

Summary

Evaluation conducted by: JICA Tunisia Office

1. Outline of the Project	
Country: Tunisia	Project title: The Project for Strengthening of Reproductive Health Education
Issue/Sector: Population/Family Planning	Cooperation scheme: Project-type cooperation
Division in charge: Human Development Dept. Division:	Total cost: <u>No data</u> yen
Period of Cooperation	From 15 September 1999
	To 14 Septembre 2004
	Partner Country's Implementing Organization: Office National de la Famille et de la Population (ONFP)
	Supporting Organization in Japan: University of Osaka, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICEF) and Japan Family Planning Association (JFPA)
Related Cooperation	Dispatch of senior volunteers, Organization of Third Country Training Programs
1-1. Background of the Project	
<p>The Republic of Tunisia has carried out family planning since 1966 where its purpose was to control the population growth. From March 1993 to March 1998, JICA conducted a technical cooperation project titled "Project for the Promotion of Family Planning Education in Tunisia" with Office National de la Famille et de la Population (ONFP) as counterpart organization. The project insisted promotion of IEC (Information, Education and Communication) in programs of family planning in Tunisia. ONFP took an advantage of video and printed materials co-produced by Japanese and Tunisian experts for improving their service in the Prefectures of Tataouine and Kasserine, model areas in the South and West of Tunisia.</p> <p>Afterwards, the main stream of family planning shifted from the population policy to the maternal, child and family health care. Through "Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)" in 1994, youth's reproductive health was advocated as an important issue. Since ONFP mastered production techniques of IEC which are transferred in the above mentioned Project, they then requested that JICA continues to support programs of ONFP, which newly put accent on promotion of Reproductive Health, especially for youths and for isolated area.</p>	
1-2. Project Overview	
The project started on September 1999 with five years cooperation period and is implemented by ONFP in cooperation with JICA.	
(1) Overall Goal	
Strengthening of reproductive health education through improvement of comprehensive capacities in planning, producing and providing educational teaching materials.	
(2) Project Purpose	
The project purpose is to strengthen the reproductive health education in the Republic of Tunisia through enhancing institutional capacity of ONFP in developing, producing and utilizing the educational materials with an emphasis on "Youth and Reproductive Health" and training in the field of communication skills.	
(3) Outputs	
- Regarding the overall goal, the status in sexual and reproductive health of youth and	

adolescents is improved.

- The expertise of ONFP, in the field of reproductive health, contributed to improve the capacity of francophone African and Arab countries through South-South cooperation.

(4) Inputs (as of the Project's termination)

Japanese Side:

Long-term Expert: 2 / **Equipment:** 123,836 Yens

Short-term Expert: 3 / **Local cost:** 39,415 Yens

Trainees received: 12 / **Others:** 0 Yen

Tunisia's Side:

Counterpart: 32 / **Equipment:** No data **Tunisian Dinars (Yen)**

Land and Facilities: No data **Tunisian Dinars (Yen)** / **Local Cost:** No data **Tunisian Dinars (Yen)**

Others: No data **Tunisian Dinars (Yen)**

2. Evaluation Team

Members of Evaluation Team	Pr. Chokri ALLANI Dr. Besma KHIARI	
Period of Evaluation	15 January 2006 – 15 March 2007	Type of Evaluation : Ex-post

3. Results of Evaluation

3-1. Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Impact

- Better strategy formulation of ONFP which rests now on an improved collection and analysis of data, and better studies are available for the policy-makers.
- Net increase in spontaneous and voluntary health consultation by youths.
- Youths reached by IEC are tremendously increased 15% in 2001 -> 40% in 2006.
- The success of YRH Project led by JICA encouraged new backers to invest in this field (example: GENUITI for issues related to medical interruption of unwanted pregnancies)
- The impact is also assessed on the level of the increasing recruitment of new staff including psychologists, educators and midwives.
- Increasing financial revenues for the Printing Division of ONFP, profits were around 470,000 TD in 2006 (around 43 Million Japanese Yen, Rate: 1TND = 92.45 JPY).

(2) Sustainability

The sustainability of ONFP and the Project results are quite high.

- Two years after the end of the project, ONFP is entirely capable of securing the continuity with an adequate performance level.
- The calendars of the planned actions in YRH go up to 2030 with more width and more specificity.
- Additional recruitments are designed to manage and achieve the laid down goals.
- Acquired technical knowledge is still applicable.
- Increasing awareness and confidence of youths.
- Continuous transfer of the knowledge acquired particularly in adolescentology to central and regional persons in charge.
- The provided services will not be free anymore starting from 2016; a strategic choice of ONFP which will ensure a long-term sustainability of the program, while many other international donors are becoming more involved (e.g. Spanish cooperation).

3-2. Factors that have promoted project

(1) Impact

- JICA assistance through the involvement of Japanese experts and volunteers.
- JICA Technical Training program
- Usage of the Japanese model such as the organizational model of the JOICFP (Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning).

(2) Sustainability

- Sustainability is secured where under the tutorship of the Ministry of Health, ONFP is a key public organization for population policy whose mission is to formulate population policies, to coordinate related ministries and NGOs, and to implement medical and IEC services in the field of RH.
- ONFP has enough institutional capacity to reach most of youth population.
- ONFP is sound financially, and future government policies will allow it to keep this sustainable for the long-term.

(3)Others

Government overall policies on health and education are perceived by international organizations as one of the best in the developing countries which would have a positive impact on similar programs.

3-3. Factors that have inhibited project

(1) Impact

- Communication skills of some Japanese experts and senior volunteers.
- Obsolescence of Audio Visual equipment.
- Insufficient staff training at an international level.

(2) Sustainability

- Same reasons as above had and still have a negative impact on the project.
- Project needs more follow up on the long term for adjustments and extension to other thirds parties through triangular cooperation.

(3)Others

(No remark)

3-4. Conclusions

The project has largely reached this reached its goal of reaching more youths for health education, and long-term sustainability is ensured. Moreover, Tunisians are applying these positive experiences to the profit of third countries and NGOs in Africa as they even produced the strategic health plan for Niger.

3-5. Recommendations

- In order to improve the quality of IEC services, the monitoring system (established in 2004) has to be improved. The results issued from it should be utilized to apply them internationally.
- Production and diffusion of a document about the experience aiming at its extension for the benefit of other countries or regions.

3-6. Lessons Learned

- The Japanese model is a lessons-generator in a number of issues.
- Ability of analysis is improved for SRH centers.
- Production of appropriate assistance thorough for instance the setting up of a special committee for technical training.
- Combination package of training materials and training strategy, oriented for Inter-Education Program, is an effective methodology to induce a behavior change.

3-7. Follow-up Situation

Keep a watch on this experience, support to be enlarged to African third countries. Set up regular training and work shops for African by Tunisians.