

# Terminal Evaluation

## Middle East

### I. Outline of the Project

- Country: Egypt
- Project title: Cattle Production and Health
- Issue/Sector: Agriculture
- Cooperation scheme: TCTP
- Division in charge: Africa, Middle East and Europe Dept.  
Middle East and Europe Division
- Total cost: 36 million Yen
- Cost per participant: 0.54 million Yen
- Share of Japan's contribution: 1999: 95% ~ 2003: 85%
- Period of Cooperation (R/D): 1999 ~ 2003  
(Extension):  
(F/U):
- Partner Country's Implementing Organization  
Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa (EFTCA)  
The Egyptian International Center for Agriculture (EICA)
- Supporting Organization in Japan: Obihiro Chikusan University
- Related Cooperation:

### 1. Background of the Project

From the point of food security, ensuring stable and hygienic food supply is a very important and urgent issue for African countries and policies adopted currently by African governments are aiming to promote the livestock sub-sector. However, livestock industry in African countries has been still depending on unplanned grazing. Egypt has faced similar constraints as other African countries and had remarkable experiences in the fields of agriculture and livestock production. Therefore, the training was designed and implemented from 1999 to 2003 with an aim of instructing deliberate, efficient, hygienic livestock production skills through EICA, which has a history of 38 years of extensive experience in conducting training programs for specialists from African countries.

### 2. Project Overview

EICA as implementing organization, conducted the training courses covering veterinary science, pathology as well as general knowledge and techniques on livestock for trainees including veterinarians from 22 countries.

#### (1) Outputs of the Training Program

##### 1) Output 1

Participants will acquire fundamental knowledge on animal production and health and improve skills in the field of animal production and health

##### 2) Output 2

Participants will be able to design strategies to promote animal production and health in their respective countries

### (3) Inputs

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#### Japanese side:

Long-term Expert		Equipment	0.15 million Yen
Short-term Expert	5	Local cost	36 million Yen
Trainees received	67	Others	Yen

#### Egypt's Side:

Counterpart	73	Equipment	local currency( Yen)
Land and Facilities			local currency ( Yen)
Local Cost			167,506 local currency ( 2.9 million Yen)
Others			local currency ( Yen)

## II. Evaluation team

### Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Egypt Office (commissioned to Mrs. Inas Anwar Hegazi)

### Period of Evaluation

20/11/ 2003~ 25/ 01/ 2004

### Type of Evaluation:

Terminal

## III. Results of Evaluation

### III-1. Achievement of the Training Program

Five courses were conducted, however, only 66 out of a total of 75 training opportunities were utilized and 3 countries out of the 22 targeted African countries did not participate in the program.

### III-2. Evaluation Results

#### (1) Analysis on the Achievement in terms of Outputs

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According to the results of the training evaluation form responded by 13 respondents out of 13 participants in 2003, all of them responded that the training course met their expectations and 92% responded they are able to apply what they learned. All answered that the training objectives for each topic were clear and distributed material was a useful reference on the job. 61% responded that the content was relevant to their job.

Generally, the training achieved to help participants acquire knowledge and/or skills, and understand the Egyptian know-how in the field of cattle production and health, however it was not reached to the level for practicing the processes of analysis and strategy setting.

#### (2) Relevance

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Livestock production is a major feature in agriculture in African countries and contributes largely towards the GDP. Literature reflecting constraints, needs, strategies, and policies adopted by different African countries confirms the fact that a training program on 'Cattle production and health; responds very well to the current situation needs

The course content was not exactly relevant because it included very broad knowledge and skills on animal production considering a result of the needs assessment for the participants conducted at the beginning of the course, and also introduced embryo transfer as Japanese new technology which was advanced for the situations in participating countries. However, as for the last 2 years, the content was adjusted and as a result it corresponded to the current situation and needs in participating countries.

### III-3 Factors promoting sustainability and impact

#### (1) Factors concerning to Planning

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- Adjusting the content to focusing the activity on cattle production rather than animal production and health improved the relevance
- Instructors have valuable academic knowledge and local field experience in their specific subject matters and the course included a variety of training techniques such as lectures, demonstrations, field visits and practical application. These promoted the efficiency for acquiring fundamental knowledge and skills
- Conducting a final evaluation at the end of each training course and responding to participants' recommendations

## **(2) Factors concerning to the Implementation Process**

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- Existing wide network of the Egyptian International Center for Agriculture (EICA) with government and non-government organizations, experts and businessmen in the field of cattle production and health in Egypt enhanced the understanding of Egyptian experience and know-how in the field of cattle production and health.
- Development of a photo album for each course including participants contacts strengthened the network among participants.

### **III-4 Factors inhibiting sustainability and impact**

#### **(1) Factors concerning to Planning**

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- Lack of clear, specific and measurable program objectives, and indicators at the planning stage made the course evaluation difficult.
- Course content was intensive and time schedule was very limited. As a result the opportunity for practical application was not enough.

#### **(2) Factors concerning to the Implementation Process**

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- Inadequate surveys on developmental needs of participating countries
- Absence of interpretation for French speaking participants (fifth course) created an enormous dissatisfaction among French speaking participants.
- Field trips were occasionally not adequately organized due to the insufficient communication with related organizations.

### **III-5 Conclusion**

There is a great need for human resources development in the field of Cattle Production and Health in the different African countries. The training program provided by JICA, EFTCA and EICA was appreciated by the participants over the past five years, however, the program needs some adaptation to adequately match the specific needs of the participating countries

### **III-6 Recommendations**

- JICA and EFTCA should consider funding a second phase of the program since the field of Cattle Production and Health is considered as a priority in the developmental plans of targeted African countries
- Regular meetings among JICA, EFTCA, and EICA to plan and monitor implementation. Exchanging feedback on performance among the three organizations is very important for performance improvement
- Proper needs assessment, development strategies and program design should be in place before starting a second phase of the program

### **III-7 Lessons Learned**

- Strong communication channels are important for effective participation among involved agencies and affects quality performance at all levels
- Evaluation measures should be considered during the planning phase
- It is useful to conduct mid term evaluations, in addition to the elaborate needs survey , to help adjusting the program if necessary to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.