very favorable, although the advantage of the use of a mechanized technology vs. a horse drawn technology has not been demonstrated yet with hard data. We believe, therefore, that ASCIM should initiate some comparative cost calculations toward that purpose. Important considerations to be taken into account are the world energy crisis and the fact that Indian farmers are increasingly losing interest in working the land with animal drawn implements. It has been reported that several plots of land were not cultivated simply because there were not enough tractors, although there were enough horses available.

The prototype of the multipurpose horse drawn machine was completed shortly before our evaluation work. Its cost is around 2,000 dollars. In quantity it could probably cost about \$1,000 and it is questionable whether the Indian farmers will be able or willing to invest this amount. Although the machine has not been tested yet, there are serious doubts about its ultimate usefulness. Therefore, it is believed that ASCIM should evaluate very carefully the efficiency of the machine before embarking on the production of additional units. Likewise, it would seem that ASCIM should not overlook doing some experimentation in the Chaco soils with other simple tools with proven designs and which can be manufactured locally.

#### A-4 Farmers Service Center

The purpose of this subproject is to establish a central warehouse which would (1) efficiently service and provide adequate supplies to the different cooperatives which take part in the program and (2) centralize the marketing of the agricultural production on Indian farms.

AID funding for this subproject was planned for the first year only, and were to be used for the construction or purchase of a warehouse building, personnel services and funding of the initial stock of agricultural inputs. The Indian contribution consisted of some capital for initial stock and personnel services starting in the second year. ASCIM contributed with 1/3 of the cost of the warehouse.

All planned inputs were delivered as planned and we found that the Services Center has initiated its operations successfully, greatly exceeding the level of sales planned for the first year.

Project Outputs

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Planned 1st.yr.</u>	<u>Actual Perform- ance as of 3/31/79</u>
1. Trained personnel for:		
a. Administration of center	2	1
b. Technical assistance and to cooperative stores	2	1
2. Level of sales	\$7,300	\$39,857 */
3. Completion of warehouse building	x	x
4. Level of self-financing (end of year)	\$ 630	could not be established

\*/ June to December 1978 only.

To house the Services Center ASCIM purchased an existing building made of bricks and galvanized metal roofing, ample enough for the sales room and the warehouse. In addition the Mennonites are building (with Other Donor funds) an enlargement which is almost as ample as the old building. This new one is adjoining the original warehouse and is about to be finished.

One problem found has been the inadequate record keeping at the Center.

The stock cards were not up to date and no effort is made to reconcile the physical count with the card balances. The ledger system, however, appears adequate. The accounting and administration is entirely in the hands of Indian personnel working under a sporadic advice of a Mennonite technician, and it is felt that more effective and continuous technical assistance is necessary to upgrade the administrative and accounting area.

Progress towards Purpose. The subproject has made significant progress by establishing the Central Supply Services Center shortly after the program was initiated. The level of sales during the first year far exceeds the amount planned and an important need in the settlement areas is being fulfilled through this operation. The only issue regarding the achievement of the condition expected at end of activity is the financial viability of the Center. It would seem that the 3% mark up retained by the Central Warehouse is too little to make it a viable institution. The ASCIM authorities seem to be aware of the problem and promised to look into the situation. The first step should be the preparation of records which permit establishing the financial position at the present.

A-5 Crop Production on Heavy Soils

The purpose of this subproject is to develop a method of managing the heavy soils of the Chaco for crop production. Project funds are being utilized to expand the experiment with crop production on heavy soils already being carried out at the Experimental Station of the Mennonite colonies. AID funds are being used to finance the purchase of the inputs required for the experimentation. ASCIM contributed with the technical services of an agronomist and the infrastructure available at the Experimental Station.

Project Outputs

Indicators	Planned	Actual Performance as of 3/31/79
1. Land cleared, ready for cropping (ha)	20	25
2. Detailed soil analysis	5	5
3. Soil moisture and friability data recorded after each rainfall in excess of 20 mm	x	1/2/
4. Record of crops sown	x	2/

1/ Not yet performed. Recording of this data only becomes important after the 2nd and 3rd year when various cultivation methods with various crops are experimented.

2/ Already started for the one crop planted. More detailed records of production costs and yields will be kept starting in the 2nd year

Progress towards Purpose. The progress in this subproject has been adequate. A plot of 25 ha. of land was cleared, windrows burned and stumps removed. A total of 90 soil samples was taken for subsequent analysis. The planting of the first crop (sorghum) was somewhat delayed because of the lack of rain. The crop is growing normally and the project is ready to assume the work planned for the second year consisting of mulching the soil with the sorghum straw and starting a crop rotation with soybeans and sunflowers. The evaluation team has raised an important issue regarding the future usefulness of the research data for its application on Indian farms as the work implies a high degree of mechanization, especially at the land preparation stage, where heavy tractors are required for the land clearing and for the subsoil plowing needed for allowing penetration of moisture. None of these steps could be performed with horse drawn implements traditionally used by the Indian farmer. Therefore it would seem that ASCIM should perform a further in depth analysis of this activity and determine whether the subproject is likely to achieve some benefits to the settlers and if not, consideration should be given to either reorient the research or eliminate the subproject from the grant.

B. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The purpose of this project area is to establish a capacity within the Public Health Services System of the Indian Settlements to conduct the necessary research and awareness training in order to improve the health conditions of the Indian family. There are two subprojects serving this purpose:

- B-1 Nutrition
- B-2 TB Control in Dogs

B-1 Nutrition

The purpose of this subproject is to prevent infant malnutrition through the establishment of a self sustaining food mix production plant serving local needs, supplemented by an education and surveillance program.

AID contributed for the financing of a full time nutritionist and a M/CH nurse and cost of equipment of the food mix plant. ASCIM provides housing and 1/6 of the time of 10 nurses.

Project Outputs

Indicators	Planned	Actual Performance as of 3/31/79
1. Production and distribution of food mix (Tons)	-	-
2. Indian mothers and women reached with some type of nutrition education	200	112
3. Women participating in cursillos	100	28
4. Pre-school children exposed to food mix	-	-
5. Children regular users of food mix	-	-
6. Surveillance of nutrition status of 1500 pre-schoolers	1,500	1,500

Progress towards Purpose. The implementation of this subproject did not start until February 1979 due to difficulties on the part of ASCIM to hire an experienced nutritionist. This person has been finally hired and work has started. As can be seen from the Outputs chart, progress in the two months of activity has been restricted to the performing of a survey of the nutritional status of pre-schoolers and mothers and to the organization of short courses for lactating mothers. No progress has been made towards experimenting with the

preparation of the food mix planned to be manufactured with locally grown products mainly peanuts, sorghum and corn. Nevertheless, project personnel has indicated the intention to pursue this work as originally planned.

B-2 TB Control in Dogs

The purpose is to establish the prevalence of TB in dogs and its relevance as a source of infection for humans, and to implement a TB control program in dogs.

AID provided funds for salaries of a full time worker and two assistants and miscellaneous materials and supplies. ASCIM contributed the part time services of an MD and a Veterinarian. Other Donors contributed test reagents and culture studies.

All inputs were delivered as planned excepting for the supply of drugs (BCG) by PAHO and the extensive delay on the part of this organization in delivering the test results. Therefore, ASCIM is presently looking for alternative sources.

Project Outputs

Indicators	Planned	Actual Performance as of 3/31/79
1. Completion and evaluation of a pilot study	x	-
2. Testing of dogs	4,000	800
3. Test positive dogs eliminated	80%	90%
4. Communities included in project	20%	15%

Progress towards Purpose. The project has successfully implemented the TB control program in three main Indian worker villages. The work was initiated with an intensive conscientization campaign, followed by a dogs testing phase. Fortunately the Indian communities have accepted the project and have collaborated positively in the program including the consent to eliminate about 500 test positive dogs.

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### C. EDUCATION

The overall purpose of this project area is to provide the necessary facilities and services to improve the overall performance level of the bilingual indigenous schools, and to provide specific nonformal education opportunities. The following five subprojects will serve this purpose:

- C-1 Advanced Education for Professionals
- C-2 Textbooks Production
- C-3 Construction of School Building
- C-4 Fundamental Education for Indian Women
- C-5 Skills Training

#### C-1 Advanced Education for Professionals

The purpose of this project is to raise the educational and professional level of indigenous community workers.

The educational program includes (1) a "Rapid Course" consisting of a condensed study of regular school years of the primary level with a duration of 4 months, and (2) a "Basic Cycle" course comprising the first three years of the secondary school, with 20-30% of the instruction given in three professional areas of teacher training, administration and health.

AID funds were provided to fund salaries and related costs of two teachers. ASCIM contributed room and boarding expenses for students.

ASCIM has not been able to contract a teacher for the "Basic Cycle" courses and therefore no activity was carried out in this area. Other inputs, however, were delivered as planned.

#### Project Outputs

Indicators	Planned for 1st.year	Accomplished as of 3/31/79
1. Number of community workers finishing through 6th grade of primary school	0	0 */
2. Number of community workers finishing three semesters of "ciclo básico"	0	0
3. Teachers trained by pedagogical advisor	45	42

\*/ A total of 18 community workers completed the 5th grade during 1978. These students will enroll in the 6th grade in 1979.

Progress towards Purpose. Good progress was made towards raising the educational level of community workers that have not yet completed the six years of primary school. In addition to the 18 students, (out of which 14 are teachers in village schools) there are 6 more that will enroll in the sixth grade course making a total of 25 that will complete the primary school in 1979.

No progress was made in the area of professional training. ASCIM, however, has contracted recently a teacher and is ready to start the course in July 1979 with a total of 25 students.

C-2 Textbooks Production

The purpose of this subproject is to improve the quality and efficiency of teaching through improved teaching materials.

AID and ASCIM contributes for defraying the cost of writing and printing of new textbooks and buying other teaching aids like a slides projector, maps, illustrations, etc.

Project Outputs

Indicators	Planned for 1st.year	Accomplished
1. Drafting and printing of textbooks:		
a) 1st grade reader (Lengua)	750	0 */
b) 1st grade reader (Chulupí)	750	0 */
c) 1st grade science including teacher guides (Lengua and Chulupí)	1500	0 */
2. Writing and printing of dictionaries of Lengua-Spanish and Chulupí- Spanish and vice versa	1000	0 **/

\*/ The manuscripts were already written and are ready for final printing.

\*\*/ The manuscript of the Chulupí-Spanish and vice versa dictionary was already completed with the help of a Catholic Missioner and is now in the proofreading phase. No progress was made with the Lengua-Spanish dictionary because of the lack of skilled people to perform this type of work. The problem seems to be solved, and a team was formed and is already working on the manuscript.

Progress towards Purpose. Implementation of this subproject has been delayed mainly because of personnel and technical problems in the printing shop of ASCIM. Arrangements have been made now with commercial

printing shops in Asuncion to perform the work. One problem here is the high price per book (\$20) charged by printing shops mainly because of the limited number of copies needed. ASCIM has already made arrangements to absorb the price difference within the budget of Other Donors.

Work has already started on the manuscripts for the second grade books planned for completion in March 1980 and ASCIM has established a capability to continue preparing, testing and revising the texts. Everything appears to indicate that this subproject will successfully achieve all the conditions planned at end of activity.

### C-3 Construction of School Building

The purpose is to construct three village schools (one each year), thus alleviating the crowded school situation in three communities.

We found that the construction of the first school planned for 1978 has been completed and it is in use. It consists of a nice looking one-classroom building made of bricks, with metal roofing and ceiling and ample corridors, very appropriate for the Chaco climate. The school was completed within the funds made available by AID matched by an important contribution from the community in the form of labor, bricks, wood and other materials. Unfortunately no records were available to quantify the amount of the local contribution.

We were also informed by the ASCIM technicians that the community has already started gathering construction materials for the building of the second school planned for 1979 and that the construction will be started shortly.

### C-4 Fundamental Education for Indian Women

The purpose of this subproject is to reach Indian women with practical information and to stimulate their participation in community development. This objective is to be achieved through short courses and through on the job training of Indian women instructors. AID provided funds for the salary and travelling costs of a teacher and ASCIM contributed a part time social worker and operating costs.

Project Outputs

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Planned for 1st.year</u>	<u>Accomplished</u>
1. Indian Women instructors trained	2	2
2. Short courses in various subprojects	10	10
3. Women reached per year with courses	100	237

Progress towards Purpose. As can be seen from the course chart this subproject has successfully achieved all its output targets and more than doubled the planned number of women participating. It has been successful in stimulating participation and interest of Indian women in courses on homemaking, cooking and sewing along with instruction in the 3Rs (reading, writing and arithmetic).

An area where less progress was achieved has been the stimulation of the participation of women in community problems, which project personnel attributed to the resistance among men. Community needs and awareness training is still lagging and it is felt that the project will have to concentrate its efforts in this area.

C-5 Skills Training

The purpose of this subproject is to search for possible ways and means to start a comprehensive skill training program for Indian young people. At the completion of this project-it is expected that ASCIM will have enough information available on the general situation of Indian labor force, present skills, future skill needs and training needs. In addition a pilot training program is to be set up and a project proposal for an expanded training completed. AID contributes funds for literature, research and experimentation in skill training. ASCIM provides the services of a specialist for a period of 5 months.

Due to the absence of the specialist during most of 1978, the activities under this project were limited to the collection of information on similar programs elsewhere. The technician responsible, however, is now on board and the research study will begin in June 1979. The plan is to complete the study by October 1979, after which ASCIM will be ready to proceed with the second stage, i.e. carrying out the pilot program and preparation of a project proposal for a wider program.

## D. ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

The purpose of this project area is to provide the necessary organization, infrastructure and research so the ASCIM as a development program and the Indian Communities as a development force can take full advantage of the aid yielded by this project. Three subprojects serve this purpose:

- D-1 Road Improvement
- D-2 Social Organization
- D-3 Administration

### D-1 Road Improvement

This subproject finances the improvement and construction of roads between the Indian Settlement areas and between the Settlements and Mennonite villages. AID finances the use of the tractors and graders contracted from the Mennonite Colonies on a "best offer" basis. Indian communities participate with 10% of the total cost.

Total project plans call for the improvement or construction of 117 kilometers of roads during the life of the project. No annual targets were established in view of the fact that implementation was entirely dependent on the availability of machinery from the Mennonite Colonies which constitutes the only source.

Within this restraint, however, ASCIM has been able to improve (fill and grade) 46 km and construct a total of 15 km of new roads. Work accomplishment so far thus amounts to approximately 50% of the total planned for the three years.

### D-2 Social Organization

This activity is carried out to assist the Indian communities to organize themselves within the communities and between villages to provide them with a basis for development and for defending their communal interests through a regional organization. The subproject includes two phases, a promotion of community organization and a promotion of a regional cooperation. AID funds are used for training courses and for the purchase of a vehicle. ASCIM contributes with the financing of monthly conferences and miscellaneous expenses. All parties have made their contributions as planned and activities have progressed on schedule excepting for the delays in the procurement of the vehicle from the U.S. by ASCIM. The vehicle was finally ordered in September 1978 and is presently in transit to Paraguay. Out of

twelve leadership conferences planned, ASCIM was able to carry out eleven. The main subjects covered were consultations regarding mutual projects, and problems, experiences in developing efforts, etc. In addition to the conferences two short courses of one week duration were carried out with a participation of 16 leaders to discuss the legal aspects of Indian affairs, properly rights, land titles, rural laws, etc.

### D-3 Administration

Under this subproject, AID finances 75% of the salary of a project administrator and the whole salary of an administrative assistant. The purpose of the financing of administrative costs is to provide ASCIM with the additional manpower required to properly manage and administer the activities to be carried out under the OPG. The main duties of the Project Administrator include the coordination of the various subprojects and supervision of the financial aspects of the program. The administrative assistant is responsible for keeping the financial records as well as for the systematic recording of progress data for reporting and evaluation purposes. ASCIM contracted a capable person for administering the project starting in May 1978. In June 1978, however, the same person was appointed Executive Director of ASCIM, in place of the former Director who resigned from that position to work as an anthropologist for the same organization. Thus, ASCIM has not achieved the objective of contracting a full time person to administer the project. Despite the clear accomplishments in many of the subprojects, it appears that more adequate project monitoring on the part of the Central Office of ASCIM would improve performance in several areas.

A shortfall has been noticed in the area of accounting and progress data recording. As a result of several changes in personnel accounting records are not kept up to date, although disbursements are properly supported by receipts. Detailed progress data, however, is not recorded at all, and the lack of this information hinders the preparation of adequate progress reports and delayed the evaluation work. Therefore, it is believed that ASCIM should endeavor to hire a person to perform in the area of accounting as well as in the systematic collection of progress data on the project and for preparing all project reporting, thus relieving the ASCIM Director and project technicians from that responsibility.

## INDIAN SETTLEMENT

OPG #3/78

## STATUS OF AID GRANT FUNDS

Subproject	All Years Budget	First Year Budget	Expended as of 3/31/79	Balance
A.1. Settlement of New Villages	6,642,000	4,981,500	5,260,000	(278,500)
2. Extension Training	8,014,500	2,781,300	2,299,800	481,500
3. Mechanization	12,374,250	3,662,250	2,959,750	702,500
4. Farmers Services Center	3,615,000	3,615,000	3,545,000	70,000
5. Crop Production on Heavy Soils	3,271,930	1,143,600	643,150	500,450
B.1. Health - Infant Nutrition	5,410,000	930,000	429,600	500,400
2. TB Control in Dogs	1,600,000	890,000	268,788	621,212
C.1. Education for Professionals	4,250,000	1,400,000	544,894	855,106
2. Textbook Production	2,941,860	1,941,860	1,128,593	813,267
3. Construction of School Building	1,545,750	515,250	514,860	390
4. Fundamental Education for Indian Women	1,460,000	480,000	524,310	(44,310)
5. Skills Training	1,175,000	175,000	-	175,000
D.1. Administration & Planning	2,477,250	677,250	778,845	(101,595)
2. Promotion of Social Organization	1,810,000	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
3. Project Administration	<u>4,072,500</u>	<u>1,210,000</u>	<u>1,157,500</u>	<u>52,500</u>
TOTALS	60,660,040	25,603,010	20,055,090	5,547,920