

PD-AAB-344-A1

UNCLASSIFIED

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY
 (Submit to MO/PAV after each project evaluation)

1. Mission or AID/W Office Name USAID/PARAGUAY	2. Project Number 526-0501 ✓
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3. Project Title
RURAL NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

4. Key project dates (fiscal years)	5. Total U.S. funding life of project
a. Project Agreement Signed 6/27/75	\$520,000
b. Final Obligation 12/31/78	
c. Final input delivered	

6. Evaluation number as listed in Eval. Schedule 78/1	7. Period covered by this evaluation From: 9/1/76 To: 9/30/77 Month/Year Month/Year	8. Date of this Evaluation Review 9/16/78 Month/Day/Year
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9. Action Decisions Reached at Evaluation Review, including items needing further study (NOTE--This list does not constitute an action request to AID/W. Use telegrams, aigrams, SPARS, etc., for action)	10. Officer or Unit responsible for follow-up	11. Date action to be completed
	1) Ask the SNPP to submit a detailed commitment on their funding level for the Non-Formal Education Project for CY 1978.	Mr. Gant
2) Ensure that the project collects adequate progress data to measure impact of the project towards final goal and sub-goal.	Mr. Gant	Continuing

12. Signatures:	
Project Officer	Mission or AID/W Office Director
Signature	Signature
Typed Name	Typed Name
Jon A. Gant	Abe H. Peña
Date	Date

13. SUMMARY

The evaluation concluded that the project is being implemented successfully. Progress towards planned targets is satisfactory and everything appears to indicate that all conditions expected at the end of activities in September 1978 will be achieved. Pilot activities carried out so far, have demonstrated that non formal education methods are an effective means to provide instruction to a non-literate rural audience in Paraguay in certain areas of information transfer. The SNPP is planning to expand non-formal education training to rural areas of the Central Department during 1979. This will be done with GOP funding. Unofficially, SNPP has discussed the possibility of AID providing loan assistance beginning in 1980 to expand non-formal education activities throughout the 5 instructional centers to be completed with World Bank funding.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This evaluation was performed in accordance with the Mission's Annual Evaluation Schedule and is the second regular annual review of the Project. An interim joint evaluation was also performed in May 1977 to examine specific problem areas identified during the first annual evaluation. The present review was performed with the participation of key counterpart officials who collaborated in the collection and analysis of data and in discussing all issues raised during the evaluation process.

15. Documents to be revised to reflect decisions noted page 1

Project Paper (PP) Logical Framework CPI Network Financial Plan
 PIO/T PIO/C PIO/P Project Agreement Other

This evaluation brought out ideas for a new project --
 a Project Identification Document (PID) will follow.

16. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT EXTERNAL FACTORS

There have been no changes in project setting that require a change in the current design. Assumptions formulated at all planning levels proved to be valid and are taking place.

The most critical assumptions deal with GOP budget allocations, and in kind contributions to the project, which have been delivered as planned. Although the SNPP budget does not identify the costs of HFE as a separate item, support has been timely and has matched the levels committed in the Project Agreements.

17. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT GOAL/SUBGOAL

The goal of this project is to improve the standard of living of the rural inhabitants of Paraguay. The subgoal is to provide information and to bring about the changes in attitudes and practices of the rural population.

As of the cut off date of this evaluation, the NFE unit has carried out a total of four educational campaigns (Jornadas) in four different areas of the ITA District training a total of 397 participants. One feature of the project not contemplated in the original design, constitutes the training of volunteer instructors selected among the participants in the courses, and who in turn started offering information to other rural adults. The total number of people trained by these participants has not been gathered yet.

The project performs systematic pre, post and retention tests among all participants. Assimilation of knowledge has been rated as highly satisfactory and retention rates (50% on the total possible score) is considered by project experts as remarkably high.

Arrangements are being made to conduct a survey to evaluate the impact of the educational activities in the project area. This survey will attempt to measure changes in practices and standard of living of the rural population which are directly attributable to the project. The results will be available for the final project evaluation.

18. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT PURPOSE

The project purpose, as stated in the PP, is to establish the capability of the SNPP to conduct successful training programs oriented to rural illiterate and semi-illiterate adults who presently have limited access to training opportunities. Progress toward each End-of-Project Status condition was found to be as follows:

EOBS No. 1: 'A non-formal training unit will be established and functioning at SNPP.'

There has been no resolution passed yet officially incorporating the non formal education (NFE) unit as an integral part of the SNPP. Nevertheless, the unit is already staffed as planned and functioning effectively. A total of 13 technical employees and six clerical staff members were assigned and their performance, with but one exception, has been rated by project advisors as highly satisfactory. The SNPP Director estimates that his personnel has accomplished 75% of the training planned and full accomplishment of training targets does not seem to constitute a problem.

EOBS No. 2: 'A minimum of 3 staff members will be assigned to SNPP NFE unit.'

A total of 13 technical staff members have been assigned. During CY 1977 the SNPP has been providing 45% of the salaries of these employees. This percentage is to increase in 1978, however the amount is not known, as yet. In addition to the technical staff and clerical employees assigned to the project, the SNPP also

contributes other supporting services such as accounting, purchasing, warehousing, etc., as well as a percentage of supervisory personnel time.

EOPS No. 3: "NFE unit will be capable of training 80 GOP trainers one year following end of project."

Training was given to the technicians of the National Office of the Working Woman. Project experts were not completely satisfied with the results of the training. It is planned in 1978 to hold an intensive training program for 20 extension agents of the Ministry of Agriculture in an effort to equip the project team with skills necessary to train other trainers.

EOPS No. 4: "SNPP materials production staff will produce validated instructional materials for 24 training programs per year."

The project has produced 10 validated training programs and corresponding instructional materials. Six more are in the process of being validated. Project technicians estimate that ten more will be validated by September 30, 1978. The SNPP will clearly have the ability to reproduce the validated materials for 24 training programs.

EOPS No. 5: "Budgetary commitment for NFE activities."

The SNPP Director has been reluctant to include the NFE activities as a separate budget item in view of the pilot nature of the project. He agreed, however, that he will ask for a separate budget as soon as a decision is made to consolidate the activities as a regular part of the SNPP program. This decision will probably take place in mid 1978. In spite of this, counterpart funding has not been a problem for the current project development.

19. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT OUTPUTS AND INPUTS

Major outputs originally planned under this project are: a) trained staff in SNPP which can prepare, implement and evaluate NFE activities (8 trainers and 4 materials production specialists); b) preparation of 6 pilot training programs in six selected content areas; c) preparation of materials and field testing of these at the pilot project in Itá; and d) a study of budgeting and institutional requirements to carry out the project and extend its concepts/activities to other areas.

The first annual evaluation carried out in November 1976 disclosed that the task of entering into six different areas simultaneously appeared overly ambitious, and for the time being, beyond the project's ability. Accordingly, the number of training areas was replanned from six to four and the number of trainers was reduced from eight to six.

This evaluation found that the project has made satisfactory progress towards achieving all planned outputs. A total of four instructors were appointed, and although their training is not yet completed, they are considered sufficiently skilled to adequately perform training functions. In addition to the instructors, the project has a project coordinator, a coordinator for instruction and a coordinator for materials production. A staff of six materials production specialists is also on board. The administrative support, a problem area during the first months of the project has improved substantially with the contracting of a full time person.

20. UNPLANNED EFFECTS

This review did not identify unplanned effects attributable to the project. Moreover, due to its small and pilot nature it is very improbable that any unplanned impact might result during the remaining period of activities.

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

520-0244

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CLASSIFICATION

For each address check one ACTION | INFO

TO - AID/W

TOAID A- 63 X

AGENCY FOR INT'L
CRM-TEL BRANCH
DATE REC'D.

1978 JAN - 4 P 2

DATE SENT
DECEMBER 29, 1977

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FROM - GUATEMALA

SUBJECT - Project Evaluation Summary

REFERENCE -

FOR . MO/PAV

*Attach to
be run
with Airgram*

Following is Project Evaluation Summary for project No.
520-0244, Integrated Community Development and Water
Methodology Development.

BOSTER

*Sent to Mail Room - 1/5/78
Blue Print Desk*

PAGE 1 OF 5 PAGES

DRAFTED BY IDI:MEHauben:meh	OFFICE Program	PHONE NO. X-275	DATE 12-22-77	APPROVED BY: ADIR:ECarrasco:
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A. I. D. AND OTHER CLEARANCES

PRM:GHill:

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DPRM:ADSilver:

1. Mission or AID/W Office Name			2. Project Number	
USAID/Guatemala			520-0244	
3. Project Title				
INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND WATER METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
4. Key Project Dates (Fiscal Years)				
a. Project Agreement Signed - FY-77	b. Final Obligation - FY-77	c. Final Input Delivered - FY-77	5. Total U.S. Funding Life of Project	
			\$24,000	
6. Evaluation No. as Listed in Evaluation Schedule			7. Period Covered by This Evaluation	
78-3			From: 03-77 To: 09-77	
			Mo./Year Mo./Year	
9. Action Decisions Reached At Evaluation Review, Including Items Needing Further Study			10. Officer or Unit Responsible for Follow-Up	
			USAID	
			11. Date Action To Be Completed	
			Second Quarter, FY-1978.	

USAID must consider the merits of a follow-on proposal to this OPG recently submitted by Agua del Pueblo, in the light of the reports resulting from this OPG. For example, the new proposal requests assistance in development of a curriculum for training of Rural
(Cont'd)

12. Signatures	
Project Officer	Mission Director, a.i.
Signature	Signature
George A. Hill	Eliseo Carrasco
Typed Name	Typed Name
Date	December 28, 1977
	Date

9. ACTION DECISIONS REACHED AT EVALUATION REVIEW, INCLUDING ITEMS NEEDING FURTHER STUDY (Cont'd)

Water Technicians, one of the things which should have been done under the subject OPG.

USAID must consider the appropriateness of field testing the methodology in comparatively well-off Chimaltenango, as Agua del Pueblo has requested, rather than in poorer areas of the Guatemalan Highlands.

13. SUMMARY

This project was an OPG to Agua del Pueblo, a PVO with some past experience in village water systems installation in Guatemala. A methodology was to be designed for a rural potable water supply and latrine construction program which would include two innovative elements: training and utilization of para-engineers (Rural Water Technicians) and financing of water systems and latrine construction on a loan basis. The methodology produced under this OPG was envisaged as a precursor to a possible follow-on OPG for the testing of this methodology. A methodology of sorts has indeed been submitted -- it is entailed in three reports: (1) Rural Water Technicians: Their Proposed Training and Utilization in Guatemala; (2) Financing Rural Water Systems: Some Economic Considerations; (3) The Integrated Program Strategy for Rural Environmental Sanitation and Community Development.

However, the reports reflect a considerable degree of sketchiness in several areas. The Grant Agreement required, *inter alia*, that the Grantee actually produce the curriculum to be utilized in the training of rural water technicians, something Agua del Pueblo fell short of accomplishing. The initial OPG proposal promises, as well, that the project would analyze "the whole procedure for loan payments and collection". Such nuts and bolts questions attendant to self-financing of village water systems unfortunately have received rather perfunctory treatment. On the other hand, the reports do present ample discussion of the rationale for the utilization of para-engineers and of self-financing of water system construction.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This is a regular terminal evaluation undertaken in accordance with the evaluation plan. The evaluation has incorporated insights into project progress and effectiveness which were obtained by the USAID's Public Health Division and Program Office in the course of monitoring the project throughout the life of project, as well as

an analysis by these offices and the Mission Evaluation Officer of reports submitted by the Grantee.

15. DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED TO REFLECT DECISIONS NOTED PAGE 2

N/A

16. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT EXTERNAL FACTORS

N/A

17. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT GOAL/SUBGOAL

Goal: To improve the health of rural Guatemalans. The relationship between availability of potable water and a reduction in the prevalence of infectious disease, i.e. improved health, is an accepted public health principle. In devising an innovative methodology to increase potable water availability to rural Guatemalans, the project can be said to contribute to the goal, although the actual water availability increase must await application of the methodology.

18. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT PURPOSE

The project purpose was to develop an innovative methodology for a rural potable water supply and latrine construction program and to prepare for the field testing of that methodology. In essence, the methodology has been developed. A methodology for Rural Water Technicians training and utilization has been designed, and, in preparation for its application, institutions such as INTECAP -- the National Vocational Training Institution -- and the Ministry of Health were approached, and expressions of interest in the program were secured. A study of acceptability of the concept to Guatemala institutions was undertaken. Suggestions for loan financing of village water system construction were propounded.

19. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT OUTPUTS AND INPUTS

The required reports incorporating procedures for training and utilization of Rural Water Technicians and for loan financing of water system construction projects were produced. The most glaring shortfall was the failure of Agua del Pueblo to submit a curriculum for Rural Water Technician training. A general outline of courses to be offered was produced, however.

A useful study on income levels and comparative opportunities for income improvement extant in various parts of western Guatemala was included in the package submitted by Agua del Pueblo. The study clearly indicates Huehuetenango, northern San Marcos and northern El Quiché as the zone of greatest poverty in the Highlands.

It therefore appears paradoxical that the follow-on proposal for field application of the methodology, not evaluated herein, suggests comparatively well-off Chimaltenango as the locus of further Agua del Pueblo activity. Closer examination reveals that the devised methodology has rejected the poorest zone on grounds of inability to repay loans, which may suggest that a methodology which cannot address the problems of the poorest population is perhaps not the most appropriate methodology for a country in which income disparity is strongly skewed geographically.

Another consideration for the choice of Chimaltenango is availability of assistance from other donors, particularly the Behrhorst Clinic.

20. EVALUATION FINDINGS ABOUT UNPLANNED EFFECTS

N/A

21. CHANGES IN DESIGN OR EXECUTION

N/A

22. LESSONS LEARNED

The importance of evaluation to the project design process has been underscored in this case in which a follow-on project proposal has been generated by the subject OPG. The subject project resulted in a methodology which would be field tested under the follow-on. A critical examination of the project and the new proposal as well as an examination of inconsistencies and contradictions between the two are indispensable to judicious consideration of the new proposal.

23. SPECIAL COMMENTS OR REMARKS

N/A

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