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Arusha Women's Participation in Development Project

Quarterly Report

July - September, 1981

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HIGHLIGHTS

The Arusha Women's Participation in Development Project is fully operational. The field program has begun with the choice of participating and control villages, and meetings with Regional, District, Divisional and Ward officials are underway in order to coordinate the project with existing development efforts being made in the Region. The evaluation is being redesigned as a result of new project staff's ideas; new goals for the evaluation have been set, and the number of villages to receive assistance from the project has been increased to a maximum of eight, half of which will also be controls. The project has begun to collaborate with others working in a variety of projects in order to design or improve existing women's components in their programs. Study tours for project staff are now being planned, and short courses being offered in the United States are being identified. Finally, the handbook on participatory development approaches is in the final production stages, and the preparation of materials for the leadership training seminars has begun. In summary, the project is making good progress, and encountering no major problems at any level of implementation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Office Set-Up

Institute of Adult Education office renovation was completed in August, at which time project staff moved from the USAID/Arusha office. As a result of this move, the project is able to more fully integrate its programs into ongoing IAE activity, and with the full participation and support of IAE staff.

In September, the second shipment of project equipment arrived. Unfortunately, several items were stolen, either at the airport or en route to Arusha. This matter has been referred to the clearing agent, who should be providing an official explanation shortly. It is

expected that the remainder of project equipment will arrive from the United States within the next couple of months. Vehicles and spares were also received, although the project is still awaiting its motor-cycle(s).

Hiring and Orientation of Project Staff

By mid-August, approval by the IAE/Dsm office to hire a Project Coordinator and a Field Program Coordinator was received, and by mid-September both positions were filled. Ms. Dommy Kessy, an active member of the UWI and previously a secondary school teacher, is the Project Coordinator. Ms. Huruma Kanza, who worked with the Arusha Appropriate Technology Project as an extension training officer, is the Field Program Coordinator for the project.

In order to familiarize Ms. Kessy and Ms. Kanza with the project process, visits were made to Kimundo and Majengo, the participating villages of the ACLF project. The visit to Majengo proved to be particularly informative. Staff met with members of the UWT, discussed the ACLF project's effectiveness, and obtained suggestions for improving future project activity. Additionally, AWPID staff are continuing to provide assistance to the Majengo women in an advisory capacity, an activity that will be discussed in more detail later in this report.

Project Implementation Plan and Time Frame

Once staff became acquainted with the project process, an implementation plan and time frame for conducting AWPID activities was developed.

Month 1: September, 1981

- . Follow up evaluation of the ACLF participating villages.
- . AWPID Project and evaluation design
- . Meetings with Regional and District officials to inform them of the project and to choose potential project areas.
- . Meetings with Divisional, and Ward officials and the choice of project villages.
- . Revised text and illustrations for the handbook on participatory development approaches.

Month 2: October, 1981

- . Meetings with Village Councils and UWT Chairpersons to inform them of the project.
- . Meetings with village UWT groups to choose leaders.
- . Seminar planning, design and materials preparation.
- . First seminars on community survey techniques.
- . Completion of the handbook in English, printing and distribution.

Month 3: November, 1981

- . Implementation of community surveys in the participating and control villages, and the choice of priorities.
- . Seminar planning, design and materials preparation.
- . Second seminars on project planning, management and evaluation.
- . Preparation and distribution of problem posing materials to village women's groups.
- . Translation of the handbook into Kiswahili.

Month 4: December, 1981

- . Development of evaluation instruments and pre testing in the participating and control villages.
- . Group discussion and action planning by village women's groups.
- . Initiation of local projects by village women and monitoring by project staff.
- . Printing and distribution of the Kiswahili handbook.

Month 5: January, 1982

- . Implementation of village women's group projects and monitoring by project staff.

Month 6: February, 1982

- . Implementation of village women's group projects and monitoring by project staff.

Month 7: March, 1982

- . Implementation of village women's group projects and monitoring by project staff.
- . Post testing in the participating and control villages.

Month 8: April, 1982

- . Seminar planning, design and materials preparation.
- . Third seminar to evaluate the field program.
- . Revision of the handbook and all project support materials.

Month 9: May, 1981

- . Handbook and project support materials publication for widespread distribution.
- . Final report on the first phase of the AWPID.

Month 10: June, 1981

- . USAID and IAE evaluation of the project.
- . Initiation of the second phase field program.

Not reflected in the above implementation plan is collaboration by project staff with other development projects to help design or strengthen adult education, extension and women's development components. This activity will be undertaken as services are requested.

Initiation of the Field Program

With the arrival of project staff, it became possible to begin the field program. Field program has thus far consisted of the re-design of the evaluation; the choice of villages to receive assistance from the project; and preliminary planning for the leadership training seminars.

Evaluation Design: The evaluation of the field program has been re-designed in light of newly emerging goals of project and IAE staff. Originally, a project goal was to test the degree to which cassette tape recorders facilitate development change. However, the concern arose that this emphasis might inhibit the successful implementation of the project due to the constraints that would necessarily have to be placed on both the participating and control villages in order to conduct the evaluation (See Quarterly Report #1, January - March, 1981 for a more detailed discussion on this issue). A tentative decision was then made to simply test the project process by including four participating villages that would receive project assistance, and four controls that would not receive any assistance at all.

The issue that has now emerged concerns the degree to which leadership training of village women in project planning, management and evaluation facilitate development change. Specifically, project and IAE staff was to learn whether externally provided training is

critical to the effective implementation of the overall project process, or if the same results could be obtained by village women through the actual experience of planning, implementing and evaluating their own projects.

It has been decided that the number of villages to receive assistance from the project will be increased from four to eight. Four of the eight villages will receive the entire project process, including leadership training of 10 women per village. The other four villages will receive everything except leadership training; instead project staff will act as facilitators to assist the women to plan projects.

Participating Villages

Control Villages

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Choice of 10 women's leaders per village. . Training of leaders in survey techniques. . Implementation of surveys by leaders and AWPID staff. . Choice of priorities by women's leaders. . Training of village women's leaders in project planning, management and evaluation. . Pre testing . Code preparation by village leaders with assistance from AWPID staff. . Village women's leaders use codes in group discussion and assist women to plan projects. Monitoring by project staff. . Implementation of women's projects. Monitoring by AWPID staff and trained women's leaders. . Evaluation by AWPID staff and participants of the program. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Choice of 10 women to act as village UWT "consultants". . Training of consultants in survey techniques. . Implementation of surveys by consultants and AWPID staff. . Choice of priorities by UWT consultants. <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Pretesting . Code preparation by AWPID staff in consultation with UWT consultants. . AWPID staff use codes in group discussions and assist village women to plan projects. . Implementation of women's projects. Monitoring by project staff and coordinators of each individual project. . Evaluation by AWPID staff and participants of the program. |
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A variety of instruments will be used in order to measure any changes that occur as a result of this design, as well as the general effectiveness of the project in achieving its overall goals. These instruments include

interview questionnaires, structured observation, unstructured observation and discussion, and an evaluation seminars to be conducted at the end of the first phase of the program. The evaluation approach to be used will be participatory research, whereby the participants themselves will be involved in the development of evaluation instruments as well as in using them with villagers in their communities.

Choice of Participating and Control Villages: Since mid-September, meetings have been held with District, Divisional and Ward officials in order to inform them of the project and to choose appropriate villages for the project to work in. Originally it was planned to work in both Arumeru and Arusha Districts in order to use the project process with urban and rural people. However, as a result of visits to potential communities in Arusha District and discussions with local government officials, it has become increasingly apparent that it would be very difficult, if not impossible to organize women in urban areas. Staff were informed that the majority of women work during the days and to attend meetings means less time for them to earn money. If, staff were told, the project were to initiate commercial enterprises or small industries that would provide jobs, and then began to deal with other issues, then there would exist the possibility of organizing women. Since the project cannot provide the immediate financial benefits that would enable women's participation, the decision has been made to concentrate the project's resources in the rural areas. Thus, the project, during its first phase of operation, will be working in Arumeru District.

Visits to potential field sites are being made now, and it is anticipated that the project will be operating in Makiba and Patanyumbe villages in Mbuguni Division; Kingori and Malula villages in Kingori Division; and in Kisongo Division, Ekanywa and Ilkiushin villages in Oltermet Ward, and two as yet unindented villages in Kisongo Ward. One village from each Division/Ward will participate in the entire project process, while one village in the same Division/Ward will act as the control.

Seminar Planning: Arrangements to hold the first seminar for leaders in the participating villages have been made. The training seminar, which will be three days long, will concentrate on women's role in development, communication skills, and methods of identifying and assessing women's priorities with relation to local human and material resources. The seminar will be held at the Lutheran Leadership Training Center at Oldonyosambo.

Preparation of the Handbook and Field Program Support Materials

During this quarter, a copy of the draft handbook was circulated to selected people to review and offer recommendations. As a result, it was revised twice and is likely to be revised one more time before it is printed. In the meantime, in September paper for handbook duplication arrived, and a fully set of draft illustrations were drawn. These illustrations are now being revised and prepared in final copy.

Additionally, initial work to extract the most essential sections from the handbook and revise them for village women's use has begun. Each section will be given to the women at the time that the information included is applied to their village situations.

Once pretesting of the handbook is completed, it will be presented to the IAE to be published under the auspices of this organization.

Training and Study Tours for AWPID Project Staff

The identification of short courses and planning for study tours for AWPID project staff was begun. USAID/Dsm responded promptly to a request for information on training opportunities in the United States; staff are now reviewing this information and choosing relevant activities. Additionally, people in Zimbabwe, Kenya and Toronto are being contacted in order to plan study tours for project staff. *Due* to the heavy work load anticipated during the first phase field program, it is anticipated that training and study tours will begin during the summer of 1982 before the second phase field program begins.

Liaison with Other Development Groups

The project has begun to collaborate with other development groups in an advisory capacity. AWPID designed a planning and evaluation workshop for representatives from the Small Industries Development Organization/Arusha, Ujamaa and Ushirika/Arumeru District, the Arusha Appropriate Technology Project, and members of two village groups, one of which is a women's stove production and baking cooperative with 23 members.

Discussions were also held with the coordinator of the women's component of the Tarime Integrated Rural Development Project (TIRDEP), and plans were made for AWPID to design and conduct a workshop for women working with this project. Due to a cholera outbreak, communications between Arusha and Tarime are very poor, and thus it has not been determined when this workshop will be held.

AWPID staff participated in the design of the add-on women's component to the Arusha Planning and Village Development Project. This new component would provide funding specifically for women's projects in the ARVDP and AWPID project areas; increase the capacity of existing institutions in Arusha Region to assist village women to plan, manage and evaluate their own projects; and increase the capacity of the Region to provide agricultural extension services to women, including the establishment of a communications unit to prepare materials directed towards women farmers. The AWPID is supportive of this initiative as both projects would greatly complement one another.

Finally, the AWPID is continuing to work with the Majengo women. Staff are designing a pilot health program that will be implemented in Majengo village by Ox'fam, a British funding agency that also includes a health component. Majengo is a particularly appropriate site for this project as there is a total lack of health services in the community and thus the project will tackle a major priority of the women. Secondly, Majengo women approached the AWPID to assist them to plan to diversify women's group activity through the initiation of a grain grinding mill project. Plans have been made for the Majengo women, AWPID staff and SIDO officials to meet early next month to plan this new project.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

There were no problems encountered during this quarter of operation.

RESOLUTIONS

None.

PLANNING ACTIVITIES

During the next quarter of operation, the handbook and materials for village women's use will be completed in English and Kiswahili and distributed to selected development projects in East Africa for pretesting.

With regards to the field program, women's leaders will be chosen; receive training in project planning, management and evaluation; codes will be prepared and used in village women's group discussions; action planning to initiate local projects will begin and, as possible, women will initiate local projects.

A workshop for IAE/Arusha and AWPID staff will be held so that all staff can be fully informed of the activities of both groups. This workshop will further facilitate the integration of AWPID into the IAE.

AWPID collaboration with other development projects will continue. The Majengo/Oxfam health program design will be completed; the grain grinding mill project will be planned; hopefully communications between Tarime and Arusha will improve and a workshop for people from this project will be held; and, with luck, the add-on women's component to the APVDP will be approved so that further planning for the coordination of women's development activities can be done.

FINANCIAL REPORT

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount Available</u>	<u>Expenditures:</u> <u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>Amount Remaining</u>
PSI-01: Technical Services (Foreign Exchange)	79,600.00	2,908.00	10,480.78	5,040.40	61,170.82
PSI-02: Technical Services (Local Currency*)	54,300.00	0	161.71	846.70	53,291.59
PSI-03: Training (Off Shore)	85,100.00	0	0	0	85,100.00
PSI-04: Training (In Country*)	34,500.00	0	0	0	34,500.00
PSI-05: Procurement (Off Shore)	59,200.00	0	0	0	69,200.00
PSI-06: Procurement (In Country*)	77,300.00	0	4,840.15	12,850.84	59,609.01
Totals:	400,000.00	2,908.00	15,432.64	18,737.94	362,871.42

*Exchange Rate: TSh 8.20 = \$1.00

CONTRACT FINANCIAL REPORT

Category	Amount Available	Expenditures: 1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Amount Remaining
Compensation	31,000.00	2,908.00	8,400.10	4,038.45	15,653.45
FICA	2,145.00				
Workmen's Compensation	3,000.00				
Post Differential	4,725.00	0	1,259.98	605.75	2,859.27
Consumables Shipment	3,000.00	0	0	0	3,000.00
Cost of Living	1,230.00	0	820.70	396.20	13.10
Medical Emergency	5,000.00	0	0	0	5,000.00