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YEAR II REPORT

(June 1985-May 1986)

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT # PDC-0253-A-00-4127--00

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SUMMARY

> This training program did not come like the monsoon, quickly deluging us and as suddenly going away. It was like a gentle rain, steady and penetrating, and we shall never forget what we learned here.
>
> Sri Lankan participant,
> OEF "Marketing Skills" Pilot Project

Just as a Sri Lankan woman was profoundly affected by one of the Year II Cooperative Agreement activities, OEF as an organization has been profoundly affected by the Agreement itself.

In Year I, OEF launched the Grant-sponsored efforts to consolidate its technical expertise and strengthen its field structure. In Year II, OEF has applied its expertise in pilot projects and expanded field operations.

This section summarizes the major activities and outcomes of Year II:

* A pilot project using OEF's "Feasibility Study" materials in Senegal enabled women in two sites to start viable businesses in soap-making and sheep-fattening;

* A pilot project using OEF's "Marketing" materials in Sri Lanka assisted over 500 village entrepreneurs in improving their marketing strategies, as a means to increase sales and income;

* The "Feasibility" and "Marketing" materials were revised, based on the pilot project experience, and will be published in the next few months;

* Seventy-seven research studies on the legal constraints and supports to women's involvement in development were prepared using OEF's case study methodology;

* A world-wide Forum on Women, Law, and Development was featured as one of the major activities at the NGO Forum held parallel to the U.N. Women's Conference in Nairobi 1985;

* Field offices in Central America, West Africa, and Somalia have initiated new technical assistance activities and expanded their funding base; and

*Approximately $316,000 in private "match" contributions was raised, an amount $103,000 greater than the original Year II target.

I. BACKGROUND TO GRANT AND PROJECT CONTEXT

In the late seventies, OEF International narrowed the focus of its nearly 40 years of involvement in the field of women and development to the critical area of "women and work." Research studies, starting with Ester Boserup's seminal "Women's Role in Economic Development" (1970), pinpointed the fact that Third World women make major ecomomic contributions to their families and economies and that develpment assistance programs typically overlook women's roles as economic producers. OEF's own experience at the project level corroborated the research findings. The low-income women OEF targeted as beneficiaries increasingly asked for assistance in "earning income" and acquiring job related skills.

From 1978-83, OEF implemented 13 projects in small enterprise development, 3 projects in vocational training/placement, and a Central American regional program focusing on "women, law and development." While each site had its own characteristics, commonalities emerged related to the obstacles low-income women face in starting businesses or finding jobs and to the methods for overcoming these obstacles.

Basically, OEF's extensive experience with thousands of women throughout Asia, Africa, Central America, Latin America, and the Middle East, indicated that women need direct technical assistance in order to gain new skills and need policy level changes to increase opportunities and access to resources. For example, low-income women may lack marketable skills; however, even those that do have skills lack access to credit or extension services.

OEF believed its experience and findings were unique. Few, if any, other development organizations focused solely on economic programs for Third World women at the lowest end of the income scale. Therefore, OEF developed its "Cost-Sharing Grant" proposal as a means to further analyze and consolidate its learnings, particularly in terms of technical methodologies. PVOs are usually caught up in the fray of planning and carrying out specific field projects. OEF saw the "Cost-Sharing Grant" as an opportunity to reflect, aggregate learnings, and refine methodologies for use in the field. Too often, the insights from one project site are not shared with another; or the problems one project experiences are blindly repeated in another. OEF recognized that its body of project experience provided a rich "learning laboratory" for "what to do" and "what not to do" in future projects. The "Cost-Sharing Grant" was a special opportunity to focus on learning at the overall program level, specifically in small enterprise development (self-employment), vocational training/placement (wage employment), and legal constraints/supports to low-income women's self and wage employment.

II. PVO APPROACH

As stated in the Grant document, the purpose of the Cooperative Agreement is:

> To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects... and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

In essence, the intent of the grant was to improve OEF's technical assistance capability in the field. Thus, the project activities needed to address both what OEF planned to deliver (technical methodologies) and how the technical assistance would be provided (in-country infrastructure and delivery system.)

OEF devised three major components for accomplishing the project purpose:

*Design and pilot testing of technical methodologies for women's self and wage employment programs, specifically training materials to improve the productivity of women's small enterprises and to increase women's access to wage employment;

*Design and application of research methodologies to identify legal supports and constraints to women's involvement in economic development; and

*Strengthening the delivery system for OEF projects, by focusing programming on several regional cluster countries and by establishing local OEF representation or "Technical Associates."

At the end of the grant period (May 1987), OEF planned to have: (1) developed, tested, and published a series of training and technical manuals related to women and work; (2) developed and published research guidelines and case studies on women's economic status and the law; and (3) established local self-sustaining field structures in at least four regions. The culmination of the grant activites would enable OEF to provide more substantive technical assistance and to maintain a long-term presence in certain countries.

During the first two years of project implementation, the purpose and activities originally envisioned have remained essentially unchanged. However, following the Year I review in Fall 1985, the area of vocational training/placement was deleted and replaced by greater emphasis on small enterprise development, particularly for the purpose of disseminating the technical publications produced (see Appendix B-3.)

The following sections provide details on the three components of OEF's project strategy.

A. Design and Application of Small Enterprise Development Methodolgies

1. OEF Approach

Using the AID-supported PISCES study as a framework, OEF assists "Level I" and "Level II" entrepreneurs. These are women who live on subsistence activities or who have very small, often family businesses. The technical assistance needs of these entrepreneurs are more complex than those with larger, more established businesses. Two charts adapted from the PISCES study further clarify OEF's "niche" in small enterprise development.

Chart 1 (p. 5) presents the range of businesses, from "subsistence" to "complex and internally differentiated," and matches levels of businesses with appropriate "financial and nonfinancial services." OEF works solely with enterprises on the lower half of the scale; such enterprises require an array of technical inputs.

Chart 2 (p.6) presents another key variable in small enterprise development: context. OEF's work falls into the "difficult" spectrum, as the majority of OEF's target beneficiaries need assistance in starting businesses or shifting from traditional to economically viable businesses.

OEF's previous project experience revealed key technical assistance needs of women entrepreneurs at this level. At the outset, "pre-business" training is often necessary to enable women to develop the confidence to participate in business activities and to work in non-traditional areas (such as honey production in Morocco). OEF had responded to this need earlier, with the development of two training manuals: Women Working Together for Personal, Economic, and Community Development and Navamaga: Training Activities for Group Building, Health and Income Generation.

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1. Lassen, Cheryl, "A Systems Approach for the Design and Evaluation of PVO Small Enterprise Development Projects" (Report of a PVO Working Group,) August 1984, paper circulated by AID PVO Office.

Chart 1 (Lassen, p.3)

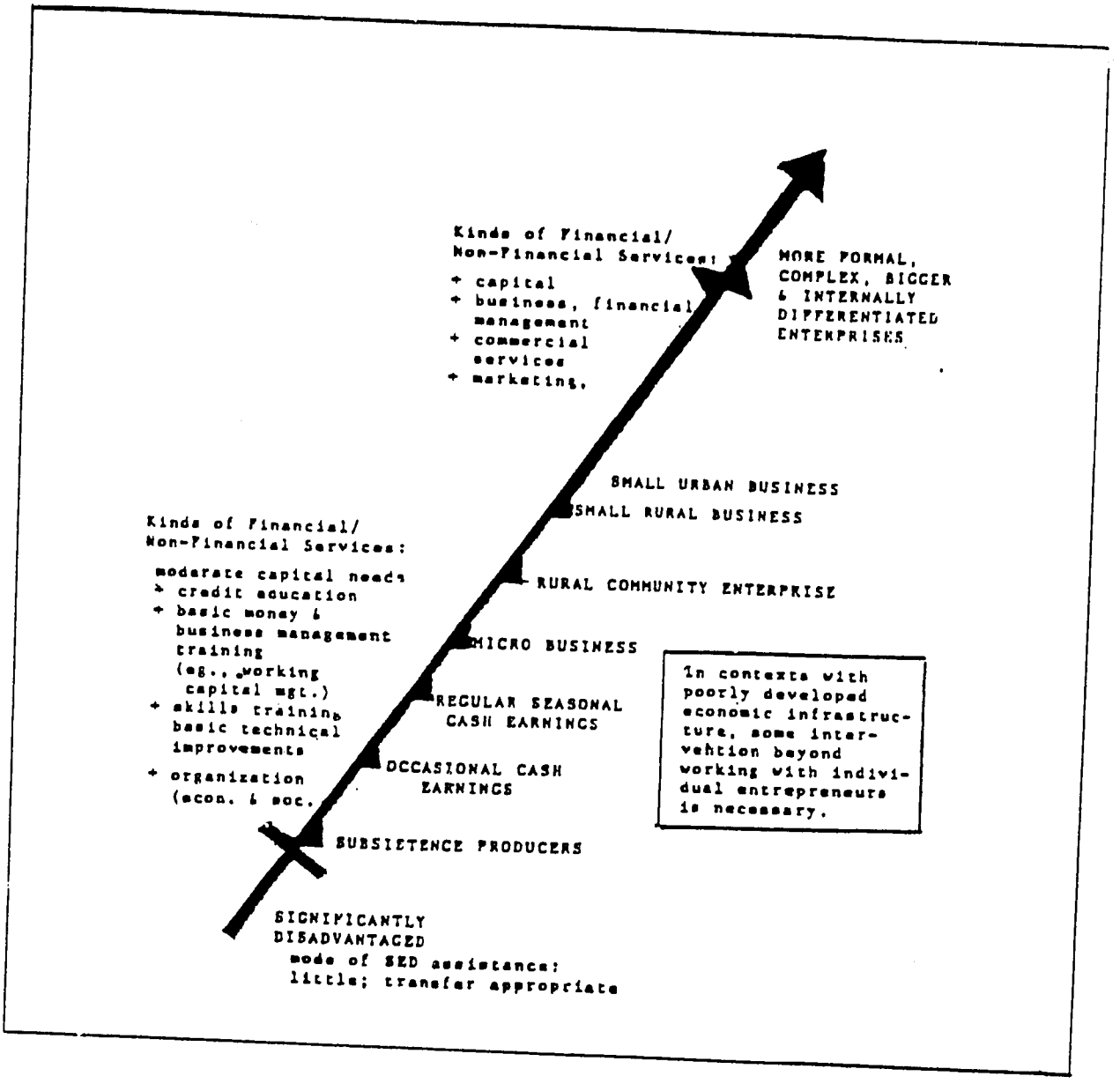


Chart 2(Lassen, p. 7)

DEGREE OF CONTEXTUAL DIFFICULTY	DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY OF ENTERPRISE/INSTITUTIONAL INTERVENTION	PARAMETERS OF PERFORMANCE (or ECONOMIC VIABILITY)
FAVORABLE	A. More simple, single-type intervention: management training to established businesses loans for working capital to established businesses B. More complex intervention: Urban business start-up for those with business backgrounds Technology introduction	
MODERATELY DIFFICULT	C. More simple, single type intervention: Credit to poor (smaller loans) Vocational education to poor D. More complex intervention: forming group or collective enterprise export marketing	
DIFFICULT	E. More simple intervention: credit or voc ed to refugees, handicapped, or other types of beneficiaries with extreme disadvantages F. More complex intervention: commercial crops with subsistence farmers business start-up among people with little money or business experience	

Once this preparatory work has been accomplished, there are still certain "gaps" faced by women. Here are the key areas OEF has identified and the technical methodologies developed in response:

Needs of Low-Income Women Entrepreneurs	OEF Technical Methodologies
o Women often choose to produce goods with low market demand. Lack of opportunities to acquire technical skills and traditional roles limit women's perception of options.	o "Doing a Feasibilty Study: Training Activities and Guidelines for Finding Out If a Business is a Good Idea"
o Once women choose a viable product or service, they often do not know how to market effectively.	o "Marketing Strategy: Training Activities for Entrepreneurs"
o Women are typically denied credit, particularly from established financial institutions.	o "Opening Bank Doors to Women: Lessons and Training Activities from Central America"
o Women, particularly illiterate women, lack know-how about ways to keep accounts and manage their businesses.	o "Simple Tools for Accounting and Managing for Women Entrepreneurs"

2. Design and Pilot Testing

A four-step process has been followed for the refinement of each of OEF's technical methodologies: 1) compilation of existing OEF material and other pertinent materials, 2) preparation of draft manual, 3) pilot test and evaluation, and 4) revision and publication of manual. The process takes between 6 and 12 months, with the length of the pilot being the determining factor.

The pilot project is a unique step in the process. It not only provides a setting to "test" the draft material, but is an integral part of the country program where it is used. For instance, OEF's program in Senegal has emphasized establishing a foundation for building small enterprise development programs. The "Feasibility Study" pilot enabled local staff to take major steps forward in carrying out their program strategy. In fact, each pilot becomes somewhat of a "project within a project" since each has its own specific objectives and follow-up.

In Years I and II, pilot projects were carried out in Senegal and Sri Lanka. In Senegal, two sites used the "Feasibility Study" materials to enable women to establish new businesses. In Sri Lanka, 40 village sites participated in "Marketing Strategy" training for entrepreneurs with

existing businesses. Full details on the pilot projects are included in Section III under "Senegal" and "Sri Lanka." The two manuals are presently being typeset and published (see Appendix D for tables of contents.) In Year III, the "Credit" manual based on OEF experience in Central America and the "Mangagement Tools" manual will be finalized.

3. Materials Distribution

Since 1980, OEF has had a fledging "Publications Service" that has faced difficulties in meeting the publication orders OEF receives. Anticipating the new publications from this grant, in the Year II review, OEF recommended investing a small amount of grant funds in upgrading the "service." This proposal was approved (see Appendix B-3) and has since been implemented. OEF has hired a "Publications Coordinator" who handles the material publication and dissemination process. In addition, OEF has contracted an expert in "institutional publishing" to provide recommendations on making OEF publications more cost-effective. AID's recent report on "Development Effectiveness of Private Voluntary Organizations" (February 1986), identifies "limited replicability" as a PVO weakness (p.6). To promote replicability, OEF believes that a concerted "outreach" effort to disseminate the products of this project is essential. In Year III, workshops, presentations, and organizational visits will be conducted to share OEF's technical methodologies with other PVO's, US government agencies, and international entities.

B. Design and Application of Research Methodology for Identifying Legal Constraints/Supports

In 1980, OEF launched a ten-year "Women, Law and Development" (WLD) program. The design and application of the research methodology under the Cooperative Agreement has been part of Phase I of the program.

From the outset, the WLD Program was guided by the concept that OEF would not intervene directly in promoting legal change, but rather enable local organizations to analyze legal issues and determine follow-up action themselves. In addition, OEF wanted to promote an exchange of research results amongst Third World organizations. Thus, OEF has served the dual roles of "enabler" and "broker" for WLD participating organizations.

In Years I and II of the Grant, the WLD program included four major activities: 1) design of research methodology, 2) application of research methodology, 3) presentation of research findings at the OEF "Women, Law and Development Forum", which was featured in the NGO Forum/Nairobi July 1985, and 4) follow-up. The full report of these activities is included in Appendix C; a summary follows.

An International Steering Committee--composed of six outstanding

social scientists and lawyers from Africa, Asia, and Latin America--was established in early 1984 to review WLD research methodology and activities. In fall 1984 the "Women, Law and Development Workbook" was sent to hundreds of Third World organizations with a "call for case studies" to be presented in Nairobi. The "workbook" (included as an appendix to the Year I report) is a lengthy set of guidelines for analyzing legal constraints and supports in a particular context and for preparing the case studies. By February 1985, over 44 case studies were received, and the International Steering Committee met in Washington to select core studies for the Forum and to plan the Forum agenda.

In Nairobi, the "Women, Law, and Development Forum consisted of four and a half days of plenaries and small group discussions. With 60 presenters from 32 countries and thousands of attendees, the WLD Forum was heralded as one of the most substantive, well-planned and meaningful activities offered in the NGO Program. The Forum was organized around specific themes, with labor law and work related issues as a major component. See Section III (Kenya, pp.21-26) for a longer narrative description of the WLD Forum.

As part of the Nairobi deliberations, Forum participants developed recommendations for follow-up activity. The recommendations emphasized the establishment of an International Commission on Women's Rights composed of regional coordinating organizations. Through Fall 1985, these recommendations were developed into proposals submitted to foundations and other private sources. The Ford Foundation, which funded preparation and implementation of the Nairobi Forum, has indicated support for the follow-up activities, and specific workplans are currently being finalized. Proposals are also pending with the Asia Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, and Presbyterian Women.

In addition, 77 case studies, prepared with the "WLD Workbook" guidelines, are being compiled into a book and will be published in Summer 1986. The titles of the case studies are included in Appendix A of the WLD report (Appendix C of this document).

OEF's WLD Program is an important complement to its direct technical assistance in small enterprise development. With laws and policies favorable to women workers, grass roots development programs have a greater potential for sustaining long-term benefits.

C. Strengthening Field Structures/Country Programs

During the planning of the Cooperative Agreement, OEF made cost-effectiveness and self-sustaining country programs guiding principles. Prior to 1983, OEF's technical assistance efforts were chiefly 2-3 year projects in particular countries. With the assistance of the new Grant, OEF planned a strategy for moving toward "country programs," which would include related projects, training services, and other activites. OEF believed the country programs would have two important benefits: first, follow-up support could be provided to participants of OEF projects, and

second, diverse funding sources could be tapped as inputs for an on-going, sustained development effort.

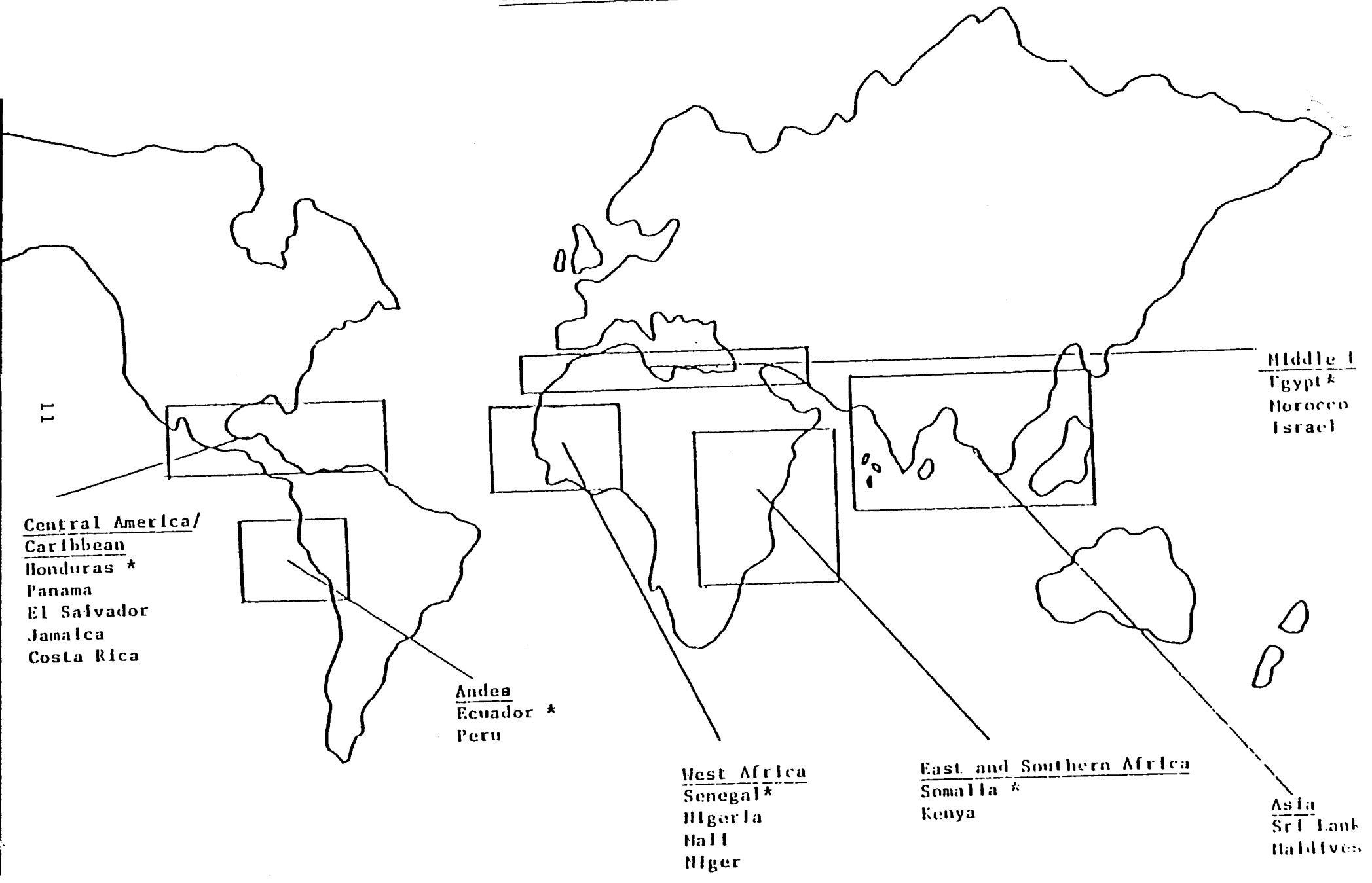
OEF's strategy for strengthening field structures and delivery systems includes an emphasis on "cluster countries" with regional "Technical Associates." This approach is based on maximizing opportunity and potential, on concentrating resources in areas in which OEF has already built a foundation from which to expand into a country program.

The "Cluster Countries" as defined in the Grant Agreement are included in Chart 3 (p.11). In the initial grant deliberations with the PVO Office, an agreement was reached to exclude the "Middle East" in the interest of not spreading efforts too thin (this was not documented in writing). In addition, as of Year II, the Sri Lanka Technical Associate has become instead an "Honorary Representative" due to limited opportunities for continued project funding in Sri Lanka (see Appendix B-3). Also, OEF has established a Regional Office in Costa Rica to replace the Honduras "Technical Associate." This Regional Office is funded principally through Latin America Bureau sources, due to OEF's extensive project portfolio in Central America. The Office also coordinates selected activities of the Cooperative Agreement, including the Year III "credit" pilot.

OEF's "Technical Associates" and Central American Office provide a presence that is distinct from a single project. For instance, the "TA" in Senegal provides coordination amongst several OEF projects, plans new projects, and participates in regional women-in-development-related activities. Recently, that office also acted as the Senegal liaison for PVO funding proposals to "USA for Africa." In short, the Cooperative Agreement is enabling OEF to gain greater credibility as a PVO with the expertise and resources necessary to contribute to long-range Third World country development goals.

In Year III, the role of the "Technical Associates" will be analyzed based on the experience of Years I and II, and priority areas of attention will be identified. Issues of long-term financial support and relationships between headquarters and the field will also be examined.

CHART 3: REGIONAL CLUSTER MAP



*Core country with resident Technical Associate

III. REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS BY COUNTRY

This section presents OEF regional programs and country activities for Year II. The three sub-sections--Latin America, West and East Africa, and South Asia--each give an overview of the regional programming strategy and discuss activities on a country by country basis.

A. Latin America and the Caribbean

1. South America/Caribbean

The Cooperative Agreement helped support the development of organizational contacts necessary for program development in the Andean region. With an OEF Technical Associate in Quito, contacts were made with numerous women's organizations and development associations throughout Ecuador. As a result of these efforts, OEF delivered training to women in Guayaquil through the Asociacion Coordinadora del Voluntario (ACORVOL)(financed by the WIDTECH project). This has now grown into a proposed OPG, currently under consideration by AID/Ecuador, involving small enterprise development in the "barrios" of Guayaquil.[2]

One set of training materials used in these workshops was the Spanish edition of Women Working Together. This translation was supported by an Atlantic Richfield Corporation contribution matching our Cooperative Agreement.

Inthe Caribbean region, while there were no activities funded by the grant, it should be noted that OEF's proposal to AID/Haiti for a Factory Worker's Center Project was approved and funded for three years. In this project OEF is creating a new model for worksite-based programming with the unique "maquila" population, an experience that should prove attractive to other countries in the region.

At the regional level, the "Women, Law, and Development" program held a pre-planning meeting in Peru to discuss the agenda for the Latin American WLD network. This meeting was the first of a series of regional meetingsthroughout the world to organize Regional WLD Secretariats. Seven women attended the Lima meeting, five from Peru, one from Ecuador, and one from Brazil.

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2. Meanwhile, OEF's small enterprise training activities in Peru were in response to a request for technical assistance from "Peru Mujer." That experience contributed to the development of the new module on feasibilty studies. However because of the particular situation of Peru vis-a-vis U.S. economic assistance, these activities have unfortunately been put on hold.

2. Central America

In September, 1985, OEF opened a regional office for Central America, based in San Jose, Costa Rica. This Regional Office presents an alternative to using Technical Associates. The Regional Office coordinates the various OEF programs throughout the region, offers training services to other organizations, develops new program opportunities and creates a more permanent presence for OEF in the region.

At present OEF has four AID-funded programs in Central America, two funded at the mission level and two funded from central bureaus in Washington. Three of these programs focus on small business development; Swine Production for Rural Women in northern Honduras, Women in Business in Honduras and Costa Rica, and Enterprise Development for Displaced Women in El Salvador. In all of these projects, the methodologies and training materials developed under the cost sharing agreement are being used. More than 25 staff members in Central America have been trained in the methodologies and the materials form part of their daily work. More than 200 women have participated in business training with enterprises as varied as pig and flower production, bakeries, catering services, and soap manufacturing. There is a mixture of collective enterprises and individual businesses. Most important, in terms of the Regional Office concept, is the exchange between projects. Women raising pigs in Costa Rica recently visited Honduras to share experience with pig producers there. Staff from all the projects have participated in joint training where they have been able to share their experiences about what works best.

These interchanges have provided a rich learning experience for OEF and has led to the development of a technical reputation for OEF throughout the region. In March, OEF was invited by CINDE (the Coalition for Initiatives in Development) to be part of a panel on models for working with small enterprises. Enthusiasm from the workshop participants over the thoroughness of the OEF model has prompted requests for future technical assistance. With the development of a technical reputation, various requests for short-term technical assistance have been carried out. OEF was hired by the National Training Institute in Costa Rica to provide two weeks of training in our methodologies to their women's program staff. In May, OEF will be conducting an in-service training on feasibility studies for Peace Corps volunteers in Costa Rica.

With the growth of OEF's ability to provide training and support services to small businesses have come new program options. At present, OEF/Honduras is negotiating a grant with the National Association for Industrial Development in Honduras to add four staff persons to the office whose sole responsibility will be to carry out training activities in support of OEF projects. This will free up the time of our technical staff (agronomists, agricultural economists, business experts) to provide more in-depth technical assistance. Also in Honduras, there is strong interest in replicating the pig project in other parts of the country by incorporating it into a large AID sector project. In El Salvador, we currently are writing a proposal to provide short-term training services to national micro-enterprise development institutions.

Throughout Central America, institutions and their staff have voiced time and time again that they are tired of credit programs for enterprise development that do not work with the entrepreneurs on solving business problems or providing technical assistance of any kind. OEF has developed an alternative to these programs. We are able to show concrete results (no default on loans, business expansion, new marketing opportunities, and numerous small successes for individual beneficiaries) to AID, government planners, extension agents and other non-government organizations. We are receiving excellent press coverage about our programs and the goal of establishing a long-term presence for OEF in Central America is on its way to becoming a reality.

B. Africa

Empowerment of women through economic independence remains the goal of programming in Africa. However, there is a continuing shortage of food and degradation of natural resources in this region. Sustainable food production remains a critical issue. Over the past year OEF programs have taken this particular need into account.

Consolidation, then expansion, continues to be the programmatic approach in both areas of Africa-- East and West--where OEF currently has activities. Funds from the Cooperative Agreement have provided the necessary base for the overall program. Regional offices, with local Technical Associates, have been instrumental in ensuring delivery of technical assistance to on-going projects and planning additional interventions, both in-country and in contiguous areas.

Institution building has always been an integral part of OEF programs. While training at the village level continues to involve women and their families directly in economic enterprises, it has become increasingly clear that to ensure continuation and replication of activities, training within institutions at the regional and national levels is of paramount importance. Specific technical assistance provided by OEF during the past year is discussed in detail below.

1. West Africa

a. Overview

(i) Regional Program Activities

OEF is currently working in Niger, Senegal and the Gambia. During the course of the past eighteen months, OEF found that activities planned for Senegal were also relevant to the Gambia. In 1982, Sengal and The Gambia joined to form the Senegambia Confederation. Ethnically and linguistically the two countries are linked.

In addition to specific program implementation, exploration has been conducted in Burkina Fasso and Mali.

OEF has a multi-talented team based in Dakar:

- Regional Rep. (Technical Associate)
- Regional Training Advisor
- Trainer for Senegal specific activities
- Materials Development Expert (part-time)

During the past twelve months this team has worked closely with the OEF Washington office to build a strong program base; provide technical assistance to indigenous insitutions; plan and implement economically viable agricultural projects; and explore additional programs to strengthen the position of women in the West Africa region.

(ii) Institution Building

With a combination of funding from USAID/ WID office and the National Endowment for Democracy (WidTech/NED), OEF is currently working in Senegal, the Gambia and Niger to strengthen local institutions. Training focuses on planning, organizational development, project identification and evaluation. Institutions from the three countries the Federation of Senegalese Women (FAFS); SOS Sahel; the Gambian Women's Bureau; and the Association of Niger Women (AFN) are responsible for planning and implementing activities at the regional and local levels.

A West Africa Regional Advisory Committee, composed of two women from each country, met last year in Dakar to define needs and plan specific programs in their countries. During this past year, Committee members have assisted OEF with the planning and conducting of training programs as the OEF Regional Training Advisor worked with the National Committee of each organization.

Niger: Training sessions on planning and organization with five members of the national staff of the AFN led them to identify the need for a workshop featuring manioc (tapioca) production and conservation. Thirty-five women were trained using OEF methodologies to enable them to train women at the village level. Manioc is a particularly valuable crop as it grows in harsh, dry situations and Niger has suffered badly during the last two droughts. Lack of training in the complicated preparation of manioc has hitherto led many women to ignore this useful food item. Training will continue in conservation and marketing of this product, enabling women at the village level to gain income while improving nutritional levels within their families. The AFN plans to replicate the training program in other areas, using the trainers who have now been trained.

The AFN is directly linked with the Government of Niger. All activities pertaining to women in Niger must be carried out in accordance with this institution. Thanks to the strong political support of this group, OEF has been able to negotiate a Country Agreement which is ready to be signed when the Regional Director goes to Niger in early May 1986. This will enable OEF to expand activities in this country, both with the AFN and other indigenous organizations, as well as conducting follow-up for

activities already carried out.

Senegal: Under the WidTech/NED program OEF has been working with two local institutions during the past year. With FAFS, an umbrella organization grouping for 84 women's organizations throughout the country, training has been conducted in planning and organizational development with the National Committee. Linked to this training has been the development of a small enterprise project in fish drying and shell production for industrial use. Involving more than 90 women, this is the first SED project to be planned and implemented by FAFS and is serving as an example for further activities at the village level by that organization.

SOS Sahel is an international organization with activities throughout the eight countries of the Sahel. The organization aims to improve farming methods, introduce reforestation and implement associated activities in nutrition and health. Training has been conducted with the national committee in planning and specific projects, including agro-forestry activities, marketing of local produce, literacy training for women and training in additional agricultural activities, have been identified for the next year.

Gambia: Originally Gambia had not been included in OEF's Africa Strategy. However, through the formation of the Senegambia Federation it became evident that linkages between the two countries - both politically and culturally - are very strong. In many ways then, it is unnecessary to separate these two countries.

The Gambia Women's Bureau coordinates women's activities throughout the country. As such it is responsible for planning and implementing specific activities at the village level. OEF trainingin planning and project identification has enabled the Bureau to better focus its priorities and plan specific project interventions for the next year.

(iii) Linkages

These have been maintained regionally through the OEF Regional Office in Dakar. The Regional Representative (T.A.) is responsible for monitoring and coordinating all OEF activities in the region. The UN Women's Conference in Nairobi in July 1985 afforded the opportunity for women involved in OEF programs in Niger, Senegal and the Gambia to learn more about OEF and its training methodologies through OEF sponsored workshops; to meet with women from other OEF projects in different parts of the world; and to return home with new ideas and a renewed sense of common strength.

A recent video tape, covering OEF food production activities in Senegal, links the three institutions with which OEF is presently working in that country. In addition, trainers trained in one organization (MFR) are planning to work with members of FAFS to address their training needs, particularly in conducting feasibility studies.

b. Senegal

(i) Program activities

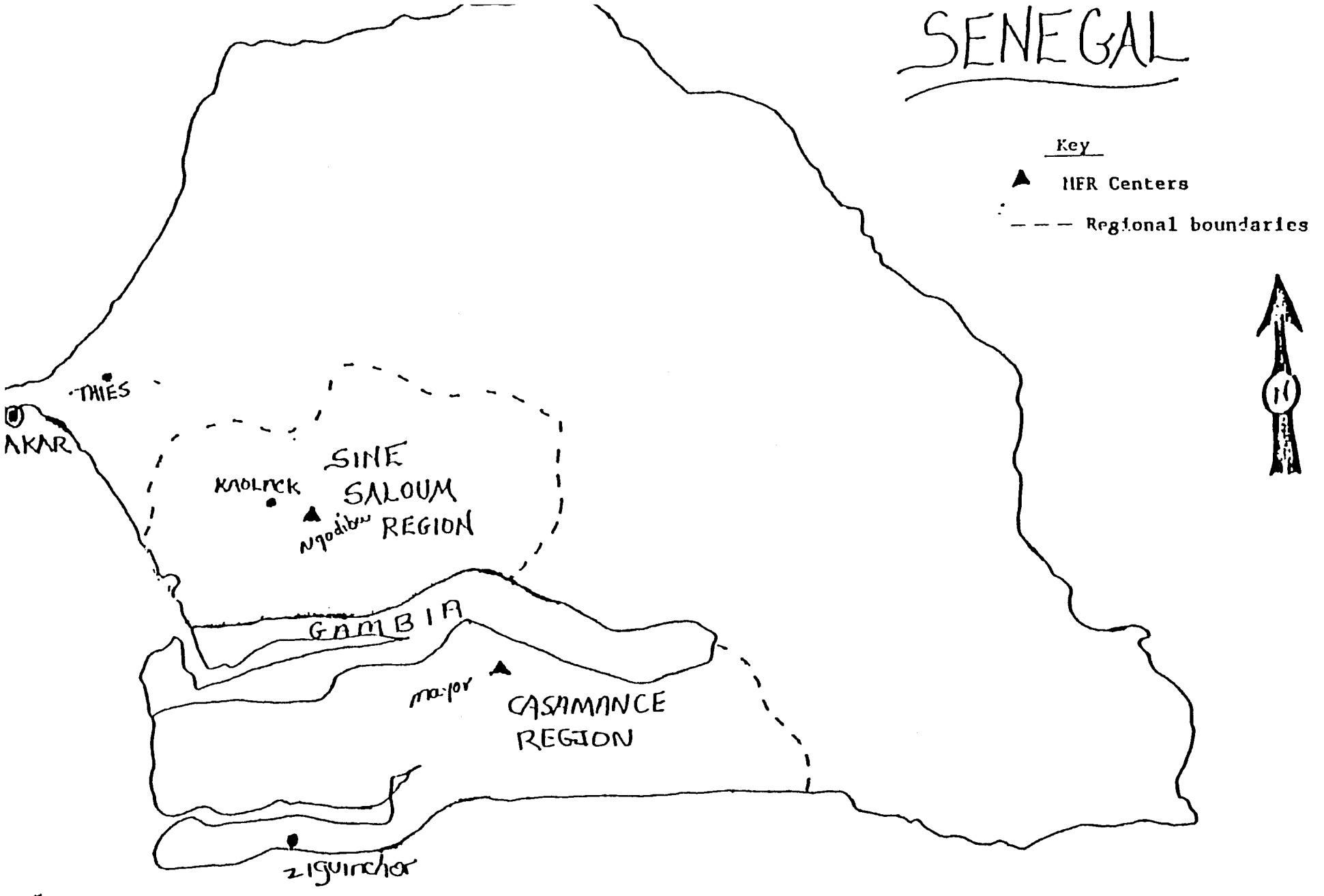
With a combination of private funding from the Pew International, and Memton Foundations and from PACT, OEF has worked closely with Maisons Familiales Rurales (MFR) over the past year to plan and establish small enterprises related to the agricultural sector. MFR is a non-government organization which focuses on training in the rural sector. MFR has 51 centers throughout Senegal. As with the regional program, institutional strengthening has been a key activity and training of staff at national and regional levels continues to be an integral part of the program. Training oftrainers, with subsequent training of women and their families at the village level, has taken place at four MFR centres in two regions of Senegal. MFR staff at all levels have gained skills in planning, organizational development, implementation of projects and evaluation. Training at the village level has included workshops on: food conservation; implementation of feasibility studies; compost production; cattle raising; soap making and project management.

An OEF trainer and materials development specialist have worked closely with the OEF Regional Rep. and Director of Africa Programs to plan and implement the projects with MFR.

(ii) Feasibility Study Pilot

The nine-month "Feasibility Study Pilot" was carried out at two sites in Senegal from September 1985-May 1986. A cadre of trainers became skilled in enabling village women to plan small businesses, and over 40 rural women actually launched new businesses in soap making and sheep-fattening. Follow-up evaluation data will be gathered in May to assess the status of the enterprises.

The Feasibility Study Pilot was first discussed with Maisons Familiales Rurales (MFR) in July 1985. While "income generation projects" are a long-range goal for most MFR extension agents, many felt that the women in their village areas were still in the "pre-business" stage. However, by September, agents at two sites had determined that the training would meet the needs of the women they served: Ngodiba in Sine Saloum and Mayor in Casamance (see map, p.17).


SENEGAL
Key
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The purpose of the "Feasibility Study" training is to enable low-income, typically illiterate, women to learn how to assess the viability of a business idea and then to actually carry out their own "feasibility study." In its work around the world, OEF found that extensive research studies conducted by social scientists often do not answer the simple questionsthat need to be considered in starting a business, such as market demand at the village level. So, OEF developed a methodology particularly geared to the informational needs of low-income women entrepreneurs. In addition, by implementing the study themselves, the women gain important entrepreneureal skills in problem-solving and resource mobilization.

The Feasibility Study table of contents, listing the sequence of training activities, is included in Appendix D-1. During the training, the women learn five steps for conducting a feasibility study: 1) choose a product or service to sell, 2) find out if people will buy it, 3) estimate business costs, 4) calculate sales income, and 5) decide: is the business a good idea? Following the "in-class" activities, the women collectively follow the five steps to study a business in which they are interested.

In October and November, OEF's on-site trainer worked with the MFR agents to adapt the draft Feasibility Study materials OEF provided for use with illiterate village women in Senegal. Specifically, certain exercises not considered culturally appropriate were excluded, and the entire program was shortened considerably, due to women's busy home and agricultural schedules. Also, a series of posters was developed to present the "Feasibility Study" process visually and in a context the women could understand.

In Mayor, the village women participated in the training to examine a business possibility they had already identified: soap making. The group met for several days in December 1985 for the basic training, then continued working as a group to analyze the proposed soap-making venture, including test-making. In this case, the Feasibility Study materials enabled women to develop a plan for a business that was viable. By going through the "five steps," they anticipated costs and aspects of business--such as packaging--that had not been previously considered.

In Ngodiba, the women were uncertain of what business to pursue, though several favored traditional tie-dying at the outset. However, during the training, the women realized that tie-dyed items had a limited market potential; the group finally decided on sheep-fattening instead. Without the "step-by-step" training that encourages women to explore a range of possible businesses and to look at return on investment, the women would not have conceived of starting a sheep-fattening enterprise. However, that activity is probably one of the most economically viable in their area. The women carried out their own study from January-March and have since begun the sheep-fattening process.

In both Mayor and Ngodiba, there were difficulties with some of the training activities, and the MFR trainers have subsequently recommended ways to simplify them. However, the training in both sites was successful: the women understood the concepts, used them, and started new businesses.

Post training evaluation was conducted with both the MFR and the village women participants. The pilot project report of OEF's on site trainer summarizes MFR's reaction (p. 25):

> My overall impression is that the Feasibility Study training re-vitalized a good cross section of the MFR personnel and gave a new direction to their commitment to training. This is particularly encouraging when taking note of the decline in in-service training of trainers and village training over the past three years. It was particularly stimulating for the women extension agents in that it gave them a tool which was presented to them first as an impetus for economic activity by village women. We were able to accomplish an inter-regional and cross-regional networking of MFR women agent trainers which is apparently very rare in MFR history. The vehicle for achieving this was the feasibility study training.

Thus, the Feasibility Study Pilot had an impact beyond its immediate goal of enabling village women to start viable enterprises. The MFR, as an organization, gained more highly skilled and motivated trainers. Thus, institution-building was a by-product of the Feasibility Study pilot.

The initial reponse of the village women to the training was also favorable. However, a follow-up evaluation will indicate the long-term usefulness of the pilot. OEF has hired a local consultant in Senegal to visit Mayor and Ngodiba in May 1986. She will report on activities since the training, focusing on production levels and income or income projections.

c. Nigeria

In June 1985, with private funding OEF conducted a training workshop for 20 health extension workers and family planning agents from all states of Nigeria. Training focused on improved methods of management; dissemination of information and identification and planning of community based projects.

d. Program Development

Earlyin 1986, PACT invited a group of ten US PVOs to meet in Mali and explore program possibilities collaboratively. This was a new departure for PACT and was welcomed by the PVO community. The group worked well together and resulting programs will be further developed later this year. Mali is a logical country for OEF expansion in the West Africa region. Accordingly the Regional Rep. will be identifying women from Mali to serve on the Regional Advisory Committee.

Towards the end of 1985, the Regional Rep. met with officials and members of indigenous groups in Burkina Fasso and with members of CILSS (Inter-Country Committee Against Drought in the Sahel). OEF has received a number of requests for technical assistance from this country and will be exploring these furtherin year III.

In Senegal, recent discussions with AID staff have led to a request on the part of the Mission for specific project ideas and proposals from OEF. These will be considered for funding by the Mission in the next few months.

2. East Africa

a. Somalia

Through the Cooperative Agreement, OEF continues to maintain an office and a Representative in Mogadishu. Somalia project funds pay for half this position which is essential to the consolidation and expansion of activities in this country. In November 1985, OEF hired a new Representative who spent ten days in Washington for orientation and training. In addition, she has participated in training on the integration of women into technical programs and development of agro-forestry enterprises, held at the OEF project site in Hargeysa.

As with the program in West Africa, institutional development is of critical importance to the sustainability of activities in Somalia. Working with the National Range Agency and the Somali Women's Democratic Organization, OEF has introduced training methods and systems which will enable these two organizations to continue the present agro-forestry project in the Northwest of the country and replicateit elsewhere in the future.

In addition to the agro-forestry project, the Ministry of the Interior and USAID are considering a project focusing on the development of enterprises - both on and off farm - in south-west Somalia.

b. Program Development

During the past year, in addition to expanding activities within Somalia, OEF has carried out preliminary program exploration in Sudan and Kenya.

c. Kenya: July 1985 NGO Forum Parallel to U.N. Women's Conference

OEF was a prominent and respected participant in the NGO Forum in Nairobi last July. The hallmark of OEF's participation was its four and a half day "Women, Law, and Development" Forum. The Forum provided a platform for over 60 Third World Women leaders from 32 countries to present and compare legal problems and strategies for change. The substance and dynamism of the Forum are difficult to summarize, so the full text of an article from "Connexions" magazine (University of California/Berkeley) is included (see following pages). The article presents the Nairobi proceedings as well as follow-up plans.

OEF also sponsored several other major activities in Nairobi. With funding from the AID WID Office, OEF brought together experts in using video as a development tool and implemented a series of workshops on the topic. OEF's Refugee Women in Development Program Director participated in several panels and workshops; she was able to present examples of successful action programs for displaced women in the U.S. In addition, OEF convened a meeting of its West African program Advisory Council, and facilitated a series of historic meetings of Latin American Congresswomen serving on their countries' official delegations. This networking meeting

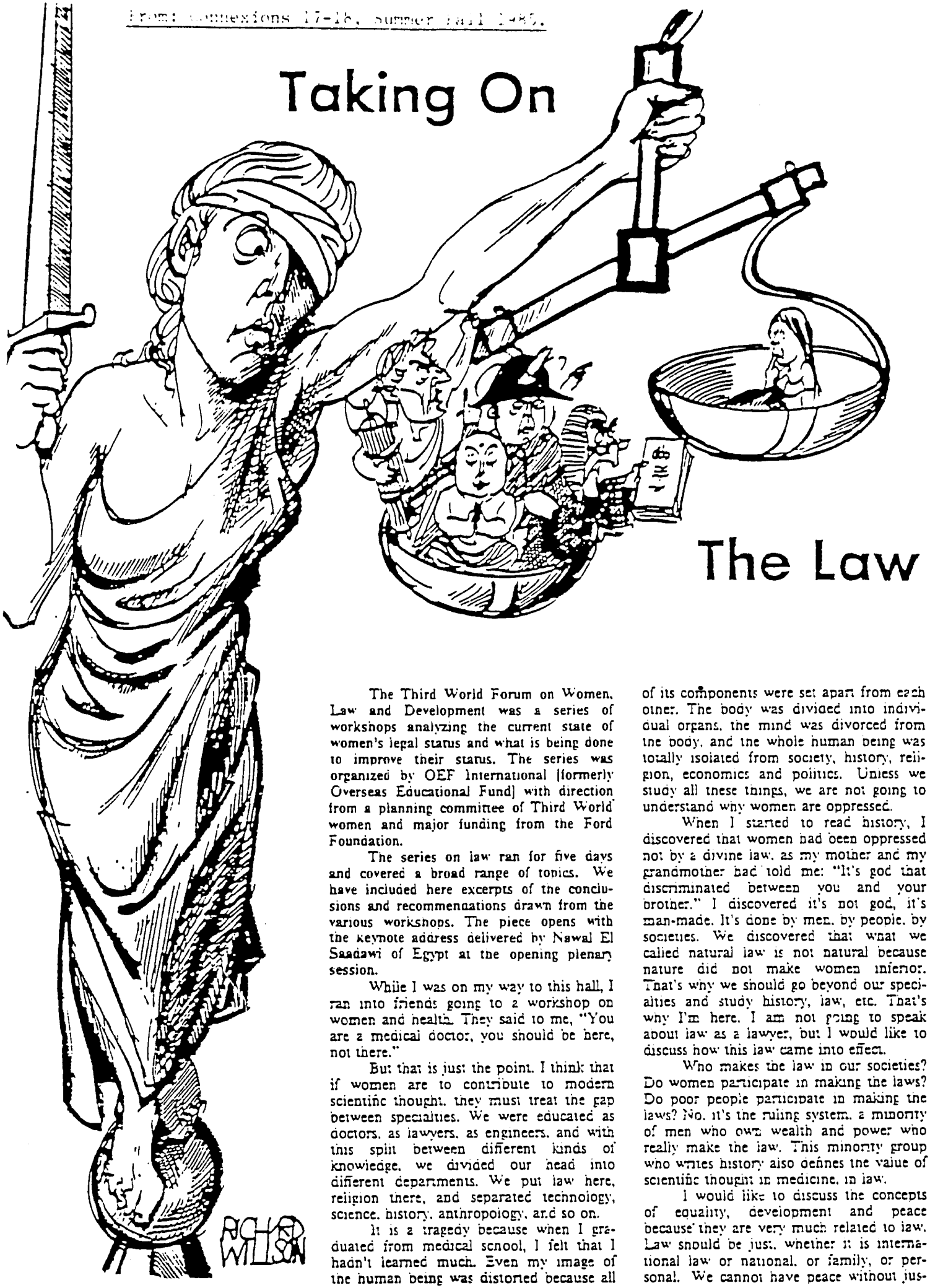
3. Summation

The Cooperative Agreement funds have provided the base for much of the programming in the Africa region as a whole. The establishment of the regional offices with resident representatives has allowed for project monitoring and the expansion of activities. OEF has gained a good deal of credibility by employing local women who are both dynamic and understanding of the needs of their regions and are committed to the mission of OEF.

Possibilities for increased programming during the next six-month period (May - November 1986) look good as OEF builds on existing projects, moves ahead with dissemination of materials in local languages and people outside the present activities become more familiar with the OEF methodologies and philosphy. Funds from the Cooperative Agreement continue to enable the organization to leverage additional funds from private sources.

From: connexions 17-18, summer/fall 1985.

Taking On The Law



The Third World Forum on Women, Law and Development was a series of workshops analyzing the current state of women's legal status and what is being done to improve their status. The series was organized by OEF International [formerly Overseas Educational Fund] with direction from a planning committee of Third World women and major funding from the Ford Foundation.

The series on law ran for five days and covered a broad range of topics. We have included here excerpts of the conclusions and recommendations drawn from the various workshops. The piece opens with the keynote address delivered by Nawal El Saadawi of Egypt at the opening plenary session.

While I was on my way to this hall, I ran into friends going to a workshop on women and health. They said to me, "You are a medical doctor, you should be here, not there."

But that is just the point. I think that if women are to contribute to modern scientific thought, they must treat the gap between specialties. We were educated as doctors, as lawyers, as engineers, and with this split between different kinds of knowledge, we divided our head into different departments. We put law here, religion there, and separated technology, science, history, anthropology, and so on.

It is a tragedy because when I graduated from medical school, I felt that I hadn't learned much. Even my image of the human being was distorted because all of its components were set apart from each other. The body was divided into individual organs, the mind was divorced from the body, and the whole human being was totally isolated from society, history, religion, economics and politics. Unless we study all these things, we are not going to understand why women are oppressed.

When I started to read history, I discovered that women had been oppressed not by a divine law, as my mother and my grandmother had told me: "It's god that discriminated between you and your brother." I discovered it's not god, it's man-made. It's done by men, by people, by societies. We discovered that what we called natural law is not natural because nature did not make women inferior. That's why we should go beyond our specialties and study history, law, etc. That's why I'm here. I am not going to speak about law as a lawyer, but I would like to discuss how this law came into effect.

Who makes the law in our societies? Do women participate in making the laws? Do poor people participate in making the laws? No, it's the ruling system, a minority of men who own wealth and power who really make the law. This minority group who writes history also defines the value of scientific thought in medicine, in law.

I would like to discuss the concepts of equality, development and peace because they are very much related to law. Law should be just, whether it is international law or national, or family, or personal. We cannot have peace without jus-

tice. Yet a powerful military machine is allowed to invade a country. Is this justice? Regarding development in the Third World, how can we develop our countries unless we control our resources, unless we have economic independence? But how can we have economic independence if we have an unjust international economic law? We have to make a link between international law and the other unjust laws that govern other domains of life. The international information law is also not just. We in the Third World, because of the media technology, are brainwashed by the culture of a few countries that have power and wealth. We cannot speak about justice without exposing these international economic, political and military laws.

These unjust international laws are based on patriarchy and class. Patriarchy and class are reflected in every law that governs people, especially women, and particularly women in developing countries. We women in developing countries suffer from lack of democracy, we suffer from lack of freedom of thought. If you write a book, you can go to jail. When you make a speech, you can lose your job. This is not a common experience in the so-called democratic countries, which I would call pseudo-democracies. Yet in most of the developing countries, we still don't even have a pseudo-democracy. For us, religion has a very big impact. Religion is not only in the political rooms, it is also in the bedrooms. We do not separate between religion and state, so whenever we have a resurgence of religious fundamentalism, it affects women. Women are the first victims.

One of the main characteristics of the patriarchal class system is injustice. They say law is just and they use the balance, the symbol of justice, to illustrate this, but I think the scale is not equal at all. There is injustice in every law because it's based on sex and class discrimination. You find this division and duality in economics and in personal life. In the family code, the man owns the woman, but the woman does not own the man. I'm not only speaking about the Arab countries, I'm speaking about almost every country. Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist—under all religions, women are inferior to their husbands. It is the husband's duty to provide for his wife, and it's her duty to obey him. It's more or less a master-slave relationship.

Changing the family code takes political power. Changing any law takes political power. In many countries, the labor laws are progressive because the working class fought for their rights. But women never had the political power to change the law, especially the family code. That's why you find that the most backward, the most unjust law in any country is the family code. You find that the labor laws are much better for women. They say men and women are equal with regard to employment. This equality, this right that is given to women is taken back in the family code which says that the husband can prevent his wife from working. Lately, due to a universal religious revival, societies are starting to make the family code more oppressive. You cannot separate politics and law. The powerful political groups in society change the laws. If women start to organize and have political power, then they can change the laws.

Women, who do not have so-called respectable professions, are also discriminated against. As a medical doctor or as a writer, I am respected. A lawyer, a judge is respected. But now about women who are forced through economic need to have professions, like prostitution, which are created by patriarchal societies? These women are discriminated against by the law. If you look at prostitution laws in many countries, you find it is always the same. Man is innocent. Adam is innocent; Eve is responsible. They do the same act, but it's the woman who pays the price. In the laws, the man who practices sex with a prostitute is a witness; he is not punished. The profession was created by the patriarchal system, but still women are the victims. They are the ones punished. This is the philosophy of patriarchy—to punish the victim. □

Women in Iran are now required to wear the chador in public.

Third World Forum on Women, Law and Development

Interim Report

State, Law and Development

The nature of law in a given society is inextricably linked to the character of the State. Especially in developing countries where "autonomous legal institutions" have yet to take root, law cannot be separated from politics. Any understanding of law must be supplemented by political and economic analysis.

One cannot understand the issues of state, law and development in Third World societies without reference to the exploitative international system. Problems of foreign debt, unequal exchange and multinational investment have made women's struggles increasingly difficult in the Third World. Women, in fighting for their rights, must join other forces in society in struggling against exploitation at all levels.

Ethnic revivalism and religious fundamentalism contribute to the duality in legal systems and the artificial distinction between public and personal life.

Constitutional Issues

There was general agreement that the Decade witnessed the principle of "equality" between men and women being formally enacted as a constitutional provision throughout the Third World. However, equality has yet to be achieved in the daily lives of most Third World women. For many women during the last decade, the search for equality was part of the struggle for greater democratic rights within their society. For example, in Brazil, after pressure from women's organizations which played an active part in the struggle for democracy, the House of Representatives approved the project of a new Civil Code.

In other parts of the world, women's search for equality was part of social liberation struggles. In Nicaragua, after the Revolution, women began to draft and lobby for just laws through large public meetings. As a result they have managed to bring about constitutional and legislative changes in the Civil Code, and in the Mass Media laws.

In some countries, women activists put pressure on the existing legal system, especially the courts, to bring about far reaching changes. In India, "open letter jurisdiction," allowed courts to entertain cases where there has been oppression against women, such as dowry violence and rape.

Land

Traditional patterns of landholding in many Third World societies are often biased against women. Inheritance laws

and systems of community property often ensure that women do not receive their due share. Many campaigns in the Third World have, therefore, centered around making family law more equitable with regard inheritance.

Modernization, especially in the rural areas where land has been nationalized or sold to large corporations, has resulted in hardships for women who have been primary producers in the agricultural sector. Women's organizations in Asia and Latin America have been organizing women to secure their legal property rights. In the Philippines women have begun to organize themselves and squat on their land in order to put pressure on the authorities. When bulldozers arrived to level the forest, women of the Chipko movement in India hugged the trees that had provided them with firewood, forcing the authorities to halt the leveling.

Family

Family law and especially customary law is generally weighted against women in the spheres of divorce, property, maintenance and custody. Women's organizations during the last decade have pushed for amendments in the family law so as to remedy this imbalance. For example, in Kenya, new succession laws have been enacted; in Indonesia, new marriage laws have been passed; and in Zimbabwe, women's status as a minor has been elevated to that of an adult.

Although progressive laws have been passed and family law has been made a little more equitable in several countries, this is meaningless unless women are aware of their rights. Women's organizations have thus become involved in fostering legal literacy. For example, Peru Mujer in Peru and the Women's Legal Services Project in Nepal have been actively engaged in legal literacy programs. The Family Law Center in Nigeria and projects in Zimbabwe and Venezuela have been connected to grassroots discussions on gaps in the law that could be amended. In the next decade the objective of legal literacy can be seen as a major goal in Third World countries. In addition it was felt that legal clinics must not be the monopoly of lawyers, and that paralegals, social workers and women themselves must defend their rights.

Labor

Occupations which primarily employ women usually offer little protection in terms of labor rights. In addition, these occupations are devalued and are located at the lowest level of the wage structure. These women are often unorganized and are, therefore, subject to greater exploitation.

The productive and reproductive value of women's labor is either underestimated or ignored. Moreover, the organizing of women in some sectors, particularly in domestic labor, has been difficult due to the fear of losing one's job in a context of high unemployment as in Mauritius and Colombia. But, where legal aid organizations and other concerned groups have been successful in encouraging women in such occupations to mobilize or unionize, the women have become sensitized to issues particular to women workers.

Protesting against British nationality laws.

VAL BILMER/NEW INTERNATIONALIST

Women vendors in the informal sector are an important part of Third World social reality. Mobilizing and unionizing these women enables them to gain greater dignity for their occupations and to ensure some minimal level of monetary remuneration and reasonable working conditions. In India, women vendors have forced the State to respond to their demands by setting up facilities relevant to their needs.

The Decade witnessed a large exodus of women from their native countries as domestic servants and unskilled laborers, searching for opportunities in other parts of the world. Little attention has been paid to this situation where women are separated from their families and have to suffer difficulties due to ignorance of the customs of other societies. They are often the victims of international labor brokers who provide them with no protection and little security. During the next decade women should strive for international regulation which will prevent this type of female exploitation.

Ethnic minority women...have special difficulties in demanding their rights because they do not wish to dilute and divide their group identity.

Custom, Law and Ethnicity

Throughout the Third World, especially in Asia and Africa, there appears to be an ethnic revivalism, often connected to nationalism and national liberation movements. There has also been a resurgence of religious fundamentalism. Ethnic revivalism and religious fundamentalism contribute to the duality in legal systems and the artificial distinction between public and personal life. Laws regarding "public" life grow and change with time but laws and practices regarding personal life are kept stagnant, unchanging and oppressive to women.

Ethnic minority women within a particular nation-state have special difficulties in demanding their rights because they do not wish to dilute and divide their group identity. Special strategies are necessary to help these women come to terms with both their ethnicity and their womanhood. It was noted that minority communities remain tied to their traditions while their sisters in countries where their community is a majority have begun to enjoy equal rights.

Existing legal concepts, institutions and strategies are not adequate to confront the many dilemmas of ethnicity and religion, especially with regard to the status of women. What is needed are strategies and concepts which will allow for diversity of cultural traditions without isolating fundamental human rights.

Custom and Customary Law

Several Third World countries, particularly those in Asia and Africa, have more than one body of law used in the implementation of justice. There is a body of state law or general law, and one or more bodies of customary law. The general law usually has its roots in the laws imposed by colonial powers while customary law refers to pre-colonial law. Today, while the general law governs transactions in the so-called public sphere, customary law regulates interpersonal relationships and dynamics within the family. Since it is applied in the instances of inheritance, divorce, maintenance, etc., it affects women to a significant degree.

The colonizing powers at first usually permitted indigenous peoples to maintain their customary laws, while bringing with

ıck women in South Africa have few legal rights.

m and subsequently implementing their n sexist laws and labor markets which dermined women's existing positions in iety. While such law, particularly man-Dutch law, took precedence over ıigenous systems, even codes of indi- ıous law that were comparatively liberal ward women (for example, the Kandyan ıhalese in Sri Lanka) were overridden by : strongly patriarchal legal systems of the perialist powers.

In certain national contexts, customs d customary laws have affected women versely. In many countries it is not usu- y acceptable for women to participate in tivities of communal leadership, and cial acceptance of male dominated kin- ıp hierarchies makes it difficult for ɔmen to attempt transformation of their sition in society. Customary laws of trilineal inheritance, and marriage and vorce laws which favor men also deny ɔmen socio-economic independence. ɔmmunities may tend to cling to cus- mary practices by romanticizing them or ıe to fear of change.

Women from indigenous minorities ıd tribal groups face special problems. hey are often forced to protect their tradi- ɔnal homelands from which they earn eir livelihood. Kalinga women, in the hilippines, for example, have been in the refront of the struggle against attempts to ıvest them of their land rights and have ıcceeded in making the authorities reverse ıeir insensitive decisions.

Many participants felt that women in ıe next decade should strive for the for- ıulation and enactment of uniform civil ɔdes based on common values of justice ıd equality. Some participants were of ıe belief that customs and customary law re reflections of men's desire to secure heir property and to control female sexual-

Religion

It was reiterated by many participants that religion, as a spiritual humanistic force, is not oppressive to women. Religious interpretation and practice, however, do discriminate against women. It is the latter aspect which must be challenged and transformed. However, some participants believe that discriminating practices are so integral to religion that only secular strategies will truly help women fight oppression.

...even codes of indigenous law that were comparatively liberal toward women were overriden by the strongly patriarchal legal systems of the imperialist powers.

Women's groups in some countries have begun to organize effectively within the religious traditions to forestall changes in the law, and to raise awareness as to the true nature of women's rights. They have done this by taking their battle to the courts, as in Pakistan, or by engaging in popularizing the issues of social justice, as in Bangladesh.

In other countries, where the State has made an explicit commitment to secularism, such as India, women are attempting to challenge discriminatory religious practices by invoking the equal protection clause of their Constitution, stating that all women, regardless of religion, should be treated alike. In addition, they have been pushing for a uniform Civil Code. The "secular" strategy is particularly effective in a multiracial, multireligious society.

Rape, Prostitution and Domestic Violence

Domestic violence often tends to be underplayed because the patriarchal family is deemed sacrosanct. Society's tacit condoning of such violence has often left women with few means of support. It was suggested that women strive for the establishment of "battered homes" so that victims of this type of violence have a refuge and do not feel isolated.

Acts of violence range from genital mutilation and battering to rape and murder of women. They are directed primarily at controlling women's sexuality. In the case of rape and crimes of honor (as in the Mediterranean countries) the legal systems have often tended to further victimize the victim while permitting the perpetrators of the violence, always men, to either go free or to serve greatly mitigated sentences. Rape has been a weapon used in wars between nations, and in caste and class struggles. The rape of women of lower classes and castes by the powerful not only subjugates women, but attempts to humiliate the comparatively powerless men of these groups. It is also true that in certain contexts, such as the dowry deaths in India, women perpetrate violence against other women.

Several women's groups and legal organizations have mobilized to act against violence directed at women, and the exploitation of their sexuality. However, it is difficult to take up these issues without simultaneously addressing the political and economic conditions prevailing in our societies. As well, pornography and the use of women as sexual commodities in the media must be combatted by women everywhere.

Many participants felt that the penal codes are outdated and did not reflect the new types of violence directed against women. Women throughout the world should push for changes in the laws so that they more adequately reflect contemporary social reality.

Human Rights

Women in many Third World societies live in extremely repressive "national security" states, which resist even the minimum expression of democratic rights. Even in democratic societies, "states of emergency" result in large-scale violation of human rights. All participants felt that superpowers which support these repressive regimes with military aid should be condemned. Women in these societies are politically oppressed and are therefore denied freedom to speak out against injustice. The next decade should witness the setting up of an International Commission so as to bring about international pressure in the eventuality of human rights violations directed against specific women.

Many participants pointed to the large scale deprivation of collective rights, such as the right to self-determination of ethnic groups and indigenous peoples. Women in these groups suffer dual oppression and are especially vulnerable to human rights violations.

...the struggle for women's rights must be part of the search for general social justice.

Most participants accepted the fact that the question of political rights is integrally linked to the issues of poverty and exploitation. Individual political rights are only one part of the struggle for justice. They must be supplemented by an understanding of economic, social and cultural rights. In countries where less than 10% own 80% of the resources, where over 20% are unemployed, and where minimum wage is below subsistence level, the struggle for women's rights must be part of the search for general social justice.

Strategies for Collective Action

Strategies for legal aid have involved the establishment of Legal Aid and Family Law Centers which give free legal advice to women, especially those in low income groups. Strategies of "vigilance" have been particularly important. Women have had to organize to prevent existing rights from being taken away. Through research, the media, symposiums, and court petitions, they have focused public attention on safeguarding women's rights. As a result, they have managed to forestall impending changes in the law which would have been detrimental to the rights of women.

Struggle for Justice in Post-Revolutionary Societies

Many countries in the Third World are post-revolutionary societies living in the aftermath of armed struggle for national or social liberation. In these societies, the ideological force for equality which inspired the armed struggle created a favorable climate for women to secure their rights. However, it is a fact that changes in "ideology" and "ideological law" have to entail long term strategies for raising awareness.

Networking

The Decade witnessed the creation of many women's groups which are unaware of each other's existence. As a result, they have been unable to share information and experiences. Networking ensures that there is coordination and lack of duplication so that women's efforts toward justice can be maximized.

The last decade also witnessed an upsurge of activity and a variety of organizational forms with the realization of women's rights. However, the vast majority of strategies was aimed at legal aid, legal education and legal reform. The next decade, however, requires women to go beyond these strategies. It is necessary that they be empowered, and that the law reflecting this empowerment should become an effective instrument to further justice and equality for all women. ☐

FORUM 85, JULY 18, 1985

Participants of the Third World Forum on Women, Law and Development

Recommendations

The Third World Forum on Women, Law, and Development, which concluded its week-long sessions at Nairobi, Kenya on July 19, 1985, decided by consensus on the following recommendations.

1. Set up an Emergency Committee of Third World Women for expressing concern and mobilizing world opinion against any violations of the civil, legal and human rights of women in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
2. Work toward the setting up of an International Commission on Women's Rights which would aim at:
   a) creating a network of women's organizations throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America which would exchange information and share experiences on women's struggle for their rights in different parts of the Third World;
   b) formulating draft legislation in specific areas of concern for women at the regional and international level. For example, the group felt that there was an urgent need to draft a Uniform Code of Family Relations which would set out minimum standards respectful of the rights of women;
   c) conducting research in areas of special concern for women in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
3. Planning for regional conferences to bring together women's organizations so as to exchange information and share experiences on strategies and to coordinate research and action at the regional level on issues of Women, Law and Development.
4. Implementing a campaign entitled "Know Your Legal Rights" for empowering women throughout the Third World. Such a campaign would include:
   a) popularizing the language of the law, using mass media and other strategies to demystify the law and to make it more accessible to the people;
   b) working toward an "Alternative Law" which maximizes women's rights but which is drawn from the language, the reality and experiences of the vast majority of Third World peoples whose interests historically have been ignored.

Contact:

- *Margaret Schuler, OEF International, 2101 L St. NW, Ste. 916, Washington, DC 20037.*

Further reading:

- The Politics of Law: A Progressive Critique. *David Kairys, Pantheon Books, 1982.*
- *"Feminism and Marxism, Method and the State: Towards a Feminist Jurisprudence."* Signs #8, *1983.*
- Women, Sex and the Law, *Rosemarie Thorn, Rowman & Allanheald Publisners, 1984.*
- Women and the Law: The Social Historical Perspective, *D. Kelly Weisberg (ed.), Schenkman Press, 1982.*

C. South Asia: Sri Lanka

OEF selected Sri Lanka as one of the "Cost-Sharing" countries due to extensive previous project experience and good prospects for continued AID Mission and private funding. OEF's projects in Sri Lanka and the region included: "Marketable Skills Training for Female Arts Graduates" (11/78-2/82). "Survey of Outer Island Women in the Republic of the Maldives," (12/78-10/79) "Support Services to Rural Women in Family Health and Income Generation," (8/80-4/82) and "Small Enterprise Development" (9/83-12/84).

At the outset of the Cooperative Agreement, the former project director of OEF's "Marketable Skills Training" program was chosen as Technical Associate. In addition to providing technical assistance locally, she planned to follow-up on project possibilities in the Maldives and with the Sri Lanka Women's Chamber of Industries, which had been created thanks to OEF's efforts. Despite initial signals of Mission support for these projects, funding did not materialize. At the end of Year I, OEF reassessed prospects for continuing involvement in Sri Lanka (including consideration of the impact of current racial strife) and decided to miminize its investment in that country. OEF's Technical Associate has agreed to continue serving in that role on a voluntary basis in order to maintain contacts in the region.

During Year II, the major activity coordinated by OEF's Sri Lankan technical associate was the highly visible and successful "Marketing Pilot." Details of the Pilot are presented below.

1. "Marketing" Pilot

The "Marketing Pilot," implemented at 40 sites in rural Sri Lanka, was a follow-on to two previous OEF-assisted projects. From 1980-82, OEF trained 100 Women's Bureau Development Officers who subsequently enabled over 4,000 village women to start income generation activities. In 1983, OEF worked with a local PVO, the Lanka Mahila Samiti (LMS), to train extension workers to provide support to group businesses. Both the Women's Bureau and LMS found that village women encountered obstacles in marketing their products. Thus, they requested further technical assistance, and OEF responded with the "Marketing Pilot."

The pilot was conducted from October 1985-May 1986 and included three phases: training trainers, training village women, and follow-up/evaluation. It was designed to enable approximately 500 village entrepreneurs to improve their marketing practices, as well as to strengthen the capabilities of the Women's Bureau and LMS to assist other entrepreneurs.

The "Marketing" training manual table of contents is included in Appendix D-2. As a result of the three-four day program, entrepreneurs are able to: 1) understand the four key components of marketing (product, distribution, price and promotion), 2) evaluate their product according to market needs, 3) determine the best price for their product, 4) identify

alternative promotion strategies, 5) select the best distribution method, 6) identify and solve specific marketing problems, and 7) create an improved marketing strategy for their businesses.

In Phase I--training of trainers--two OEF consultant-trainers (U.S. and Sri Lankan) trained 20 Women's Bureau Development Officers, six LMS extension agents/entrepreneurs, and two trainers from Save the Children/Sri Lanka to conduct the "Marketing" training. Prior to this one week residential training workshop at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, the OEF trainers and OEF Technical Associate met with staff of the Women's Bureau and LMS to work out program details and prepare materials. From the outset and throughout the pilot, enthusiasm and energy were high amongst the Women's Bureau and LMS staff. The pilot met a direct need of both organizations, and they devoted extensive staff time and other resources (e.g. car and drivers) to it.

During the training of trainers, the Development Officers (D.O.'s) and LMS agents actually participated in the full training program. The trainers took turns in leading the sessions and met at the end of each day to make modifications in the materials for the Sri Lankan context.

At the start of the training, there was some concern that the major learning activity in the program--an innovative "Marketing" board game--might not be appropriate in rural settings. However, after playing the game themselves, the trainers saw it as a rich learning resource. Subsequently, after using the game in their villages, the trainers have called it "the most important activity" in the program.

In Phase II, the Development Officers and LMS agents returned to their rural sites and organized 40 training workshops for village women. For the most part, the women reacted to the training favorably and found it very applicable to their businesses. In addition, ideas for modifying the materials were identified.

Phase III involves follow-up and evaluation. Both the Women's Bureau and LMS have provided on-going support to their trainers, with visits from headquarters staff. Also, the Women's Bureau has adopted the "Marketing" training as one of its official programs, so other D.O.'s will be trained in the methodology. The pilot evaluation plan includes: post-training questionnaires for the trainers; field observation/reports by the OEF trainers and Technical Associate; Development Officer and LMS agent reports on village activities; plus a follow-up questionnaire for village women participants to gain information on the impact on their businesses (see Appendix D-3). Women are being interviewed in late April/May 1986 by the OEF Technical Associate, and findings will be included in the first Year III report. In particular, OEF is seeking data on the actual marketing practices entrepreneurs have changed or adopted and on the affect of these changes on sales and income.

IV. MANAGEMENT: REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The "Cost-Sharing" Grant has served as the fulcrum for OEF planning, programming, and private fund-raising over the past two years. The project technical emphasis and "cluster concept" field structure have provided an opportunity for OEF to enhance its technical assistance activities. The grant matching requirement has helped open new doors to private resources.

To ensure full integration of grant activities with other OEF field programs, the grant has two managers within OEF. OEF's Deputy Director serves as overall Administrative Manager and coordinates interregional planning. OEF's Director of Technical Services is responsible for the development and application of technical methodologies and works closely with OEF regional "teams."

The Technical Associates in the field received training from OEF in areas including designing and implementing workshops, accounting, and evaluation (see Appendix E-3 for an overview of OEF's field evaluation system). Frequent visits by OEF Regional Directors and staff of the Office of Administration strengthen links between headquarters and the field.

The new Central American office in Costa Rica presents some unique challenges for OEF administration. Aspects of project management previously carried out in Washington have been transferred to the field. Roles, relationships, and procedures have been defined and will be further refined as circumstances warrant during the coming year.

OEF's Board of Directors has mandated stepped-up private fund-raising efforts. Specifically, the Board approved the contracting of a private specialized consulting firm to carry out a study of new cost-effective fund-raising strategies for OEF. Further steps will be considered at the June 17 Board Meeting. In addition, OEF's "Women in Business" Committee serves as an important technical resource and funding broker. In Year III, specific links will be explored through WIB Committee members to identify potential sources of funding for publishing translations of OEF technical materials.

Finally, the "Cost-Sharing" Grant also connects with OEF's Development Education work, funded chiefly through the AID Biden-Pell Program. Under that grant, OEF is producing a video program, which includes segments on OEF small business activities in Central America and Senegal. Part of the "Feasibility Study" pilot in Senegal is included in the tape.

V. FINANCIAL REPORT

A. Sources of Matching Funds

Sources of matching funds for the second year of the Cost Sharing Agreement were grants obtained from The Hewlett Foundation, the Packard Foundation, General Services Foundation, The Memton Fund, The Ford

Foundation, the Pew Foundation, The International Foundation, Arco Corporation, The Kundsadter Foundation, The Skaggs Foundation, The United Presbyterians, United Methodist Women, The Rosalie Goodman Memorial Fund, PACT, The National Endowment for Democracy, The Asia Foundation, Helen Keller International, The Hunger Project, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, The Fund for Tomorrow, The Christian Chikdren's Fund, and many individual donors.

B. Expenditure Statement (Appendix F)

C. Comparison of Original and Actual Budgets (Appendix F)

D. Budget for Coming Year (previously submitted)

VI. LESSONS LEARNED AND LONG-TERM PROJECT IMPLICATIONS

A. Estimate of Project Costs and Benefits

OEF's activities under the "Cost-Sharing" Grant have both a direct and indirect impact on low-income women beneficiaries. The pilot projects, in particular, involve low-income women directly, and follow-up evaluations are currently being conducted on these activities. In Year III, data will be available related to the cost/benefit analysis for these activities.

The strengthening of OEF's field structure is more difficult to examine in cost/benefit terms, since efforts are aimed at establishing the capabilities to assist local organizations, provide training, and plan new programs. This "institution-building" approach does not lend itself to quantitative analysis.

B. Institution-Building Assessment
C. Estimate of Sustainability

As discussed in previous sections, this grant has had a major impact on establishing an on-going OEF field presence in several regions, including Central America, Senegal, and Somalia. OEF has successfully moved from a "project" mode of technical assistance to a "program" mode in these areas.

In Year III, it will be important to more clearly define the "lessons learned" from field office operations. Questions need to be examined, such as: "what is the most appropriate role for a Technical Associate?"; "what should be the priority functions of OEF offices?"; etc. Despite differences amongst regions, commonalities need to be more clearly specified.

In addition, each office needs to prepare a long-range operational

budget, including proposed sources of funding. Recent experience is encouraging in terms of the potential for future support, but more extensive financial analysis will be carried out in Year III.

D. Benefit Distribution

OEF's target beneficiaries are women aged approximately 25-35 who are at the very low end of the income scale. OEF's pilot projects in Senegal and Sri Lanka directly enabled over 500 poor women to start or improve small business activities.

E. Local Participation
F. Leadership Development

OEF has always served the role of "enabler," strengthening local organizations to better fulfill their objectives. Under the "Cost-Sharing" Grant, OEF has maintained this policy. Evaluations of OEF's work in Senegal with the Maisons Familiales Rurales and in Sri Lanka with the Women's Bureau and Lanka Mahila Samiti indicate that these organizations have gained important new skills through collaboration with OEF (see pp.14, 19, and 28). In OEF's Women, Law, and Development program, over 70 organizations gained new expertise in legal analysis and program planning.

In Year III, OEF will devote greater attention to articulating its "institution-building" strategy, in coordination with the AID WID Office-funded WIDTech project.

G. Innovation and Technology Transfer
J. Replication

The three major foci of this grant involve developing, applying, and disseminating new methodologies. In Years I and II, innovative methodologies were created for small enterprise development and for studying legal constraints and opportunities. With the publication and dissemination of these methodologies in Year III, OEF expects to reach at least 1,000 international and indigenous development organizations. In fact, a unique aspect of this program is its emphasis on both developing and sharing technical capabilities.

H. Policy Implications

Section I of this report discusses OEF's commitment to both action programs and policy change as means to broaden women's economic opportunities and contributions. The Women, Law, and Development program, including the Forum at Nairobi, has made major contributions in terms of identifying needed legal and policy changes, as well as means to promote

those changes. OEF action programs have also affected policy. In Central America, OEF's innovative credit program involves banks in lending to borrowers to whom doors were previously closed. The experience and "lessons" for this program are being documented as a technical publication in Year III.

I. Networking/Collaboration with Other Agencies

As discussed in "E/F" above, OEF works closely with indigenous organizations. In addition, the "Cost-Sharing" grant has brought collaboration with other PVO's. For example, staff members of SAVE/Sri Lanka participated in OEF's "Marketing" pilot and OEF is developing a joint program with other PVO's in Mali with PACT support. In Year III, major outreach efforts are planned to disseminate OEF's technical methodologies, including a workshop for US based development agencies.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

At this time, recommendations necessarily focus on priority activities for Year III of this Grant. They are as follows:

1. Solidify field structures. Year III must include an analysis of what has been learned,as well as planningfor future operation. Specifically, the roles of Technical Associates and field offices will be examined and guidelines prepared. Also, it will be important to develop financial plans for the next few years.

2. Continue developing OEF's capacity for institutional development. While OEF serves as an "enabler" for local organizations, the strategy and components of this role need further articulation. This is a noteworthy activity for Year III.

3. Follow through on the final development and dissemination of project technical materials in small enterprise development andwomen, law, and development. These materials capture a body of experience that is adaptable by other organizations; outreach is necessary to inform organizations about the materials and their application.

4. Strengthen OEF's Africa program through expanding human resources and technical expertise in the field. A solid foundation now exists on which to build a broader scope of activities.

5. Expand OEF's West Africa program to include Sene-Gambia. The Gambia has already participated in OEF's privately-funded project activities and should be formally recognized as a part of its West Africa program.

Grant No. PCD-0253-00-A-00-4127-00

Cost Sharing Agreement - Year III Budget

June 1, 1986 - May 31, 1987

Item	SED	Appl.	Total
SALARIES	$ 31,989	$ 63,974	$ 95,963
FRINGE BENEFITS	12,476	24,949	37,425
COPYING	1,250	1,250	2,500
TELE/TELEX	1,000	1,000	2,000
POSTAGE	400	400	800
SUPPLIES	500	500	1,000
CONSULTANT	4,625	14,500	19,125
WORKSHOPS		25,250	25,250
PRINTING		20,000	20,000
FIELD OFFICES		33,908	33,908
MISC.	500	500	1,000
TOTALS	52,740	186,231	238,971
INDIRECT	18,986	67,043	86,029
TOTAL	71,726	253,274	325,000
OEF MATCH			325,000
			$ 650,000

APPENDIX F-1

Part I Total Program Cost for Cooperative Agreement
PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

	Honduras	El Salvador	Peru	Ecuador	Senegal	Nigeria	Niger	Somalia	Kenya	Sri Lanka	Total Program Cost	of which AID Grant
Small Enterprise Development	$				56,255					56,256	112,511	112,511
Vocational & Technical Training					880					880	1,760	1.760
Legal Reform & Education	7,858		7,860	7,858		7,858			53,403	7,858	92,695	-0-
Applications of Methodologies	7,956	3,432	4,500	7,733	141,980	37,967	12,500	20,350	3,000	43,135	282,553	120,836
Indirect Cost	2,806	1,225	4,414	5,569	71,124	16,368	4,465	7,269	2,513	37,195	152,948	83,449
Total	$ 18,620	4,657	16,774	21,160	270,239	62,193	16,965	27,619	58,916	145,324	642,467	318,556

Part II Source of Funds

AID Grant	318,556
PVO Private Cash	315,955
Host Country PVO Inkind	7,956
	$ 642,467

APPENDIX F-3

Financial Report for Year II
Cooperative Agreement
Grant No. PDC-0253-A-00-412700

	AID Cost 6/1/85 3/31/86	AID Estimated Expenses 4/1/86 5/31/86	Total AID Year II Estimated Expenses	OEF Match Year II	Total Year II Expenses
Small Enterprise Development	$ 58,095	54,416	112,511	-0-	112,511
Vocational & Technical Training	1,760	-0-	1,760	-0-	1,760
Legal Reform & Education	-0-	-0-	-0-	92,695	92,695
Application of Methodologies	69,437	51,399	120,836	161,717	282,553
Indirect Cost	45,356	38,093	83,449	69,499	152,948
Total	$ 174,648	143,908	318,556	323,911	642,467

APPENDIX F-2

Cumulative Financial Report
for Cooperative Agreement
No. PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

	AID Year I Expenses	AID Year II Expenses	Total AID Years I & II Expenses	OEF Match Year I	OEF Match Year II	Total OEF Match Years I & II	OEF & AID Total Progam Cost	Total Budget
Small Enterprise Development	46,908	112,511	159,419	-0-	-0-		159,419	80,250
Vocational & Technical Training	14,712	1,760	16,472	-0-	-0-		16,472	82,250
Legal Reform and Education	48,091	-0-	48,091	225,740	92,695	318,435	366,526	98,182
Application of Methodologies	119,292	120,836	240,128	21,000	161,717	182,717	422,845	474,200
Indirect Cost	82,441	83,449	165,890	-0-	69,499	69,499	235,389	265,118
Total	311,444	318,556	630,000	246,740	323,911	570,651	1,200,651	1,000,000

Cost Sharing Aggreement

Cash Flow Projection

Year III

MONTH	AMOUNT
June 1986	$ 21,236
July 1986	28,194
August 1986	28,704
September 1986	37,204
October 1986	25,304
November 1986	23,944
December 1986	25,984
January 1987	35,504
February 1987	22,584
March 1986	23,264
April 1986	32,784
May 1987	20,204
TOTAL	$ 325,000

* Since this grant is on the Federal Letter of Credit, drawdowns will be made as needed and required monthly reports will be filed.

APPENDICES

A. Country Data Sheets

B. 1. Project Logical Framework

2. February 28, 1985 amendment letter

3. November 12, 1985 amendment letter

C. Women, Law, and Development Report on Nairobi Forum and Future Activities

D. 1. "Feasibility Study Training" Manual Table of Contents

2. "Marketing Training" Manual Table of Contents

3. Follow-up Evaluation Questionnaire for Marketing Pilot

E. OEF Evaluation System Overvie.

F. 1. Total Program Cost for Cooperative Agreement

2. Cumulative Financial Report for Cooperative Agreement

3. Financial Report for Year II

PROJECT INFORMATION

OEF INTERNATIONAL

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization: OEF/International

Project Number:

Grant/Contract Number: Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Potee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects...and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: Kenya

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Nairobi

PVO Representative's Name:

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency:

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AIDS					
PVOS	58,916				
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	58,916				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

As part of the U.N. End of Decade Conference for Women, organize and conduct a Women, Law and Development Forum for Third World Women to meet the above stated purpose.

Status

The success of the WLD Forum has led to further research and documentation and the planning regional legal centers for women.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PROTYPE		SUBPROJ	
PA		FUNDTYPE	
CTRY CODE		TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC		NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization

OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number

Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Potee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects...and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: Niger

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): National;Mamey Region

PVO Representative's Name

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: Association des Femmes du Niger (AFN)

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AIDS					
PVOS	16,965				
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	16,965				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

. To strengthen the organizational and outreach skills of AFN especially with respect to ED and food-related areas.

Status

On-going relationship anticipated. Activities will resume when WIDTECH II Year 2 funds come. Two training workshops were conducted; (workshop planning, training of trainers in conservation of Manioc). Protocole d'accord is ready to be signed.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVOTYPE	SUBPROJ	
APPN	FUNDTYPE	
CNTRY CODE	TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC	NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (6-85)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization

OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number

Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY)

June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY)

May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name

Marguerite Potee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects...and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country

Nigeria

Location in Country (Region, District, Village)

National Level; regions

PVO Representative's Name

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency

Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AIDS					
PVOS	62,193				
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	62,193				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

. To strengthen the management and program planning and design capability of national and egional staff of PPFN.

. To include Nigerians in the UN Nairobi Conference, (WLD Forum).

Status

. Training is complete, no follow-up training is planned in the near future.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVOTYPE	SUBPROJ	
APPN	FUNDTYPE	
CNTRY CODE	TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC	NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization
OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number
Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Potte

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects. 2. and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: Sri Lanka

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Colombo; 40 rural sites

PVO Representative's Name: Lakshmi Perera

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: Women's Bureau / Lanka Mahila Samiti

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AID$	145,324				
PVO$					
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	145,324				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

1. To support the development of a regional OEF program through a Technical Associate, responsible for program planning and follow-up and technical assistance activities.
2. (a) To strengthen the capacity of the Women's Bureau and Lanka Mahila Samiti to provide marketing assistance to village entrepreneurs. (b) To train 500 women entrepreneurs to improve their marketing strategies.

Status

1. Technical Associate continuing work on voluntary basis, due to limited funding for long-term efforts.
2. Evaluation being conducted to determine impact of marketing training on entrepreneurs.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVOTYPE	SUBPROJ	
APPN	FUNDTYPE	
CNTRY CODE	TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC	NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)

ON AID SUPPORTED PVO PROJECTS

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization

OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number

Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Potee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects...and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: Somalia

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Mogadishu

PVO Representative's Name: Roda MHD. Ibrahim

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: Somali WOmen's Democratic Org. (SWDO)

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AIDS	27,619				
PVOS					
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	27,619				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

1. To support the development of an OEF Somalia Program through a T.A. responsible for program planning and follow-up on T.A. activities.

Status

1. T.A. continues to back stop Agro-forestry projects in North-West Somalia while planning additional projects with the SWDO.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVOTYPE		SUBPROJ	
APPN		FUNDTYPE	
CNTRY CODE		TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC		NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization

OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number

Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Potee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects...and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: Senegal

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Dakar: Thies
4 rural sites in Sine Saloum + Capamance

PVO Representative's Name: Soukeyena Ba N'Diaye

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: 1. Federation des Associations des Femmes (FAFS) 2. SOS Sahel 3. Maisons Familiales Rurales (MFR)

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AIDS	130,482				
PVOS	139,757				
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	270,239				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

1. Same as Sri Lanka
2. To strengthen the local institutions of FAFS, SOS Sahel, and MFR to plan and implement projects
3. To train women and their families at the village level to plan and implement food production/conservation activities and economically viable related enterprises.

Status

1. Technical Associate provides representation and program development in West Africa region; also specific project back-up.
2. Program in Senegal is on-going.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVOTYPE	SUBPROJ	
APPN	FUNDTYPE	
CNTRY CODE	TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC	NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization

OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number

Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Potee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects...and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: Ecuador

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Quito

PVO Representative's Name: Laura Lindskog

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: various organizations

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AID$	10,474				
PVO$	10,686				
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	21,160				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

The presence of an OEF Technical Associate in Quito lead to contacts with development institutions throughout the country. Training was given to ACORVOL, an Ecuadoran women's organization in Guayaquil utilizing OEF methodologies. A woman from Ecuador participated in the Nairobi Forum and in a planning meeting for the Women,Law, and Development network in Latin America.

Status

An OPG proposal is now pending with the AID mission in order to expand the scope of OEF's work with ACORVOL and other development organizations at the neighborhood level. The Women, Law and Development program continues its linhage to women's groups in Ecuador

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PVOTYPE	SUBPROJ	
APPN	FUNDTYPE	
CNTRY CODE	TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC	NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization

OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number

Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Potee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects. and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: Peru

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Lima

PVO Representative's Name

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: several organizations

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AID$					
PVO$	16,774				
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	16,774				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

The Women, Law and Development Program held a planning meeting in Lima to prepare the agenda for the Latin American WLD network. Several women's organizations were represented at the WLD Forum in Nairobi.

Status

The Women,Law and Development Program is very active in Peru among several women's organizations.

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PVOTYPE	SUBPROJ	
APPN	FUNDTYPE	
CNTRY CODE	TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC	NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization

OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number

Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Potee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects...and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: Honduras

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula

PVO Representative's Name

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: several

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85-5/86				
AID$	-o-				
PVO$	10,664				
INKIND	7,956				
LOCAL					
TOTAL	18,620				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

e pig project seeks to develop small enterprises in commercial swine. The Women, Law and Dev.-opment Program seeks to increase the involvement of women in legal issues for women.

Status

representative of a Honduran women's organization participated in the Nairobi Forum and ntinues her activities linked to the WLD Program. The Pig Project continues successfully Honduras.

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VOTYPE	SUBPROJ	
PPN	FUNDTYPE	
NTRY CODE	TECHCODE	
ROJOFFC	NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)

PROJECT INFORMATION

Name of Organization

OEF/International

Project Number

Grant/Contract Number

Coop. Agreement PDC-0253-A-00-4127-00

Start Date (MM/DD/YY): June 1984

End Date (MM/DD/YY): May 1987

AID Project Officer's Name: Marguerite Fotee

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY ($000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT
6/84-5/85	$ 300,000		$
6/85-5/86	$ 330,000		$
6/86-5/87	$ 325,000		$
	$		$

Project Purpose

To provide support for the Recipient's program to improve its capacity to design income and employment generating projects...and to conduct research to identify strategies to alleviate barriers which impede full participation of women in their local economies.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country: El Salvador

Location in Country (Region, District, Village): San Vicente

PVO Representative's Name: Dinorah de Sanchez

Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: Several organizations

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION

YEAR	6/85 5/86				
AIDS	4,657				
PVOS					
INKIND					
LOCAL					
TOTAL	4,657				

Purpose (If other than project purpose)

EF was involved in the design and presentation of a small enterprise development program for isplaced persons in El Salvador.

Status

he project was funded and is being implemented now successfully.

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PVOTYPE	SUBPROJ	
APPN	FUNDTYPE	
CNTRY CODE	TECHCODE	
PROJOFFC	NONADD1	NONADD2

AID 1550-11 (8-85)