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PROJECT CLOSEOUT REPORT

Handicapped Rehabilitation and Employment Program (FUHRIL)

I. BACKGROUND DATA

A. PROJECT NUMBER:	522-0305 (OPG)	
B. TOTAL FUNDING:	\$150,000 (Grant) L1,600,000 (\$800,00) (Grant)	
C. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION:	<u>Original</u>	<u>Amended</u>
September 23, 1985	\$ 90,000	
July 11, 1986	L400,000	\$ 60,000 L1,200,000
D. EXPENDITURES:	\$ 150,000	100%
	L1,600,000	100%
E. PACD:	09/22/88	03/31/89
F. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Fundación Hondureña para la Rehabilitación en Integración del Limitado (FUHRIL)	
G. MAJOR CONTRACTORS:	Salvation Army World Rehabilitation Fund	

II. PROJECT PURPOSE, DESCRIPTION AND INPUTS

The project purpose was to provide and promote the rehabilitation of the Honduran handicapped through an umbrella organization of Honduran institutions. This was to be done by training the handicapped, and providing training and technical assistance for the personnel from the member institutions and FUHRIL's personnel in the areas of rehabilitation and special education. In addition, FUHRIL was to implement a nationwide fund-raising campaign to attain programatic self-sufficiency. The major project inputs included budgetary support for personnel (L430,000); commodities and services (L145,000); awareness campaign on rehabilitation (L375,000); training and rehabilitation (L620,000). In addition, project funding in the amount of \$150,000 was provided for technical assistance.

III. PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. MAJOR OUTPUTS

<u>OUTPUT</u>	<u>PLANNED</u>	<u>ACCOMPLISHED</u>
Honduran rehabilitation institutions participating in and benefitting from the project as members of FUHRIL	15	21
Train personnel in awareness campaigns	55	80
Train personnel in special education	60	72
Conferences	83	100
Seminars	3	7
Pamphlets Printed	300,000	41,000
TV media spots produced	15	16
Radio media spots produced	14	16
Radio forums	12	25
Press articles	-	45

B. OVERALL PROJECT STATUS

The major project outputs which focussed on training and the awareness campaign, summarized above, were all surpassed with the exception of the number of pamphlets printed.

The other key indicator for the project was for FUHRIL to become an economically self-sustainable institution capable of continuing to provide training and promotional services to FUHRIL's members and for increasing awareness on the need for the rehabilitation and integration of the handicapped into Honduran society as productive citizens.

The original project design had anticipated that a fund raising Telethon for the handicapped would be the major source of future income. The first national Telethon was organized during 1987 under a independent committee with guidance from FUHRIL and technical assistance contractors. However, because the committee was not under the direct control of FUHRIL, the Telethon was taken over by the committee, severing relations with FUHRIL under the leadership of TV channels 3, 5, and 7; and FUHRIL lost its major source of anticipated income. For 1987-88, for example, it is estimated that the Telethon's net income was approximately L5,000,000 but FUHRIL was offered only L15,000 from this source. The Telethon then proceeded with the building of three rehabilitation centers in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Santa Rosa de Copán, while FUHRIL was marginalized from the management of these centers and from the Telethons' income.

As a consequence and late into the project FUHRIL had to change its income generating strategies and redesign activities for self-sustainability. The Mission granted a no cost extension of the PACD from September 22, 1988 to March 31, 1989 for facilitating the redesign and implementation of alternative income generating strategies. New activities and strategies included establishing ties with the Patronato Nacional de Infancia (PANI) which is the sponsor of the national lottery. PANI and FUHRIL have signed an agreement through which PANI is financing FUHRIL's rehabilitation activities in several parts of the nation. FUHRIL also presented proposals to other international donors and established contacts with the Ford and Kellogg Foundations in addition to European donors, and continues to receive modest donations from local benefactors in the private sector. Given the short period and limited funding available for making this major adjustment in project design, FUHRIL deserves special recognition for what has been accomplished.

These new sources of income have provided sufficient funding to assure that FUHRIL could survive as an institution but services to member institutions and the overall developmental impact of the institution are still somewhat limited because of FUHRIL's limited income. However, other income generating activities should also be noted. FUHRIL's wheel chair, cane and crutch fabrication shop, staffed and managed by handicapped workers, is a self-supporting activity and provides a modest income for the institution. FUHRIL also took over the shops established by World Rehabilitation for assembling hearing aids and other items, for providing both a modest source of income and reducing prices for hearing aids in Honduras.

In summary, FUHRIL is surviving as an institution and is continuing to provide important training and rehabilitation services for handicapped persons. However, the institution must continue to develop new sources of income to assure self-sustainability over the longer-term and to expand its training, promotional and rehabilitation services for Honduras and the member institutions of FUHRIL.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) FUHRIL should continue to develop new income generating sources for assuring longer-term economic self-sustainability and meeting the rehabilitation and training needs of the handicapped.

(2) The Mission might consider FUHRIL as a possible recipient of a future endowment if funding should become available for a donation of this nature.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

1) Self-Sustainability for PVOs: The Mission should recognize that there are certain types of developmental activities carried out by PVOs which hold little hope for generating income. This is particularly true of PVOs which are dedicated to providing rehabilitation, training and similar social services for less privileged sectors of society in a developing nation. Similarly, while production activities such as wheel chair fabrication and the assembly of hearing aids can provide modest sources of income while also providing a significant social service, these activities cannot become major sources of income at the expense of the least privileged sectors of society who are most in need of a source of low cost products and social services of this nature. The types of activities and services, which FUHRIL and similar institutions are providing, can rarely become significant net income generators and achieving just the self-sustainability of these activities would appear to be a more appropriate goal. It should also be recognized that some social services cannot be transformed into net income generators and activities of this nature will require continuing donor support from private or public sector sources.

(2) FUHRIL's Telethon: The concept of raising funds for rehabilitation activities through telethons is a proven source of income for rehabilitation activities in both developing and more developed nations. The project design was well conceptualized in making this same assumption for Honduras, and FUHRIL was very successful in obtaining significant private sector support for organizing and carrying out the first Honduran Telethon. Further, while FUHRIL did not maintain control of the Telethons or the income from this source, A.I.D.'s initial investment in this area is showing excellent returns through obtaining donations for the construction, equipping and staffing of three major rehabilitation centers. Nevertheless, it appears that FUHRIL was too trusting in their relationships with certain interests and the project lost control of its largest source of anticipated income as a new organization under the leadership of TV channels 3,5 and 7 took control of the Telethon. In retrospect, it appears that certain conditions precedent to the disbursement of funds for the Telethon should have been included in the project agreement with FUHRIL to assure that interests outside of the project would not have been able to take advantage of these project investments.