

A.I.D. EVALUATION SUMMARY PART I

(BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS FORM, READ THE ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS)

PD-ADV-970

IDENTIFICATION DATA

A. REPORTING A.I.D. UNIT: <u>USAID/Kinshasa</u> (Mission or AID/W Office) (ES# <u>87/06</u>)	B. WAS EVALUATION SCHEDULED IN CURRENT FY ANNUAL EVALUATION PLAN? yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> slipped <input type="checkbox"/> ad hoc <input type="checkbox"/> Eval. Plan Submission Date: FY <u>87</u> Q <u>04</u>	C. EVALUATION TIMING <u>51272</u> Interim <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> final <input type="checkbox"/> ex post <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>			
D. ACTIVITY OR ACTIVITIES EVALUATED (List the following information for project(s) or program(s) evaluated; If not applicable, list title and date of the evaluation report)					
Project #	Project/Program Title (or title & date of evaluation report)	First PROAG or equivalent (FY)	Most recent PACD (mo/yr)	Planned LOP Cost ('000)	Amount Obligated to Date ('000)
660-0101	School of Public Health	84	06/94	8,815	8,315

ACTIONS

E. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR	Name of officer responsible for Action	Date Action to be Completed
Action(s) Required		
1. Revise counterpart fund budget to reflect elevated cost of building renovation.	USAID/SPH	31 July 1987
2. Revise dollar budget in order to adjust the scheduling of the departure of expatriate faculty and staff allowing overlap and completion of PhD program required research.	USAID/SPH	31 July 1988
3. Provide that at least two advisors be maintained through the 1991-92 academic year.	Tulane	31 August 1988
4. Submit to USAID revised field and short-term training plans that reflect the concerns described in the evaluation report.	SPH	30 Sept. 1988
5. Select a Zairian field training coordinator.	SPH	30 Sept. 1987

(Attach extra sheet if necessary)

APPROVALS

F. DATE OF MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE REVIEW OF EVALUATION: mo 07 day 09 yr 87

G. APPROVALS OF EVALUATION SUMMARY AND ACTION DECISIONS:

Project/Program Officer <i>Carol Payne</i> Signature Ms. Carol Payne Typed Name Date: <u>8/3/87</u>	Representative of Borrower/Grantee <i>Kashala</i> Mr. Kashala Date: <u>8/4/87</u>	Evaluation Officer <i>Stephen Vance</i> Mr. Stephen Vance Date: <u>8/4/87</u>	Mission or AID/W Office Director <i>Dennis Chandler</i> Mr. Dennis Chandler Date: <u>5 AUG. 1987</u>
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660-0101 Evaluation Recommendations:

	Name of officer responsible for Action	Date Action to be Completed
6. Include university level teacher training (pedagogy) in the program of those studying abroad.	SPH	31 July 1987
7. Arrange meeting with USAID service and research project staffs and SPH to develop a mechanism by which the concerns of these units might be more effectively expressed for the benefit of the projects.	HPN	31 Dec. 1987
8. Expand module on Demographic Techniques to two weeks (60 hours) to include topics addressed in the evaluation report.	SPH	30 Sept. 1988
9. Develop a data bank derived from their research projects, which could encourage further research by new staff members.	SPH	31 December 1988

H. EVALUATION ABSTRACT (do not exceed the space provided)

The aim of this project is to develop the University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN) Faculty of Medicine's Department of Public Health (SPH) into an independent and fully accredited School of Public Health within the UNIKIN system. The SPH Grant Agreement was signed in August 1984 and the project will be funded through June 1994. The project is administered on behalf of the Ministry of Higher Education and USAID by UNIKIN in cooperation with the Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. With project assistance, ten Zairian professors will be trained in the U.S., and an additional 43 Zairians will complete short-term overseas training. A library and laboratory with resources comparable to those of U.S. public health institutions will be established and maintained. To achieve training and part of its research objectives, the School, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health, will establish two field training/applied research sites.

The purpose of this interim evaluation was to determine whether activities supporting project objectives were on target, identify problems impeding project implementation, and make recommendations to resolve identified problems.

The major conclusions are listed below.

- * Project financial and administrative management are sound.
- * Completion of building renovation is hampered by soaring construction costs and slow disbursements of counterpart funds.
- * Establishment of field training/research is apace but will require some changes to reflect the importance of management training.
- * Applied research programs are in progress or planned for the areas of nutrition surveillance, AIDS, family planning, breastfeeding, primary health care, diarrheal diseases, and health economics.
- * Plans are underway to insure project sustainability.

I. EVALUATION COSTS

1. Evaluation Team Name	Affiliation	Contract Number OR TDY Person Days	Contract Cost OR TDY Cost (US\$)	Source of Funds
Dr. Sheppard	A.I.D./W	17	N/A	N/A
Dr. Wegman	Contractor	17	10,000	Project
Dr. Bouvier	Contractor	17	9,000	Project
Prof. Sabakinu	UNIKIN	17	1,000	Trust Fund
Cit. Levo	GOZ	17	150	Trust Fund
2. Mission/Office Professional Staff Person-Days (estimate)		8		
		3. Borrower/Grantee Professional Staff Person-Days (estimate)		25

ABSTRACT

COSTS

A.I.D. EVALUATION SUMMARY PART II

J. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Try not to exceed the 3 pages provided) Address the following items:

- Purpose of activity(ies) evaluated
- Purpose of evaluation and Methodology used
- Findings and conclusions (relate to questions)
- Principal recommendations
- Lessons learned

Mission or Office: USAID/PRM Date this summary prepared: 20 July 1987
 Title and Date of Full Evaluation Report: Evaluation of School of Public Health Project, 9 July 1987

The School of Public Health Project (SPH) at the University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN) was started in 1985 under a contract with the Government of Zaire, Tulane University of New Orleans, and the Agency for International Development. The goal of the project is to provide Zaire with the capacity to produce the leadership manpower it needs to provide health services for all by the year two thousand. The objectives of the project are to: 1. Develop a fully independent and accredited SPH operating at UNIKIN to serve Zairian and other central African students; 2. Develop a series of long and short-term programs for undergraduates and post graduates; 3. Establish an applied research program adapted to the health problems of Zaire and other central African countries; 4. Establish a public health library; 5. Establish two Field Management Research Centers; 6. Renovate the nursing/allied health sciences building on the UNIKIN campus; and 7. Establish a public health laboratory.

Background:

The project grew out of discussions between the University of Kinshasa, the Department of Higher Education, the Department of Public Health, the Eglise du Christ au Zaire, and other actors in the health sector. The original idea was raised several years ago by the former rector of the University, who foresaw a need for a unified system to train higher level professionals, that would offer this training to neighboring francophone countries. Subsequent to this the Basic Rural Health Project (660-0086) and the University's Department of Public Health collaborated in offering short-term courses for rural health zone participants. While this collaboration worked well, the process demonstrated that the training needs for a country as vast and as populous as Zaire could not be met by annual ad hoc training during the University's summer vacation.

The need to create an SPH at this time stems from two considerations. One is that foreign schools are unable to provide the best preparation for working in the sub-Saharan health environment. The second is that the institutions in francophone sub-Saharan Africa capable of providing appropriate training (LOME and COTONOU) cannot train more than one or two students per year from each country. Zaire's projected needs are for approximately 750 masters level health leaders (physicians and nurses for rural health zones and about 30 MPH graduates per year).

SUMMARY

Achievements:

The SPH has been established in the Medical School Department of Public Health. It should evolve into an independent institution in the UNIKIN system as it grows in faculty and student numbers. The school received its first class of full time students in October, 1986. The School has provided an academic program at the post-graduate level for twenty-two students of which 18 were physician administrators at the rural health zone level, the sub-prefecture and regional levels. The others were a chemist, a pharmacist, a journalist and a faculty member. The evaluation team felt that the curriculum was comparable to a U.S. or European program of study. The school year is divided into four blocks: 1. Quantitative measurement (biostatistics, epidemiology, computers and demography); 2. Health administration; 3. Public health interventions (child survival, water and sanitation, tropical diseases including AIDS, etc.) and behavioral sciences; and 4. Research methodology. Field training was performed in each block.

Short courses have been offered on the subjects of "microcomputers and nutritional surveillance", "micro-computers and information systems", "management and primary health care". A course on AIDS is planned for the fall.

The building provided by the University required significant renovations, which have been delayed by a lengthy approval process. The cost of renovation was grossly underestimated by the AID engineer on the design team and with the recent rapid rise in Zaire's inflation rate the building costs have skyrocketed several fold. As a result of the delay in construction neither the library nor the public health laboratories have been completed, although books and equipment have been ordered. The plans for these two elements were considered sound by the evaluation team. A computer laboratory was developed at the temporary site and functions very actively in the teaching and research programs.

The development of the field research and training program sites is in progress, but due to a lack of staff no decision has been taken on which location will become the permanent base. Training and research are taking place in two areas located within three hours of the school. There were three rural field training exercises during the year.

Applied research programs are in progress or planned for the areas of nutrition surveillance, AIDS, family planning, breastfeeding, primary health care, diarrheal diseases, and health economics.

The evaluation team attempted to assess the prospects of the SPH in terms of the following: 1) accreditation, 2) independence from the medical school, and 3) sustainability. On the topic of accreditation, the team learned that the

GOZ will undertake the accreditation process through the University system and the Ministry of Higher Education. There is little likelihood that the school would agree to an outside agency performing such a function. The team suggested that the project directors might want to use the self study process recommended by the Council on Education for Public Health in order to prepare for any assessment. The question of independence for the school was discussed with several high level UNIKIN leaders who support the concept of independence for the SPH when it reaches the point of size and complexity that an independent entity is a viable alternative. On the question of sustainability it was determined that the Zairian and foreign students are being highly subsidized by the GOZ of at this time. Those foreign students sponsored by bilateral and multilateral agencies pay \$4,000 per year for tuition plus room and board. No effort has been made, however, to seek an equitable fee to cover the higher costs of public health education. Earnings from research studies and short courses will make an unknown contribution to funding other expenses. Tulane University has started a fund raising effort for an endowment, hoping to cover core costs in perpetuity.

The following are the major recommendations:

1. Revise the project budgets for dollars and counterpart funds to reflect the reality of the change in the monetary value of the currencies and the elevated cost for the building renovation, and the need to adjust the scheduling of the departure of expatriate faculty and staff to allow overlap and completion of PhD program required research.
2. Revise the field training program to reflect the priority on management and child survival.
3. Include university level teacher training (pedagogy) in the training program for those studying abroad.