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Lutheran World Relief  
Cooperative Agreement  
#OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00  
Annual Report  
Year Two  
31 October 1990

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## **SUMMARY**

This is the second annual report of the Cooperative Agreement (Matching Grant) OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00 between Lutheran World Relief and the Agency for International Development. The period of the report is from September 1, 1989 to August 31, 1990.

The purposes of this grant are to :

--support poor communities or groups in their effort to meet their own needs as LWR partners as they share in the proposal, design, implementation, evaluation and spread of development endeavors.

--support the evolution and strengthening of indigenous organizations and development networks capable of and committed to continuing development facilitation beyond the cooperative agreement period.

--support, complement and influence development activities of developing countries whenever possible.

The grant funds 38 projects in nine countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa. LWR is a facilitating organization; it responds to, rather than initiates, projects that meet its criteria and are submitted by indigenous groups. LWR identifies and accompanies NGOs whose work directly or indirectly involves the participants/beneficiaries.

The midterm assessment of the grant is currently underway, with a final report due from the evaluators on December 31, 1990.

The budget for the first two years of the grant called for total spending of \$1,000,000 from private and A.I.D. matching funds each. In the first twenty-five months of the grant, LWR has spent \$1,099,188 of private funds, and \$1,147,600 of A.I.D. funds. The figures indicate that LWR has been spending at a rate slightly faster than intended by the budget, though the total is within the total current authorization, which for A.I.D. funds is \$1,500,000.

## I. Background and Project Context

Purpose: LWR's approach to the Matching Grant with the Agency for International Development is based in LWR's policy:

LWR exists to act on behalf of Lutherans in the United States of America to support the poor and oppressed of less-developed countries in their efforts to meet basic human needs and to participate with dignity and equity in the life of their communities; and to alleviate human suffering resulting from natural disasters, war, social conflict or poverty. (Policy 1.10)

Approach: LWR is a facilitating organization. In general, it does not implement projects itself, but rather identifies and accompanies or supports local groups whose work directly or indirectly involves the participants. LWR typically responds to requests from groups in marginal communities that have in some way organized themselves for change. In most countries these local groups are indigenous NGOs. In Niger until recently, indigenous NGOs were not permitted and LWR worked through cognate government ministries.

LWR believes that effective and lasting development occurs best when the poorer groups of developing-country societies directly participate in and benefit from that development. LWR defines development as a process that focuses on enabling marginalized people to meet their needs with dignity and motivation born of self-confidence and a sense of their own potential, by involving them from the beginning and by showing that they are both beneficiaries and participants of programs. Beneficiaries share the responsibility for conceiving, designing, implementing and evaluating development activities. Programs supported by this Matching Grant are based on a sense of ownership, of possibilities and of self-determination which will enable the beneficiaries to continue beyond the immediate project goal to search for other methods beyond their means. Central to the success of this development process is the creating and strengthening of local institutions capable of sustaining development activities and of promoting and replicating activities with a minimum of outside assistance. Without this sense of partnership and empowerment, LWR believes the poor will be forced to continue to depend on the actions and assistance of others.

This philosophy was stated separately in the "Manila Declaration on People's Participation in Sustainable Development," drafted by a conference of 31 NGO leaders from Africa, Southeast Asia, the South Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean, North America and Europe:

"Those who would assist the people with their development must recognize that it is they who are participating in support of

the people's agenda, not the reverse. The value of the outsiders' contribution will be measured in terms of the enhanced capacity of the people to determine their own future."

Special capability: LWR's special capability involves working with small, often relatively new, indigenous NGOs (national, regional or local); bringing fledgling NGOs up to where they can stand on their own; supporting larger NGOs with proven records in empowering local marginalized people; and providing technical assistance, for example, in Niger's dry-season gardening program. LWR works in the context of "accompaniment"--a mutually respectful, informed and accountable partnership with indigenous NGOs. Accompaniment signifies an approach rather than a technology, sector or geographic region.

With money provided under this grant (the third which LWR has received: previous grants were AID/SOD/PDC-G-0124 in 1979 and PDC-0176-G-SS-3162-00 in 1983), LWR funded projects in nine countries in the first two years of the grant (1 September 1988 through 31 August 1990). A total of 38 projects (held by 29 project holders, or partners) were supported.

In A.I.D. terms, the projects supported by this grant would be considered micro-projects. The yearly budget of the largest of the 38 projects is roughly \$105,000. Average annual expenses of the projects funded by this mechanism are \$25,000. Through a long process, local NGOs met and dialogued with LWR staff or intermediary organizations to develop proposals with good chances of success and which met LWR's criteria. (See project criteria in Attachment B.)

Socioeconomic-political conditions: Because of this variety of projects, no single set of socioeconomic-political conditions prevails in the nine countries using funds from the agreement. In general, LWR directs its assistance to people not receiving assistance from governments, though some groups receive funding from other NGOs. These populations tend to be among the poorest in their countries.

In Latin America LWR works with partner agencies to help offset the worsening conditions in three countries: Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. The major sociopolitical conditions affecting the marginalized populations there are the enormous external debt often countered by structural adjustments in economies with negative effects; an unstable political environment; unequal distribution of productive resources, especially land; economic policies that have favored the urban oligarchy and the commercial class; the "national security state" doctrine that has required huge military expenditures and produced repression of popular organizations and leaders; and civil and military violence.

In Latin America one project has been added during the course of the grant year: IRINEA, Micro-Regional Development, Paca II. This was a renewal of a previous project and represented a continuation of LWR's support to the agency. A description of the project is included in Section IV.

During the course of year two of the Matching Grant, the Philippines was added to the list of countries approved to receive funding. The Philippines is currently benefiting from a window of political opportunity and from the presence of a number of capable NGOs. The addition of the Philippines to the Matching Grant was consistent with LWR's overall increased focus on that country. Two Filipino projects are supported by this grant.

In India and the Philippines, LWR responds to suffering caused by, among other things, overtaking the country's natural resources. Land resources, for example, are either poor by nature or because they have been damaged by overcrowding and overuse.

Certain groups in India and the Philippines benefit less from social or government services. Among these are landless agricultural workers, whose only income is seasonal or from factory work; small and marginal farmers, with little or no food security; rural artisans; harijans or "untouchables"; women; children; and tribal people. LWR responds to requests coming from these marginal communities, focuses on creating awareness of available social and government resources and helps the communities find access to the resources.

A number of interrelated conditions led to LWR's decision to support projects in Africa: deteriorating environmental conditions, economic inequity, illiteracy and governments' inability to meet basic human needs across the continent.

In West Africa LWR's Niger program is a direct response to years of drought and the increased emphasis on self-help groups (cooperatives) involved in dry-season gardening. LWR works there toward reversing environmental degradation, protecting usable land and providing opportunities to take advantage of forest resources. Over half of the Africa projects supported by this grant are in Niger.

In 1986, LWR initiated programs in Senegal and Burkina Faso because of similar climatic, hydrologic and social conditions to Niger, where LWR's wells program is successful. Growing numbers of indigenous NGOs presented the opportunity to strengthen local institutions. The programs in Senegal and Burkina Faso are projects implemented by separate, usually unrelated grass-roots development agencies. It is the existence of these local partner agencies more than anything else that has given rise to LWR's support of these development projects.

The cooperative agreement also allows for project support in Sudan, Madagascar, Tanzania and Mali. To date, LWR has not used funds from this agreement in those countries. In August 1990, LWR submitted a letter indicating that it would not be applying Matching Grant funding to projects in the Sudan following the closure of LWR's office there.

Available local resources: The most obvious local resource to meet the above needs is people. There are usually sufficient numbers of people available in the communities, NGOs and governments with the right skills, knowledge and ability. The beneficiaries themselves provide their own energies and time. These people, involved in solutions that really work, almost always require external funding. The key, however, is to provide external funding in a way that does not trap the beneficiaries into paying for recurrent costs they cannot afford.

Necessity of external funding: LWR's funding often enables already-existing but underfunded local NGO staff and government workers to deliver goods and services that rural, and occasionally urban people need. LWR's support can often be considered as a lever for government funding. For example, in the Zourbattan project in Niger, an allowance for gasoline, included in the project budget, allows the Ministry of Agriculture extension agent to visit the village, which is 25 kilometers away, more frequently.

External funding is also needed because much of what NGOs do is experimental or because they furnish training or organizational assistance to marginalized groups which could not otherwise afford them. NGOs often substitute for weak or absent government resources.

Another aspect of LWR funding, particularly in Niger, is its ability to provide productive inputs (e.g., cement and reinforcing rod for wells, seeds and tools) that participants reimburse, partially or in full, into a revolving fund that they manage cooperatively for use in other community projects or as a source of credit for small loans. LWR funding serves as a catalyst, making other things possible by promoting a sense of investment and ownership of the projects.

Finally, external funding is needed to help these groups begin a process that, in most cases, will reach a level of sustainability, making funding from LWR or other donors unnecessary.

## II. Project Methodology

Goal: The goal of the Matching Grant is to enable the poor majority of developing countries to develop the ability to meet their own needs while becoming full participants in economically, socially and politically viable communities.

**Purpose:** As stated in LWR's proposal, the purposes of this cooperative agreement are to:

- 1) support poor communities or groups in their effort to meet their own needs as LWR partners as they share in the proposal design, implementation, evaluation and spread of development endeavors.
- 2) support the evolution and strengthening of indigenous organizations and development networks capable of and committed to continuing development facilitation beyond the cooperative agreement period.
- 3) support, complement and influence development activities of developing countries wherever possible.

**Approach:** As described in Section I above, LWR's approach to the Matching Grant is that of accompanying indigenous NGOs in their efforts within their own communities. LWR's program may best be described as a mosaic. In a mosaic, an individual tile does not convey the meaning of the entire artwork. Only by seeing the interaction of the tiles in the entirety of the mosaic does one understand the meaning. Similarly, a project funded by this Matching Grant through LWR does not explain the variety or direction of LWR projects.

**Methodology:** LWR's methodology is based on a mutual assessment by LWR and other funders, the intermediary NGO and the community beneficiaries, of the opportunity for change. This assessment takes place in the context of accompaniment, more fully described in the first annual report of the Matching Grant. Accompaniment is based on:

- mutuality: a relationship of openness, dialogue, exchange of points of view;
- solidarity and responsiveness: sensitivity to the struggles, pains and fears of people living in conditions of poverty and oppression;
- contextual understanding: understanding the cultural, religious and technical diversity that characterizes work with people in their various social, economic and political settings;
- accountability: each party has rights and obligations.

**LWR's strategy:** The strategy used in the Matching Grant is the same as that used in LWR's development programs throughout the world. Essentially LWR seeks partners whose organizational philosophy and operational style are in concert with its own.

LWR's strategy is also based on helping people find local solutions to their problems.

In the Andean region LWR is reducing urban projects. The decision is based on the conclusion that LWR has experience and a certain expertise in rural areas; the three project staff all have most of their field experience in rural areas and two have training in agriculture/natural resources. Also, in spite of the increasing trend of urbanization in Latin America, analysis continues to show that there is greater poverty and fewer services in rural areas.

In Asia most of the projects in India and the Philippines seek to create new levels of awareness of their situation and some of the causes and at the same time include practical income-generating components that will put money in the participants' pockets. Normally every effort is made to involve the target groups at the beginning of project planning. Where possible women are involved both as planners and beneficiaries of this planning.

Two projects, IPHC and CMAI, are slightly different. Funding for them enables institution capability-building activities in primary health care to occur between these two apex agencies and smaller NGOs and their communities. In the case of IPHC, for instance, the expertise it has developed over the years in primary health care will be taught to staff and community health workers of 10 NGOs. CMAI, with LWR funding, is working with 15 hospitals in establishing primary health as part of their overall medical program. Basically these two funded projects differ from the others in that they are working in a primary relationship with other NGOs rather than with grass-roots communities. An interesting development in the work with CAST has been the training of 10 women in masonry work, with six of them still actively engaged and self-employed in building latrines in rural areas. It is a task normally assigned to men.

Key inputs: Inputs for the LWR Matching Grant supported programs can be stated in terms of human, financial, material and other resources provided by each of the actors in the program: communities and local institutions, partner agencies, local and national governments, LWR and A.I.D. In the area of human resources, communities provide ideas and proposals for projects according to their self-identified needs. Local leadership (both formal and informal) facilitates development activities and encourages the community to participate in and understand the projects. As the leadership and local organizations are strengthened they are better able to replicate project activities and promote new projects. The financial and material inputs of communities and local institutions are locally raised funds, loans and locally available tools and natural resources.

Partner agencies provide valuable necessary human resources to the program. Their staffs work with local communities to assist

them in all aspects of project activities. Partner agencies also assist LWR with project monitoring and evaluating. Financially, partner agencies provide as much support as possible for their own projects and project administration costs.

Program inputs also come from host country governments, particularly local governments. Local government personnel are involved whenever possible in project activities either directly as project staff or indirectly as sources of expertise and training. The most notable case is in Niger, where the government is the project holder of all LWR projects and contributes staff and financial support to all projects.

LWR human resource inputs to the program involve program, finance and other staff in the field and at New York headquarters. Field staff identify and nurture close working relationships with partner agencies and communities. In India, in the absence of LWR field staff, two major partner agencies, CASA (Church's Auxiliary for Social Action) and ICSA (Inter-Church Service Association), assume the duties usually performed by field staff. LWR program staff in New York maintain programmatic contact and accountability through project review, field visits, project monitoring and maintaining contact with colleague agencies and sources of technical assistance. Finance and administrative staff review financial reports, disburse cooperative agreement funds and respond to finance concerns of project holders.

A.I.D. program inputs consist of funding and project monitoring and evaluating through the review of reports and through field visits. In September-October 1990, Ms. Loreta Williams, A.I.D./PVC Grant Officer, visited with a project holder in the Philippines. Because of the state of alert in Mindanao, Ms. Williams was unable to visit the project. Financially, A.I.D. supports the program with Matching Grant funds. A.I.D. also provides LWR with useful information in the form of studies, research reports and other documents. Of particular use this year was the three-day workshop on rapid, low-cost data collection methods, sponsored by A.I.D.

Target groups: In each country where LWR works, the target groups are marginalized people. LWR's policy describes marginal communities as:

communities of people who are unable, de facto, to participate beneficially in the dominant economic, social and political systems. Living at the margin of human existence, they are unable to influence or change the systems which effectively thwart their efforts to meet their basic human needs. Such communities are marked by widespread poverty, hunger, malnutrition, illness, unemployment, low life expectancy, high infant mortality, lack of educational opportunity or other means of improving their condition.

Target groups in India can be divided into two groups of marginalized people: the economically disadvantaged such as small farmers, landless laborers, handicapped and rural artisans, and the socially disadvantaged such as minority tribal groups, lower castes, women and children. Because beneficiaries are often members of both groups, the line between the groups is often blurred and many projects address both sets of needs. In the Philippines, the same applies, with the exception of castes.

In Latin America this translates into indigenous groups, mostly in rural areas, some of whom have migrated to urban areas; the urban poor; women and youth, both urban and rural. One project, SENDA Juvenil in Ecuador, targets youth exclusively, promoting income-generating projects and social organizations within an ecumenical context.

In Africa, most beneficiaries are among their nation's poorest people, often living in the semiarid and arid regions of the Sahel. Specific beneficiary targets are marginal farmers, many of whom are women, in order to improve their food-producing abilities, increase their economic status and encourage their involvement in community activities.

Outputs and products: Expected outcomes will vary among projects, as each will be evaluated on the basis of defined objectives. However, general outcomes expected for all benefits are improvement in social, economic and health conditions for beneficiaries; increase in the capacity of community-based organizations and participating families to better meet their basic needs; and increased capacity of communities and base organizations to implement and manage their sustainable solutions to their ongoing problems.

As a facilitating agency, LWR responds rather than initiates. Because the Matching Grant is put into action through a number of indigenous NGOs, LWR's cooperative agreement does not respond well to the guidelines and schedule required. The grant also does not support one project, but rather many projects at many different stages in their project lives.

One method LWR uses non-Matching Grant resources to benefit Matching Grant projects is through Facilitation Funds, These micro-funds, limited to \$3000 each, may be used in development projects where small grants can be critical for the poor who have little knowledge in proposal writing and no access to credit. The Andean Regional Office and both Africa regional offices have access to these funds. The criteria for these funds are:

--Grants may be made to assist groups engaged in development activities and/or those who may benefit from meetings, training seminars, courses or events at a local or regional level. Preference will be given to those activities related

to specific development project objectives (e.g., transfer of appropriate technologies) as opposed to general goals.

--Grants where small amounts of funds will get a micro-project operational will take priority, providing money for pilot and/or small, short-term development projects. This may include development of and experimentation with appropriate technologies.

--Grants may be made to support activities that will lead to greater local participation and competence in preparing long-term development programs. This includes feasibility and base-line studies that could undergird a longer-term development project.

In Niger all Matching Grant projects have benefited from Facilitation Funds, whether through training (including solar drying of food and soil conservation) or preprojects. Similarly, all Matching Grant-supported Kenyan projects have used Facilitation Funds.

Accomplishments: Details of accomplishments during the year are contained in Form 1550-11, Attachment A, at the end of this narrative. Because this grant supports 38 micro-projects rather than one sectoral, single-location project, the program does not lend itself to reporting detailed accomplishments in the requested format. Nonetheless, as a specific example, the following is noted:

South Cotabato Foundation, Inc. proposed accomplishments for the grant year:

- award 136 certificate of stewardship contracts
- plant 90 hectares of plantation crops
- train 20 beneficiaries as community technicians
- establish 6 sitio councils
- apply sloping land agricultural technology to 25 hectares
- plant 150,000 various seedlings
- form 3 cooperatives
- construct and maintain 4 kilometers of trails

Actual accomplishments in the year:

- 36 certificates of stewardship contracts awarded
- 2 cooperatives established
- 60 hectares planted in various crops
- 6 kilometers of trails expanded and maintained
- 16 hectares of sloping land agricultural technology established with contour barriers
- 94,000 various seedlings planted
- 64 beneficiaries trained as community technicians
- 10 farmer-leaders trained in cooperative management

In Latin America LWR strives to improve the capacity of groups to become more self-sufficient and able to determine their own destiny. The principal means LWR uses to accomplish this is through the support of indigenous NGOs that implement multi-year projects. It becomes even more important for LWR to form an effective partnership with these agencies and support the strengthening of their capacity to work with local communities. To this end, LWR has four goals which were set in 1979 and which continue to be viable:

- to stimulate and promote local development agencies to improve their technical and professional capacity with a view to responding with greater effectiveness to the needs of the poor.
- to stimulate and support horizontal linkages between NGOs and community groups.
- to help NGOs understand the effect of their aid to community groups through evaluations with those communities.
- to identify and support projects and programs directed towards the fundamental and root causes of underdevelopment and poverty.

A component of all projects supported by LWR in the Andean region is organization of groups, associations and communities. LWR's concern is that only through effective organization can marginalized persons bring about lasting changes in their situation.

Many of the projects in India seek to create new levels of awareness of participants' situations, some of the causes, and at the same time include practical income-generating components that will put money in their pockets.

The first annual report of the Matching Grant detailed several projects in Peru as examples of LWR's work with women in promoting income generation and organizational skills. Among these are:

--LABOR, Women's Promotion, works with women's committees and secondary organizations in five slum areas of the city of Ilo. The project contains an emphasis on organizational training, small income-generating programs, health, legal-rights education and representation.

--CCAIJO, Campesino Women's Promotion, is enhancing the ability of peasant women in nine rural communities to increase income through small projects in agriculture and small-animal production; to improve health through nutrition courses and maternal/child health care; and to strengthen organizations through courses, literacy education and educational exchanges.

--CADEP, Peasant Women's Promotion is strengthening women's organizations through training and financial support for productive

activities and management; and providing training and support to improve nutritional and health status.

The other 10 projects in Latin America all have components that specifically address the situation of women.

Attachment A details individual project accomplishments during the year.

### **III. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Two Philippine projects and one Peruvian have been added to the Matching Grant during this grant year and their data and targets included within the grant.

As described in the first annual report, the Andean Regional Office (ARO) of LWR has committed significant resources to evaluation methodology. This is offered to partner (and other) NGOs, but partners are not required to implement it. The methodology has been presented to partner NGOs in Bolivia and Ecuador through workshops. All three NGOs in Ecuador (PRE, FEPP and SENDA Juvenil) participated in a joint workshop, which included upper management as well as field staff. A special workshop was given to all staff of the regional project of FEPP which LWR funds. Also in Bolivia, all agencies in Matching Grant (CASDEC, FEPADE and SEMTA) participated in a workshop on the methodology. Seven of LWR's Andean partners have implemented the methodology. Even more encouraging, there have been several instances of one Andean NGO working with another to implement the methodology.

The evaluation methodology is proving to be sufficiently flexible and appropriate that it is useful to NGOs of different sizes with different programs. To varying degrees and in coordination with their particular project cycles most NGOs in the Matching Grant have applied the evaluation methodology. Copies of it have also been purchased by other NGOs and PVO funding agencies. A.I.D./PVC has received a copy of the manual documenting the methodology and LWR is circulating it to other agencies to judge its effectiveness and appropriateness for other settings.

LWR has not seen direct results from the evaluation orientation as the projects in the Matching Grant that have terminated did so before receiving training. LWR expects to see improved project evaluations when the projects that are currently active terminate. However the Andean Regional Office has already seen indirect results in improved reporting by some NGOs and in the continuing demand for evaluation manuals and participation in the workshops.

In addition to the above, a follow-up workshop in August 1990 reviewed the results that Peruvian NGOs have obtained from applying the methodology. Four of the six NGOs in the workshop are included

in Matching Grant: IDEAS, CIED, LABOR and IRINEA. Key findings of the workshop are that:

--the NGOs recognized the difficulty of preparing and implementing an evaluation;

-- the method is more useful for project teams than for overall institutions;

-- using the method has generated discussions on project assumptions and strategies which have led to project improvements.

With the initial success and benefits of this evaluation methodology, the Andean Regional Office will continue to use it to improve the evaluation systems of partner NGOs. Following recommendations, ARO will expand workshop topics to include planning, project design, systematization and, most importantly, means for increasing community participation in these processes. ARO will also sponsor the exchange of experiences, resources and information on evaluation among the NGOs.

A major problem area revealed through the application of the evaluation method by the NGOs is that many of them lack adequate management information systems. This includes the lack of good base-line data. Much of the data collected by the NGOs, which is often copious, is not directly relevant to project goals and is not processed or analyzed systematically. This is an area that needs work.

Within the Africa program a change in staffing has affected LWR's monitoring and evaluation system. This change, which assigns more direct responsibility to the two regional representatives (one in Nairobi and one in Niamey) in administering grants, calls for them to be the first line of communication with project holders. This is further described in Section V of this report.

Because of the recent inclusion of the Philippines as an approved country for the Matching Grant, two Philippine projects were added to the grant. The two project holders are established NGOs with good track records; because of this, New York-based staff monitor the progress of the projects, with occasional help and guidance from the Philippine NGO consortium (PHILDHRRRA). Both NGOs collected base-line data, including:

for the SCFI (see page 20 of Attachment A): household information, source of income, types of crops raised, number of livestock raised and land tenureship. The qualitative indicators provide information on the existence of farm-to-market roads; the practice of conservation; the source of credits for farm production; market outlets; the existence of organizations in the area; participation in the

organization; and goals regarding agro-forestation, marketing and farmers' organizations.

for the IPHC (see page 21 of Attachment A): number of households with access to potable water and the distance of water sources from their houses; the number of households with sanitary latrines; the number of children under six; the number of those children who have been immunized and in good health; prevalence of common diseases; and annual family incomes. IPHC has also collected data beyond the family and the community concerning the NGOs that work in that community to assess the existing skills of the trainers; their health knowledge, skills and attitudes; monitoring, plans and data systems; the way the agency coordinates with other agencies and what programs, services and resources are going on there.

No significant changes occurred in monitoring and evaluation systems in India.

Midterm assessment: The terms of reference of the midterm assessment were finalized in July 1990 and the external evaluator, Mr. James Rugh was contracted. A.I.D. and LWR agreed that, because of the geographic scope of this grant and because of LWR's varied styles of work in different regions, two regions should be visited and a questionnaire sent to the others. Both parties also agreed on the value of having one external evaluator who would be able to compare and contrast LWR's work in the different regions.

The evaluation team, composed of Mr. Rugh; Mr. Jeff Whisenant, executive assistant at LWR; and Dr. Robert Busche, former senior advisor for program and policy at LWR, (retired on January 1, 1990,) conducted interviews with New York staff on August 8-10, and reviewed New York files. Messrs. Rugh and Whisenant visited project sites in Niger and Burkina Faso August 24-September 6. In the field, the team met with LWR staff; officials of the government of Niger, which is the project holder of LWR's Nigerien projects; project beneficiaries; leaders in communities where LWR works; A.I.D. officials; a representative of the Cooperative League of the USA; the president of the Nigerien NGO umbrella group; project holders in Burkina Faso; officials in the Bureau of NGO Coordination in Burkina Faso; and representatives of other Western NGOs. The preliminary report on this first trip has been sent to A.I.D.

Mr. Rugh and Dr. Busche began the second half of the evaluation in India on October 25. The team will visit all four Matching Grant partners in India. A complete draft report is due to LWR and A.I.D. on December 17; a final report on December 31; with review by the evaluators, LWR staff and A.I.D. early in the new year.

The terms of reference of the evaluation do not specifically

address gender concern status. In Niger and Burkina Faso the evaluators interviewed women involved in projects both as leaders and beneficiaries.

#### **IV. Review and Analysis of Project Results by Country**

##### **Ecuador**

In Ecuador the three projects LWR supports through the Matching Grant are progressing toward their goals with few major changes. The FEPP Lago Agrico project in the Amazon Basin, has been particularly successful in training local promoters and technicians and producing and marketing alternatives to traditional crops. They are beginning to stress educating groups of farmers about ecological concerns. Three problems are reducing gains and are beginning to cause farmers to consider abandoning their farms: disease and low prices for coffee, the principal cash crop; and the general economic crisis, exacerbated by rising gasoline prices and rising fees for processing land ownership. (See page 27 in Attachment A.)

The two other Ecuadorian projects, PRE, Campesino Development II and SENDA Juvenil, Artisan Workshops for Youth have been proceeding slower than planned. Both emphasize social organization and developing human potential and have been successful at forming effective local organizations but have been less successful at productive activities. LWR has facilitated technical assistance of staff from NGOs in Peru to help these agencies increase their skills in these areas. (See pages 25-26 in Attachment A.)

##### **Bolivia**

In Bolivia the three projects in the Matching Grant terminated in 1988. However, all three have continued and LWR has renewed its support from non-Matching Grant sources. The CASDEC, Agricultural Development II, went into a third phase which began in January 1989. In this stage CASDEC will expand activities to additional communities, accelerate the transfer of responsibility to community organizations and expand activities promoting increased participation of women and strengthening of women's organizations. When FEPADE's Togo Rancho project period ended, it was integrated into the larger Regional Rural Development Program, which began in 1989. This program combined three regional projects into one global program which will focus on improving agri-livestock production, improving health and nutrition and strengthening base community organizations. This consolidation represents a maturation of FEPADE and should improve program administration, permit better utilization of resources and simplify reporting procedures to funding agencies. SEMTA's Alternative Agriculture project that was in Matching Grant III was also incorporated into a global program. On a larger scale than before, it continues to emphasize ecologically sound farming, agri-livestock production and

strengthening organizations. (See pages 22-24 in Attachment A.)

### Peru

Peru continues to be the largest program both under the Matching Grant and in the Latin America region. This is in response to the comparatively great and growing need there and the large number of capable NGOs. Of the 11 projects in the Matching Grant, five have terminated.

APDES' project, Community Health , Production and Organization Training for Women, was completed in the first quarter of 1989. Preliminary results show that the project was successful at forming viable women's organizations but less successful at establishing small enterprises. LWR funded a final evaluation of the project as the last financial input into a project it had funded since 1982. APDES has secured financing from other sources. (See page 28 in Attachment A.)

Under the Matching Grant LWR provided bridging grants to two CIED projects, Porcon Micro-Regional Development and Production and Women's Promotion, Puno. The Porcon project has evolved into a multi-year project, Micro-Regional Development, Cajamarca, which is included in Matching Grant III and will be discussed below. LWR has funded a continuation of the other project from non-Matching Grant sources. (See pages 31-32 in Attachment A.)

The CADEP project, Peasant Women's Promotion, terminated in mid-1989, and LWR has decided not to continue funding it because of a long funding relationship and CADEP's ability to secure funding from various sources. The project was generally successful at its principal goal, strengthening community-level women's organizations, but was less successful at economic projects due, in large part, to a severe drought and deteriorating economic conditions in Peru. LWR maintains a close professional relationship with CADEP, collaborating with it in various activities. (See page 35 in Attachment A.)

The Bartolome de las Casas project terminated in mid-1990 and, using other funding sources, LWR has begun supporting a continuation project. It included a bilingual radio program (Spanish/Quechua) and a service center for rural leaders and has been of great service to many farmers in isolated communities in the region of Cusco. Since its establishment in 1985, the center and radio station have provided legal and health services and information otherwise unavailable to most campesinos. These services complement the training and resource delivery activities of other NGOs in the region. (See page 36 in Attachment A.)

One new project, Micro-Regional Development, Paca II, was added to the Matching Grant in the second grant year. Implemented by IRINEA in northern Peru, it is the second phase of a project LWR

began funding in 1985. In this phase, IRINEA proposes to increase agricultural production among small-scale farmers by applying ecologically appropriate techniques developed during its first phase and to develop a package of ecologically sound techniques. IRINEA will make available supplies and equipment through revolving loan funds and communal stores. In addition, efforts will focus on improving the nutritional status of families in 12 communities and strengthening the capacity of local groups to manage local resources. (See page 34 in Attachment A.)

With the exception of the LABOR project, Women's Promotion, which is in the port city of Ilo, (see page 33 in Attachment A) all other Peruvian projects in the Matching Grant are in rural areas and have as their principal component the increase and improvement of agricultural production. Agricultural improvements in these projects have been seriously restricted in this reporting period by a severe drought throughout the highlands and by a price increase in agricultural supplies, especially petroleum-based products. This has provided further incentive for moving away from the use of chemicals toward organic products and techniques but has placed a tremendous burden on subsistence-level farmers.

From its non-Matching Grant resources, LWR provided funding for an emergency program in 1989 in response to the drought. This supported relief activities of 10 NGOs in three regions of Peru. These included three NGOs in the Matching Grant (CCAIJO, CIED and IDEAS) which implemented projects that supplied seeds and introduced soil conservation techniques. While not falling under the rubric of the Matching Grant, these grants were complementary and supportive of the development projects (supported by the Matching Grant) by working through existing structures. Many beneficiaries of the Matching Grant-supported grants were also among the beneficiaries of the emergency grant.

Another unifying characteristic of all projects in Peru is their effort to work at levels beyond groups or communities. The projects they implement attempt to coordinate activities in micro-regions or with intercommunity or secondary level organizations, such as associations of farmers' unions or cooperatives. This serves to disseminate information, obtain and share resources and above all, build a power base for advocacy. For example, CESS Solidaridad's project, Cooperative Development Phase III, works with different types of farmers' organizations formed in the Chancay Valley in response to land reform. Through these different organizations small groups of farmers have been able to get government credit, buy supplies at reduced rates and, in one case, make a development plan for the association. However they have not been able to counter effectively several recently approved national laws that are detrimental to them. (See page 29 in Attachment A.)

As described in last year's report, a direction taken by CIED, a Peruvian NGO, demonstrates the goal and methodology of LWR

projects in all countries. The project, Micro-Regional Development, Cajamarca, is progressing well, although restricted by the conditions mentioned above. As planned, the project is transferring management responsibilities to the Central Committee in one valley and initiating activities in a neighboring valley. The Central Committee of Porcon is taking over greater responsibility for a revolving fund used to finance small agri-livestock projects and finance local tree nurseries. If CIED is successful in transferring responsibility and moving to another region, it could serve as a model for other agencies grappling with problems involved in the announced goal of all development projects: enabling local communities to manage successfully their own development. It could also provide lessons for LWR and other funding agencies concerned with questions arising from funding community development through intermediary NGOs. (See page 32 in Attachment A.)

### Niger

Like the other regional programs, LWR's Africa program concentrates mainly on projects that deal with solving problems of basic needs in marginalized communities. The strategy involves working through local partner agencies or grass-roots community development organizations such as in Kenya or Burkina Faso. In contrast, LWR in Niger has historically worked directly with government ministries because of the lack of well-established local partner agencies. Recently, though, the government of Niger has passed a new law making it possible for NGOs to be established, and if more power can be shifted to them, more productive projects may evolve.

In Niger emphasis traditionally has been on water supply and gardening programs. As a natural evolution of successful project implementation, emphasis has now moved to management skills, literacy and record keeping. Due to repayment of extended credit, many projects have established rolling funds and now work at maintaining them.

Projects have continued in Nadara, Dazga, Dadin Kowa, Boni and Yakouada. In these areas a total of 113 gardening wells were dug as a continuation of the initial project goals. Additionally three animal fattening projects were begun, five village cooperatives were started to initiate availability of rolling funds and classes were held for three projects. In Zourbattan, a women's cooperative for the sale of handcrafted mats was established. (See pages 9, 11-14 in Attachment A.)

The largest Niger project, resurrection of a government preserve in Gaya, continues to evolve. Using natural forest management techniques, the project worked to get this unutilized area of forest back into productive status. Villagers, as cooperative members, worked in conjunction with project

representatives to establish rules about the preserve. Woodcutting areas were designated, prices were set and grazing rights were established. Much emphasis was placed on soil conservation work due to degradation of the area. A management plan was drawn up so that neighboring villages could benefit from forest reserves. (See page 8, in Attachment A.)

Due to the necessity of working with the government and its partner organization, the Niger projects, though obviously experiencing noted successes particularly with extension agents, are encountering difficulties in a number of areas. Overall, it may be assumed that the large number of development projects in Niger has detracted from the attention technical agents place on any one project. It has also been noted that some funds may not be actually reaching grass-roots level people in need. Once again LWR has not found this to be true in all cases and observes that its funds are reaching village level; but it should be mentioned as a difficulty within this type of system.

Overall, the Niger program demonstrates expertise in two main areas: well construction and grass-roots animators who are experienced in teaching agricultural skills and cooperative development. It is built into the evolution of the aforementioned projects that these areas be concentrated on and continued with the additional expertise of NGO agents who are now officially recognized and supported by the government of Niger.

### Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso three projects were conducted with the guidance of established Burkinabe non-governmental organizations. The areas of agricultural water resources, soil conservation, primary health-care training and adult literacy were emphasized. The UNAIS Sanguie project concerned itself mainly with training women health workers and midwives in the role of good health practices. In both the Deou and CNN soil and water projects, training sessions were held on forestry techniques, well construction and desertification theory. A total of 21 wells were dug and 13,000 trees planted. (See pages 1-3 in Attachment A.)

The wells project in Deou was particularly successful due mainly to the exchange of technology. As soil consistencies vary widely in Burkina Faso, a range of technicians was needed and was used to train villagers in the different areas. Village response was positive and a development committee was established to decide in which avenue further change may continue. The relationship with the CNN project is equally as strong and, as goals for rock bund construction have been met, a second phase is now being explored.

The UNAIS Sanguie program has pursued a health education theme targeted primarily at women. Major emphasis has been on treating disease at the village level. Unfortunately the project has

suffered a lack of support from administration health officials in the region. Hope has been that structural changes may be made so that this successful project may continue to reach the population.

### Kenya

LWR has been operating successfully with NGOs as partner agents in Kenya since 1983. Project emphasis has been on income generation for women, improved farming techniques and animal husbandry.

An especially productive and healthy relationship has evolved out of the Tototo project which addresses the needs of low-income women and girls through income-generating savings clubs. In the most recent period, 15 new savings clubs were started in poultry keeping, animal fattening, water projects and renting properties. The goal of getting women to make and save their own money has been reached and a new phase involving more women has evolved. Concern has been expressed about matching the level of social sustainability with the newly attained economic status that these women enjoy. Attention to this factor has eliminated potential problems in the social hierarchy. (See page 6 in Attachment A.)

Another project which worked through a local NGO was the Ogwedhi-Sigawa Community Development project. Its goals were multi-faceted. Within the grant year, model farmers bought cows and poultry, animal shelters were constructed, 20,000 seedlings were planted, two fishponds were stocked and seminars were conducted on management skills. One aspect of this project helped villagers travel to various other sites to see how successful projects worked. Factors such as heavy rains, canceled government budgets and a meningitis epidemic caused many goals to be altered, but overall achievements were satisfactory. (See page 4 in Attachment A.)

The small farmer support program in Nakuru concentrated mainly on equipping farmers with animals and skills in gardening techniques to produce tomatoes, corn and beans. Eighty-two heifers were raised and farmers were instructed in animal fattening methods. As a natural evolution of this well-received project, a veterinary aspect was then introduced. Rainfall had a negative effect on the amount of fodder produced and an unexpected outbreak of lumpy skin disease detracted from the number of heifers available. But in general the work went according to plan and farmers were paying back into a rolling fund as of last report. (See page 5 in Attachment A.)

### India

In India the CMAI project, Primary Health Care, supports village-level health programs through its constituent hospitals. Village-level health services are reasonably well established and

efforts are being made to reach women and children. Regular meetings with micro-projects staff, training sessions and follow up visits have helped to overcome some organizational technical problems that CMAI has observed. CMAI has worked to build up the confidence, capacity and skills of the project holders for greater success in community development activities. Some hospital managements have not adequately understood, accepted or implemented the project due mainly to their curative and institutional disease-centered bias. CMAI seeks to give more regular small-group contacts with hospital leadership to help explain and share its vision for primary health care. (See page 17 in Attachment A.)

CAST, holder of the Economic Development and Health Care project, reports that most rural women do not go for higher education because of their economic backgrounds. Economic circumstances often force women in this area to take up low-paying jobs such as cigarette-making. This project is trying to wean them away from such work by substituting other small income-generating plans such as garment-making, handicrafts, food preservation and fiber handicrafts, and at the same time helping in the marketing of these items. CAST believes that it has helped not only in working at changing some social patterns, but has also increased incomes through this project. (See page 16 in Attachment A.)

The IRRM project tells of significant breakthroughs and increasing participation of the target community in planning, decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by working with networks of 10-12 families. Through these family networks and through a people's parliament strategy, a new awareness has been created on the social issues of untouchability and inequalities. Micro-enterprise development in the areas of horticulture, dairy and sericulture have begun. Thirty-five traditional birth attendants have been trained. With active participation, women's organizations, thrift associations and other non-formal banking assistance have begun. Credit programs have not only succeeded in this area by they have also been replicated in 400 villages by other NGOs in that district! (See page 18 in Attachment A.)

The CCOORR project, Integrated Rural Development, has concentrated on improving the living standard of low-income women in Tamil Nadu. In the past year it has helped 20 women below the poverty line get work in pressing metal components out of waste metals; 4 women to qualify for work in small shops; 15 women to be trained in and find employment in tailoring; 364 women to safeguard their loans, conserve fuel energy and keep their houses and environments clean through smokeless stoves for cooking; and 252 women to become self-employed in small-scale cottage industries such as making incense sticks, fruit juice and pickles.

Five day-care centers have provided a place for 145 children to learn while mothers are freed to work and augment family

incomes. In another focus of CCOORR's work--the youth--31 young people were involved in poultry and fishing or were helped to find jobs through a private employment bureau. (See page 19 in Attachment A.)

### The Philippines

The two Filipino projects report good progress on meeting goals. The South Cotabato Foundation Inc. (SCFI), in its agro-forestry program, reports not only being on track with its objectives, but that target groups have evidenced increased participation and involvement in community activities. Beneficiaries have increased awareness on environmental issues, have developed a growing concern for their own socioeconomic situation and strengthened a closer relationship among themselves and the community, and have given new expression to their collective work.

The project, which involves awarding land stewardship certificates to tenants, has shown significant changes in attitude. Its impact upon local institutions, policy and the people outside of its area are:

a. Political leaders recognize the existence of the project and endorse it by encouraging residents to join it.

b. Political leaders also showed support by attending social gathering, such as the awarding of certificates of stewardship contracts. They also noted that neighboring villages expressed interest in it by inviting leaders from the project areas to share new agro-forestry technologies with them.

## **V. Management**

Project Planning: As an integral part of LWR's development program, potential projects to be included in the Matching Grant are reviewed, along with all other projects, on an "as needed" basis, typically once a month. Field staff and project holders (and proponents) are constantly developing, reworking and submitting proposals for consideration by New York staff. This project planning activity continued on a normal basis.

With the completion of the country strategy for Ecuador, five-year country strategies are now complete for the three Andean countries with projects funded by the Matching Grant. As described in the evaluation section, the Andean Regional Office has worked on evaluation methodology with all but two of the NGOs under the Matching Grant.

Only minor changes have been made in project administration in the Andean region. The staff has remained the same. One change is the means of monitoring projects in Bolivia. All reporting now is

sent to the regional office in Quito, Ecuador, where they are reviewed before being sent to headquarters in New York. Previously, projects in the highlands were sent to the suboffice in Lima. Also, the consultant for Bolivia began working half time in 1990 rather than on a need basis. This will greatly increase LWR's capacity to provide technical assistance to partner NGOs. In addition to providing training and analysis for non-Matching Grant projects, he has assisted CASDEC on their evaluation and monitoring systems.

In Ecuador LWR is exploring a more operational mode for two purposes: to promote the use of agroecological methodology and techniques and to work more directly with community-level organizations. The regional office has taken the lead in forming a network of national and international NGOs that conduct research or implement projects with an agroecological focus. To date, the network has met twice and held an on-site workshop at a demonstration area of one of the agencies. One LWR staff member is being trained in different aspects of agroecology so that he will be available to assist partner NGOs in this area.

The Andean Regional Office is considering funding a community-level organization in the Ecuadorian highlands. This would be a departure from the usual mode of funding NGOs which serve as intermediary agencies to carry out community level development projects. When funded, this project would explore the benefits and difficulties of working with base level organizations.

Through workshops, individual consultations and the distribution of the LWR-produced evaluation manual, ARO has provided training in evaluation to most partner NGOs in the Andean region, including those funded under the Matching Grant. This assistance on evaluations will continue and probably expand to other related topics throughout subsequent years of the grant period.

LWR's modus operandi in Asia differs somewhat from that of the other regions. Rather than have regional offices, as in Nairobi, Niamey, Quito and Lima, LWR works through intermediary agencies. As discussed in the first annual report, in India, LWR benefits from the offices of ICSA, which not only helps identify potential projects for LWR support, but also monitors and accompanies the project and project holders.

In the Philippines PHILDHRRRA, a consortium of more than 50 development organizations, plays a similar role, but with an added dimension. As a consortium organization, PHILDHRRRA is able to tap the expertise of various member NGOs and thus help transfer knowledge across a broad spectrum of agencies. For instance, one member agency is expert in auditing; another in community organizing. Thus the IPHC, through its membership in PHILDHRRRA, makes it possible for other member agencies to improve their

capabilities in primary health care.

Staff resources: This past grant year has seen a series of changes in LWR's Africa staff. As planned, LWR closed the Senegal and Burkina Faso offices. LWR had hoped to hire a regional representative to start work in January 1, 1990, but decided to delay hiring that person until June 1990. The West Africa regional representative is now in place.

In Niger LWR reduced from three to two the number of project monitors. This reflects the reduced number of projects there. One of the remaining monitors was replaced in August 1990.

At headquarters in New York the assistant program director for Africa left LWR in May 1990. His position was replaced on a half-time basis starting in September 1990. Consequently LWR's two Africa regional representatives will take a more active role with project holders as their direct correspondent. This should reduce the administrative burden on the reduced headquarters staff while enhancing the field-based partnership between LWR and its project holders.

In the other regions there have been no staff changes.

Training: The coordinator of LWR's Matching Grant participated in A.I.D.'s three-day workshop in July on rapid, low-cost data collection methods. He, along with the director for Latin America, also male, attended a separate three-day workshop facilitated by PACT on evaluating institutional development. During the reporting year, LWR's comptroller received her diploma in financial management.

Technical support: In general, LWR attempts to keep field staff apprised of technical options that may be relevant to their regions. As an example, material produced at the A.I.D. workshop on rapid, low-cost data collection techniques has been circulated to appropriate field staff.

In Niger, where LWR is most "operational," headquarters staff provided field staff with background material in developing a low-cost method of drilling hand-augered wells. In a less successful experiment, LWR headquarters staff supplied field staff with the necessary material to test a windmill that would pump water.

Project fund raising and marketing: LWR's policy calls for its supporting national churches to fulfill these roles. LWR produces essentially development education and promotional material, which the two churches incorporate in their fund raising and marketing.

Role of the board of directors: The board of directors of LWR focuses on policy rather than administration, providing oversight,

not management. In that context, LWR's board examined the Asia and Middle East program over a three-day retreat in June 1990. The purpose was to enhance their understanding of Asia and the Middle East, the problems of the regions and the role LWR plays there. Resource people included Dr. Mabelle Arole, Dr. Raj Arole (both of India) and Dr. Juan Flavier of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, based in Cavite, the Philippines. This focus on Asia and the Middle East, along with periodic reports to the board and visits to Asia by individual board members, helps satisfy the board's monitoring responsibilities.

Following the board retreat Dr. Raj Arole and Dr. Flavier joined LWR's director for Asia and the Middle East in a series of speaking engagements, including media interviews, a synod convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and a symposium at Notre Dame University directed at university faculty on the theme of debt and development.

Development Education: LWR produced a 28-minute video tape, Filipino Dream, depicting LWR's work in that country. The video has received an enthusiastic welcome among primarily Lutheran audiences.

LWR's staff also conduct numerous workshops on development themes at church assemblies and conventions as well as local gatherings.

LWR seconded its representative for development policy to UNICEF for most of the grant year to research and write a review of Operation Lifeline Sudan. The book, Humanitarianism Under Siege, explores the links between emergency relief and conflict resolution and was published late in the year.

## VI. Financial Report

The budget for the first twenty-four months of the cooperative agreement called for total spending, including indirect costs, of \$1,000,000 from both private and matching grant funds. In the first twenty-five months, LWR has spent \$1,099,188 of private matching funds and \$1,147,600 of AID funds. Details can be found in Attachment C.

This spending may appear to be somewhat over target. The figures indicate that LWR has been spending at a rate faster than intended by the budget, though the total is within the total current authorization, which for the A.I.D. funds is \$1,500,000.

In the attached financial tables, budgeted and actual expenditures are shown for the first two years only. No additional changes are projected for future years at this time, though it may be noted no project spending is anticipated in Sudan and that the Philippines has been added to the list of countries.

LWR's sources of funds are presented generally in the format requested in AID's reporting guidelines for this program. However, the periodicity has been adjusted modestly to reflect LWR's normal reporting period. LWR's accounting system is geared to quarterly reporting. The tables as shown reflect figures to the end of September 1990, rather than to the end of August, which represents the end of the grant year.

LWR receives the largest part of its private financial support from its constituent church bodies: the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. LWR's policy states that the "initiative for generating cash resources for LWR from Lutheran congregations and their organizations and members rests with the churches. LWR may receive but shall not solicit funds from such sources." As a result of this policy, LWR shares reports and information with the church bodies, which they disseminate to their congregations. In addition to these resources, LWR receives unsolicited donations from the public. Church body support has been stable over the past three years.

To date, LWR's share of the cooperative agreement is modestly less than the AID share. This will even out over the next year or two based on monitoring how expenditures are allocated. No long-term problem is anticipated.

## **VII. Lessons Learned and Long-Term Project Implications**

Many of these issues will be addressed in the midterm assessment currently under way. Nonetheless several lessons can be drawn.

The primary lesson that comes from LWR's approach to development is that institutional development requires patience, persistence and flexibility. To be able to respond to the needs of NGOs as diverse as PRE and FEPP in Latin America or Comité Nongtaaba in Burkina Faso and CAST in India requires that the PVO provide a wide range of assistance. Given LWR's small staff, it has chosen to use a network of consultants and the talents among the staff of its indigenous partners.

For projects to be sustainable, both NGOs and local communities must be strengthened. Research is needed to seek the critical elements that enable small groups and communities to continue to resolve problems creatively. Creative thinking is also required of funding agencies, NGOs and communities as to roles and expectations.

One project holder, CCOORR, has described lessons that may be applicable elsewhere. In its success in helping young people get loans from the government and banking institutions for income-generating projects and agricultural activities, it is facing rising expectations from community beneficiaries. CCOORR is

concerned that the competition for these loans will block out other potential candidates and also that the project may be brought into direct confrontation with the political system.

LWR has also learned that its management information system needs to be adapted to learn more about and to foster partners' learnings.

#### **VIII. Recommendations**

LWR declines to offer any recommendations, pending the completion of the midterm assessment of the Matching Grant.

#### **IX. Attachments to annual reports**

- A. Form 1550-11 for each project, followed by country summary sheets
- B. LWR project criteria
- C. Financial reports
- D. Logframe

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ARO: Andean Regional Office of Lutheran World Relief  
CADEP: Andean Center for Education and Promotion (Peru)  
CASA: Churches' Auxiliary for Social Action (India)  
CASDEC: Social Action Center for Community Development (Bolivia)  
CAST: Community Action for Social Transformation (India)  
CCAIJO: Promoters' Association "Jesus Obrero" (Peru)  
CCOORR: Christian Council for Rural Development and Research (India)  
CESS: Center for Social Studies "Solidaridad" (Peru)  
CIED: Center for Investigation and Development (Peru)  
FEPADE: Ecumenical Development Foundation (Bolivia)  
FEPP: Ecuadorian Fund for Human Progress (Ecuador)  
ICSA: Inter-Church Service Association (India)  
IDEAS: Center for Investigation, Documentation, Education, Assistance and Services (Peru)  
IPHC: Institute for Primary Health Care (Philippines)  
IRINEA: Regional Institute for Andean Ecology (Peru)  
LABOR: Center for Popular Culture (Peru)  
LWR: Lutheran World Relief  
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization (here, used as a non-American agency)  
PHILDHRRRA: the Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (Philippines)  
PRE: Ecuadorian Rural Pastors' Association  
PVO: Private Voluntary Organization (here, used as an American agency)  
SCFI: South Cotabato Foundation, Inc. (Philippines)

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**PVO PROJECT REPORTING INFORMATION  
ON AID SUPPORTED PVO PROJECTS**

OMB No. 0412-0630  
Exp. Date 03/31/89

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVO Type	Project Number	
Appropriation	Level	
Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization: Lutheran World Relief		Grant/Contract Number: OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date: September 1, 1988	End Date: August 31, 1993	AID Project Officer's Name: Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Establish a more effective and integrated primary health-care service; transform the nine departmental centers from purely curative to primary-health training centers; strengthen primary health-care posts at the village level; improve the management of health-care supplies.

**Status** Organized a seminar on animation techniques for government nurses, midwives and social action workers. Conducted training seminars about vaccinations, the role of health in villages and lack of village interest in visiting health facilities. A two-week training was conducted for midwives on birthing techniques.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country: Burkina Faso	Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Sanguie
PVO Representative's Name: John Soloninka	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: Provincial Health Department, Sanguie

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	28,685	0	28,685
<b>TOTAL</b>	28,685	0	28,685

31'

**PVO PROJECT REPORTING INFORMATION  
ON AID SUPPORTED PVO PROJECTS**

OMB No. 0412-0630  
Exp. Date 03/31/89

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

PVO Type	Project Number		
Appropriation	Level		
Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code	
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2	

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization <b>Lutheran World Relief</b>		Grant/Contract Number <b>OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00</b>	
Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>	AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** An Indian NGO, AMURT, (Amanda Marga Universal Relief Team) is working with three villages (total population of 3000) in the Department of Deou (Oudalan Province) to promote food self-sufficiency through developing dry-season gardening and agroforestry. Project goals are to provide a hydraulic infrastructure through the construction of 22 LWR-style wells for gardening; provide training in agroforestry and reforestation; create a departmental nursery; introduce new and improved gardening techniques; organize a departmental development committee.

**Status** A locally trained well technician taught four people who formed two teams and constructed 21 wells. Two representatives per village were trained by local forestry agents to raise and care for trees for use in windbreaks and live fencing. A departmental nursery was created and 13,000 trees were started. Live fencing was constructed and gardening techniques were taught. A development committee composed of three people was established. Three participants attended a three-week gardening session and two attended a forestry training.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Burkina Faso</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Deou</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>John Soloninke</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Amanda Marga Universal Relief Team</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	66,612	4,500	71,112		
<b>PVO \$</b>	6,941	1,500	8,441		
<b>TOTAL</b>	73,553	6,000	79,553		

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**PVO PROJECT REPORTING INFORMATION  
ON AID SUPPORTED PVO PROJECTS**

OMB No. 0412-0630  
Exp. Date 03/31/89

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PVO Type	Project Number	
Appropriation	Level	
Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization, Lutheran World Relief		Grant/Contract Number, OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date, September 1, 1988	End Date, August 31, 1993	AID Project Officer's Name, Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** A Burkinabe village association, Comite Nongtaaba de Nakamtenga, is administering this project in four villages (total population 17,294) of the Oubritenga Province in order to increase crop yields through the promotion of soil conservation and water control techniques. Project goals are to provide training in the construction of rock bunds to harvest rain water and prevent erosion, to construct rock bunds on 140 hectares and to plant 14,000 trees along the bunds.

**Status** A trainer visited villages with an eight-person team to instruct villagers on rock bund construction and compost techniques. A technical visit was organized for 10 villagers to visit the Sahel and study the effects of desertification. Two supervisors from the forest service instructed villagers in tree nursery production methods.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country, Burkina Faso	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) Nakamtenga
PVO Representative's Name, John Soloninka	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency Comite Nongtaaba de Nakamtenga

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	12,421	0	12,421
PVO \$	7,262	0	7,262
TOTAL	19,683	0	19,683

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Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date September 1, 1988	End Date August 31, 1993
AID Project Officer's Name Loreta Williams	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Organize local courses for farmers and community cooperative in health components, agriculture, animal husbandry and reforestation; assist four farmers to set up model farms in strategic areas chosen by the community; provide credit to purchase livestock, land and fodder; give training in agriculture and animal husbandry; drill boreholes for central complex; and dig 20 concrete wells with sanitation aprons and animal watering troughs.

**Status** Work in the dispensary continued; a new health assistant was hired. Under the Agriculture Extension Service, several cows were purchased and one model farm is selling eggs regularly. Two seminars were held for community farmers. A zero-grazing unit was completed in which 15 cows now reside. A calf barn and a feed room were remodeled. Two new fishponds were stocked. 20,000 seedlings were produced in the tree nursery and one man was trained in nursery techniques. Eight village leaders went for a one-week training course and 12 others attended five meetings on developing leadership roles. Monthly meetings to assist in the interaction of various tribes have been undertaken.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country Kenya	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) Suna-Migori
PVO Representative's Name Sigurd Hanson	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency Kenya Mennonite Church (KMC)

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	12,375	28,126	40,500
PVO \$	1,892	6,902	8,794
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,267</b>	<b>35,027</b>	<b>49,294</b>

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Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Promote self-sufficiency among rural poor in the Nakuru area through a loan program for agricultural supplies and dairy animals. Provide training to increase farm production.

**Status** Within the small-scale farmer support program, 82 farmers purchased heifers and 200 received agricultural training in gardening techniques. They successfully produced corn, beans and tomatoes, resulting in increased income for themselves.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Kenya	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Nakuru
PVO Representative's Name	Sigurd Hanson	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Farming Systems Kenya, Ltd.

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	19,315	0	19,315		
PVO \$	9,657	6,000	15,657		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,972</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>34,972</b>		

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AID Project Officer's Name Loreta Williams	

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Assist 900 low-income rural women in the coastal area to participate in cooperative groups and activities. Participants plan and implement their own income generating and maternal- and child-health programs.

**Status** Since the project began, 101 groups have been involved with business and leadership training. In the past year, 15 new groups of women established savings clubs. Most groups have been running income-generating savings clubs and have received credit. All participants received training in leadership, project planning, group organization and business management skills. Savings clubs activities for the past year included poultry keeping, goats, renting houses, shop and posho mills, water project and bakeries. The staff of the project received training on accounting, management, and group skills.

COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)

Country Kenya	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) Mombasa area
PVO Representative's Name Sigurd Hanson	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency Jisaidie Cottage Industries (Tototo)

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	43,398	36,635	80,033
PVO \$	0	7,384	7,384
TOTAL	43,398	44,019	87,417

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization, Lutheran World Relief		Grant/Contract Number, OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date, September 1, 1988	End Date, August 31, 1993	AID Project Officer's Name, Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** In the Zourbattan valley, improve the availability of raw materials for handicrafts and basic necessities for the village; intensify animal husbandry to increase the population's revenue; improve and diversify agricultural production; improve garden protection against animal and wind damage; enhance the health of the Zourbattan valley inhabitants; encourage the population to take responsibility for its development.

**Status** The sheep fattening project continued, As in 1989, 100 people were issued credit for 100 sheep and the cooperative maintained its funding bank. 25 people were trained to correctly apply pesticides. A cooperative boutique operated selling basic products, but a newly created cereal bank hoped to be more successful. A women's cooperative sold handwoven mats at a local market.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country Niger	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) N'konni arrondissement
PVO Representative's Name Marily Knieriemen	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency Government of Niger

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	5,734	5,954	11,688
PVO \$	17,174	3,677	20,851
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,908</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>32,539</b>

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date September 1, 1988	End Date August 31, 1993
AID Project Officer's Name Loreta Williams	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Near Gaya, restore an 8000 hectare government forest reserve's productivity by planting indigenous species of trees and grasses where needed and protecting the restored areas from all forms of exploitation (wood-cutting, hay-cutting, pasturage) for two years; develop a management plan that will outline the levels and methods of exploitation within the forest so that all of its diverse benefits and products can be used indefinitely while maintaining the forest's overall productivity; form a forest cooperative from interested inhabitants of surrounding villages. The cooperative will be given the right by the government of Niger to manage the forest in perpetuity according to the management plan through the controlled sale of permits for activities such as wood-cutting, pasturage, hay-cutting, and agroforestry.

**Status** Soil conservation work was implemented in degraded portions of the forest. In six villages surrounding the forest, literacy courses were conducted for cooperative officers and other villagers. Cooperative members organized a management plan to establish prices and to exploit the forest's resources.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country Niger	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) Gaya
PVO Representative's Name Marily Knieriemen	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency Government of Niger

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	63,434	79,680	143,114
PVO \$	30,400	36,071	66,471
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93,834</b>	<b>115,751</b>	<b>209,585</b>

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Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>	AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

Activity Description: In the region of Yakaouda, provide permanent wells for gardeners in the region; protect the environment through the use of wind breaks; promote adult literacy; promote cooperative activity through the creation of a rolling fund; provide training in methods of preserving garden produce.

Status The cooperative made a small profit selling cowpeas. Women were trained in food preservation, including demonstration of solar drying and processing of cassava root into manioc flour. Twenty wells were constructed. An animal fattening project was initiated.

COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)

Country <b>Niger</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Magaria arrondissement</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Marily Knieriemen</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Government of Niger</b>

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	17,156	6,909	24,065
TOTAL	17,156	6,909	24,065

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Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>	AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Increase the availability of water at Bahe; reinforce gardening skills; provide better protection of the sites against wind and animal damage; revitalize the cooperatives; increase the literacy level of the cooperative members and prepare them to keep their own cooperative records.

**Status** Trained cooperative leaders in record keeping. Held literacy classes in Djerma for cooperative members. Placed additional books in village libraries. Held training in tree production at two village nurseries. Instituted a refresher course for village health workers. Used a rolling fund for cereal bank and animal fattening projects. Items sold were manioc cuttings, cowpea seeds, salt, sugar, millet and sorghum.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Niger</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Tillabery arrondissement</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Marily Knierimien</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Government of Niger</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	18,136	7,998	26,134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,136</b>	<b>7,998</b>	<b>26,134</b>

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Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Guarantee the availability of water to irrigate 60 hectares of gardens in Nadara; introduce improved gardening techniques and a wider variety of fruits and vegetables to the area; increase and improve the level of local animal production; furnish a financial means by which the gardeners' cooperative can undertake activities to improve the commercialization of their produce.

**Status** 44 cement wells have been constructed. The sheep fattening project expanded. 87 rams were purchased this year. Village gardeners produced 195 grafted mango trees. A record-keeping training was held for the cooperative's administration council.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Niger	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Illela arrondissement
PVO Representative's Name	Marily Knieriemien	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Government of Niger

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	29,064	9,570	38,634
TOTAL	29,064	9,570	38,634

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Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>	AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Continue cooperative activities begun in an earlier phase while encouraging villagers to take charge of their own development in the Dazga region; provide a means for villagers to transport their produce to market; provide cooperative training and encourage use of the revolving fund established in the first phase of the project.

**Status** Twenty-eight wells were completed for a total of 44. The gardening cooperative maintained a healthy balance due to timely payment of advanced credit. Fertilizer was purchased with this fund for resale to cooperative members. Gardeners visited Agadez to see true effects of desertification and gardening efforts that are possible. Six oxcarts were purchased to transport garden produce and gravel.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Niger</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Matameye arrondissement</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Marily Knieriemen</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Government of Niger</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	5,392	15,823	21,215		
<b>PVO \$</b>	16,176	2,071	18,247		
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,567	17,894	39,461		

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Start Date <u>September 1, 1988</u>	End Date <u>August 31, 1993</u>	AID Project Officer's Name <u>Loreta Williams</u>

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

Activity Description **Continue cooperative activities begun in an earlier phase while encouraging villagers to take charge of their own development in the Dadinkowa region; provide a means for villagers to transport their produce to market; provide cooperative training and encourage use of the revolving fund established in the first phase of the project.**

Status **Sixteen wells have been completed for a total of 79. 929,275 fcfa are in the cooperative revolving fund. A profitable-sheep fattening project was initiated. Co-op members purchased and sold seed peanuts. Members have learned skills in record keeping. Six oxcarts were purchased to transport garden produce and gravel.**

COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)

Country <u>Niger</u>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <u>Matameye arrondissement</u>
PVO Representative's Name <u>Marily Knieriem</u>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <u>Government of Niger</u>

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	0	0	0		
PVO \$	24,536	22,328	46,864		
TOTAL	24,536	22,328	46,864		

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		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Provide a reliable supply of water for irrigation in Boni; improve and diversify garden production; protect the perimeter from blowing sand and animal damage; train the population to assume responsibility for all development activities on site; improve the health of the people in the area; increase and improve animal production.

**Status** Five new wells were constructed and all previous project wells deepened by one meter. Literacy classes were offered in Djerma in Tamachek languages. Village health workers attended refresher courses in basic medical care. Paraveterinarians' kits were maintained and stocked with medicines.

COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)

Country	Niger	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Tillabery arrondissement
PVO Representative's Name	Marilyn Knieriemer	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Government of Niger

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	11,379	8,083	19,462		
PVO \$	0	4,460	4,460		
TOTAL	11,379	12,542	23,922		

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**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** A small village group of non-migratory Fulbe people (originally herders) will use new agriculture and livestock technologies and a new form of organization to exploit the agropastoral potential of their environment. Milk and meat production will be increased by harvesting grasses while they are still green--and thus most nutritive--and by using animal traction to cultivate forage crops to feed the animals. A credit system will be put into place to facilitate the individual use of cattle feed supplements produced in Senegal. These improvements will serve to increase village foodstocks and revenues by creating commercial activities.

**Status** Thirteen bulls were purchased and distributed. Three plows and one horse were purchased to facilitate planting of participants' fields. A commission of two people was sent to purchase seed necessary for cattle feed.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Senegal</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Ndianda Peulh</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>N/A</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Groupement des Eleveurs de Ndianda Peulh</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
<b>AID \$</b>	0	0	0
<b>PVO \$</b>	17,639	0	17,639
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,639	0	17,639

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Start Date: September 1, 1988	End Date: August 31, 1993
AID Project Officer's Name: Loreta Williams	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

Activity Description To help 600 families in 34 villages increase income and improve health.

Status CAST works in 34 villages in southern Tamil Nadu. An evaluation in 1988 highlighted starts made in primary health, awareness education, social change and economic uplift. As a consequence, Phase II will introduce or strengthen income-generating schemes and modify the program of primary health care. Women have begun constructing latrines, a job traditionally held by men. Ten women were trained to become masons. Although men initially resisted the "intrusion" of women into this field, they are now amazed at how well six of those women are doing. The primary health-care work was modified toward selecting traditional health workers to work in the communities, as they already have solid acceptance by the villagers. Other aspects of the new program will see women trained in handicrafts, food preservation, tailoring, dairying, tending sheep and goats and in organizing or developing day-care centers. All these income-generating projects will be developed alongside the emphasis to improve the health of 600 families with a primary health-care system that will encourage families to grow vegetables and fruits.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country India	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) Tamil Nadu
PVO Representative's Name N/A	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency CAST

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	4,621	26,185	30,806
TOTAL	4,621	26,185	30,805

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Start Date, September 1, 1988	End Date, August 31, 1993	AID Project Officer's Name, Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** To improve the health status of 150,000 villagers, with special emphasis on the survival and health of children through augmentation of the healing ministry of Christian hospitals.

**Status** The community-based primary health-care program assists 15 member institutes to design and implement community-based primary health-care plans to serve approximately 10,000 persons each. The emphasis is to decrease the infant mortality rate, childhood morbidity and the birth rate. The focus is on a strategy of child survival, which is a package of low-cost, effective and appropriate interventions called FIONA (F=Family planning; I=Immunization for mother and child; O=Oral rehydration and therapy; N=Nutrition for mother and child; and A=Vitamin A supplement). The project's impact on local institutions promises to be significant because it will encourage hospitals to become more active in community-based health programs. To date a total of 63 community-based primary health-care programs have been approved, with 43 of these in central and northern India in keeping with CMAI's policy of supporting institutions in central or northern India where needs are greater. CMAI works to educate and train the members in primary health care interventions and to coordinate with national, state and local governments.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country India	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) North and Central India
PVO Representative's Name N/A	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency Christian Medical Association of India (CMAI)

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	60,174	87,741	147,915
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,174</b>	<b>87,741</b>	<b>147,915</b>

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**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

Activity Description **To assist exploited families to organize at grass-roots level through an integrated program which promotes awareness, improved resource utilization, employment generation and health and nutrition.**

Status **Training initiated for village-based animators. Programs begun in forestation, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, self-employment, nutrition, home management, and bio-intensive gardening. 31 families participated in a regenerative agriculture experiment using a drought-resistant variety of ragi seed. Local banks provided loans to enable society members to purchase cows, bullock carts and other items. Primary health program beginning, a community credit fund being established. Women's clubs promoted in 13 villages. 15 women's clubs participated in the health training program.**

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>India</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Pulicherla Mandal</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>N/A</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>India Rural Reconstruction Movement (IRRM)</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
<b>AID \$</b>	0	0	0
<b>PVO \$</b>	6,942	31,210	38,153
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,942	31,210	38,153

**PVO PROJECT REPORTING INFORMATION  
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**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

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Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization: Lutheran World Relief		Grant/Contract Number: OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date: September 1, 1988	End Date: August 31, 1993	AID Project Officer's Name: Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** To develop awareness and organizational skills and to help poor families in skilled training, employment, health care, farming and social forestry. Special focus will be on youth, women and marginal farmers.

**Status** During the first year's activity LWR funding helped CCOORR establish various peoples' groups from 32 villages some 20 miles west of Madras. The primary function of that work was to assess needs and plan future activities. Some 3,010 families belong to these villages; 60 percent are below the old poverty line of \$288 per year. The needs identified were lack of jobs, especially for youth; the need for primary health care; and the need for more food. The new project gives special attention to employment needs of youth. Efforts are in motion to help them acquire skills through government or social institutions, to provide job placement counseling with industries linked both to the public and private sectors and to help some youth enter into self-employment. Special attention in this new program is also going toward women's needs: promotion of day-care centers which allow mothers to seek income-generating work; training in tailoring and opening up new opportunities for dairying; participating in community affairs through women's clubs and village development councils; promoting primary health care and networking the 32 communities in this effort.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country: India	Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Tiruninravur
PVO Representative's Name: N/A	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: CCOORR

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	13,466	31,147	44,614
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,466	31,147	44,614

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Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization <b>Lutheran World Relief</b>	Grant/Contract Number <b>OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00</b>
Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>
AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Work for land security by acquiring "land stewardship agreements" that will give 110 families 25-year renewable land leases for a total of 170 hectares; improve agricultural productivity by involving 110 families in adopting erosion control barriers and engaging in diversified farming, and training 40 farmers as technicians to assist others; enhance marketing potential by improving and maintaining trails and establishing a buying station to sell crops and products at better prices; organize four village councils to plan and supervise the above program service.

**Status** 136 Certificates of Stewardship Contract awarded; 2 cooperatives established; 90 hectares planted in various crops; 24 hectares of anti-erosion appropriate technology implemented, with contour barriers; 150,000 seedlings distributed; 6 kilometers of trails expanded and maintained.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Philippines</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>South Cotabato</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>N/A</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>South Cotabato Foundation, Inc.</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	0	4,709	4,709		
<b>PVO \$</b>	0	439	439		
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	5,148	5,148		

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Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Increase institutional development by: training 50 health workers in the staffs of ten NGOs in the concepts of primary health care and in the supervision of such a program; training 250 primary health-care volunteers who work in the respective communities of the ten NGOs. These workers will help about 7,500 families with their basic health needs.

**Status** 22 NGOs visited and baseline data gathered during field visit; consultation among 7 NGOs to determine training needs (basic primary health care, value clarification, basic management skills, training management, conducting community diagnoses, creative teaching methodologies, communication skills, facilitating skills, resource accessing, community health management). 26 primary health-care workers trained.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Philippines	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Davao
PVO Representative's Name	N/A	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Institute of Primary Health Care

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	0	35,472	35,472		
PVO \$	0	11,703	11,703		
TOTAL	0	47,175	47,175		

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization <b>Lutheran World Relief</b>	Grant/Contract Number <b>OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00</b>
Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>
AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description**     **Emphasize technical and organizational training to community organizations in preparation for transfer of the majority of program responsibility. 700 families in 10 communities will benefit from agricultural package, including irrigation systems, revolving seed fund, promoters' training, livestock improvement, reforestation and establishment of small food-processing businesses. Health post, education and promoters will improve health conditions; support women by establishing women's centers, training and productive projects, strengthening local organizations through training and support of local leaders and promoters.**

**Status**     **Agriculture: Efforts thwarted by severe drought in region but began activities to counteract, including construction of over 70 m. of irrigation ditches, demo plots for improved seeds in 4 communities, trials with traditional Andean grains; trained 14 local agriculture promoters. Livestock: Produced 90 improved sheep and goats, improved milk production through introduction of purebred rams, parasite control and improved forage. Improved breeding of guinea pigs successful but limited by drought. Forestry: Established nurseries in 2 communities, one by women's group; 2700 trees planted and 7 promoters trained. Health: Health promoters working with local government health post have given courses to 170 women from 7 communities in primary health care; vaccination campaigns in 3 communities reached 346 children, a 90% increase over previous year.**

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Bolivia</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Varies</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Jerry Aaker</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Social Action Center for Community Development (CASDEC)</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
<b>AID \$</b>	30,916	31,715	62,631
<b>PVO \$</b>	10,304	4,905	15,209
<b>TOTAL</b>	41,220	36,620	77,840

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OIR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Improve food security in 30 rural communities by increasing agricultural and animal production through research and promotion of alternative agricultural technologies; train farmers; collaborate with farmers' unions; promote women's role in agriculture and organizations; publish educational materials.

**Status** Completed province-level development plan which will be implemented with community organizations and public and private institutions through the Interinstitutional Coordinating Committee. Held 110 training session at Centers for Agriculture Training and Promotion in livestock raising, gardening, unionism and constructing alternative technologies; conducted experiments on new crops and techniques in 2 stations and 23 "Intensive Agriculture Production" demonstration plots throughout region; constructions included windmills, hothouses, solar collectors, handpumps and wells increasingly accepted by farmers. Published manuals on horticulture and medicinal plants and 3 books: Family Farming Pacajes, Vegetable Consumption in La Paz and The Lost Road; held workshops on subjects including small income-generating projects for campesino women, accounting systems; established Expanded Research Unit to consolidate different methodologies of SEMTA and more thoroughly integrate research and applied activities. Transferring management of revolving fund to communities delayed by poor return rate due to national economic crisis.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Bolivia	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Pacajes
PVO Representative's Name	Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	SEMTA

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	15,000	0	15,000		
PVO \$	0	0	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>		

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PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)

Name of Organization <b>Lutheran World Relief</b>	Grant/Contract Number <b>OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00</b>
Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>
AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>	

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Assist FEPADE in its work with 255 families in 8 rural communities to increase agricultural production, improve health conditions and strengthen local organizations. Introduce new crop varieties and implement a rotating fund to facilitate access to fertilizers. Improve health conditions through vaccination campaigns, training community-appointed health promoters and midwives implementing maternal and child health control and equipping 4 health posts.

**Status** Second bridging grant to allow preparation of program unifying regional projects. Agriculture: Introduced strawberries, apples and cherries as cash crop to 50 farmers; continued constructing small catch-basins to supply water during dry season, now operated by beneficiaries; increased number of trained promoters provided agricultural supplies on credit through locally managed stores Livestock: Introduced 108 pure-bred sheep and improved forage; held campaigns to vaccinate against parasites. Health: Trained health promoters; carried out activities including courses for 100 families in 4 communities on sanitation monthly control of nutritional level of children and vaccination campaigns attendance at health posts has increased. Social Organization: Sub-central now assuming more responsibility for local infrastructure projects; women's center initiated projects including sewing, weaving and household gardens; promote cultural events to stimulate production activities.

COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)

Country <b>Bolivia</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Cochabamba</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Jerry Aaker</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>FEPADE</b>

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
<b>AID \$</b>	0	0	0
<b>PVO \$</b>	21,500	21,000	42,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,500	21,000	42,500

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization <b>Lutheran World Relief</b>		Grant/Contract Number <b>OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00</b>
Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>	AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Assist families in 36 rural communities to diversify and increase food production, improve health and strengthen organization through training and technical support with the active participation of local churches. Local promoters to be trained to conduct courses and provide technical assistance in agri-livestock production; health plans, based on participant surveys, to be developed for each community will include training of local health promoters and traditional midwives; leadership training and exchanges to be carried out to assist local organizations.

**Status** The focus of this project continues to be the enabling of community organizations to direct their own development and marshal resources from the government and other sources. Social Organization: Local organizations, assisted through leadership training and technical assistance, obtained government assistance for infrastructure agriculture projects; reinforce traditional organizations. Agriculture: Through a revolving credit fund, initiated family- and community-level farming projects, including family gardens and commercially viable crops, reinforced by training and assistance from promoters; signed agreement with Ministry of Agriculture and CARE to train small-scale farmers in environmentally appropriate agriculture. Health: Shifted program from midwives to health promoters who received series of courses in basic preventive health; in cooperation with Ministry of Health, initiated projects in sanitation, potable water and nutrition.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Ecuador</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Highlands</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Jerry Aaker</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Ecuadorian Rural Pastors Assn. (PRE)</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
<b>AID \$</b>	0	0	0
<b>PVO \$</b>	20,000	10,250	30,250
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,000	10,250	30,250

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Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>
AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** The principal purpose of this project is to develop employment opportunities for 2,000 youths in 80 groups from marginal areas in and around Guayaquil. Small businesses will be established through training in skills, including graphic and plaster arts and crafts and in aspects of small-scale business administration; establishing a revolving fund to purchase materials and capitalize youth centers; sponsoring exhibitions for products; educating youth on values, ethics and social organization.

**Status** This young agency, still developing its methodology, has been successful in imparting values to youth and developing their organizational and interpersonal skills. Twelve workshops have been formed with 126 youth which produce products including shoes, floral arranging and block making. They have been less successful in marketing their products because of stiff competition from local manufacturers and the relatively low skill level of the youth.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Ecuador</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Guayaquil</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Jerry Asker</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Senda Juvenil</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	25,000	15,625	40,625		
<b>PVO \$</b>	0	9,375	9,375		
<b>TOTAL</b>	25,000	25,000	50,000		

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Assist local groups representing more than 2,000 Indians and settler families to increase food production through technical assistance and training on the use of local resources, mixed cropping, small-animal husbandry and fish farming; promote environmentally sound agricultural practices; improve marketing of crops through training and establishment of communal stores; promote local organizations through training leaders and strengthen links with secondary organizations; promote the formation of women's organizations and cultural survival, civil and land rights.

**Status** Emphasis placed on training leaders, transferring project responsibility to local groups and marketing produce; progress includes farmers teaching courses, promoters successfully introducing new farming techniques, local leaders taking lead in presenting claims before local authorities and women's groups initiating activities. Most active sector has been training with more than 100 groups participating in 83 courses, workshops and demonstrations in all program areas; most training events were in agri-livestock production, organization, women's issues and management of communal stores; technical assistance in these and other areas was given to 110 groups involving 6,000 persons. 24 groups assisted with loans and 17 with donations. Promotion of coffee marketing set back by fungus damage and price decline; now encouraging crop diversification. Communal stores, managed by members, are self-sufficient and have stabilized prices.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Ecuador	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Lago Agrio region
PVO Representative's Name	Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Ecuadorian Fund for Human Progress (FEPP)

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	43,500	53,249	96,749		
PVO \$	14,500	17,751	32,251		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>129,000</b>		

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Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>
AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Assist APDES in its work among 13,000 slum dwellers. Activities include training of health promoters; a health program concentrating on vaccination, nutrition, sex education and sanitation; training of women in handicraft, clothes and toy manufacture; establishment of communal workshops; and leadership training for women designed to increase community participation and to strengthen women's groups.

**Status** This project was completed in this period. Three neighborhood women's schools established by APDES at early stages of the project have become viable organizations. Activities listed below were carried out at the school. Health and Nutrition: Established two health committees; trained 36 additional health promoters; previously trained promoters completed first survey of health conditions in Comas; held 10 health campaigns: children's nutritional status (2 with 450 children), children's rights (3 with 320 parents), first aid (2 with 182 persons), sex education (3 with 192 women); held 10 courses in preparation of traditional Andean foods for 170 women. Small-Business Enterprises: Assisted 58 women to establish food processing businesses--poor results due to limited financing; continued successful seamstress training for 120 women and trained advanced classes in administration; 160 women participated in new program for training and equipping women in haircutting. Community Organization: Held workshops to identify and address local problems; workshop for 54 leaders on transfer of project responsibility.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Peru</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Comas District, Lima</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Jerry Aaker</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>APDES</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	13,408	0	13,408
PVO \$	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,408</b>

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

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Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** In this third phase, CESS will assist 400 farm families to increase agriculture production by strengthening the capacity of four distinct local and regional peasant organizations through the following means: provide technical assistance in production and management to officers and membership leaders; establish rotating funds for production of subsistence and cash crops; plant experimental plots to test and produce new seed varieties and techniques; increase irrigated land; with local universities, create development plans for the four organizations and agricultural zones; support women's integration and development through income-generating activities and organizational training.

**Status** Activities during this period emphasized strengthening administrative capacity of local organizations through courses and technical assistance. Development plan of one of two cooperative organizations to be used as model for national agrarian bank for experiment in providing decentralized credit; other co-op organization successfully introduced export crop among members who make contacts directly with exporters; one organization purchased grain processing machinery; committee of individual land holders emphasized survival activities focusing on women--family gardens, infant feeding programs--in face of severe national economic crisis; developed a revolving fund to finance small income-producing projects.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Peru	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Chancay Valley
PVO Representative's Name	Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Center for Social Studies "Solidaridad" (CESS), Chiclayo

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	30,706	38,805	69,511		
PVO \$	10,234	22,935	33,169		
TOTAL	40,940	61,740	102,680		

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization <b>Lutheran World Relief</b>		Grant/Contract Number <b>OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00</b>
Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>	AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Enable 500 women in nine communities in two zones to increase their income by providing training and technical assistance in agriculture, establishing small-animal production units and promoting craft production; improve health by giving nutrition courses and establishing communal feeding centers, providing maternal/child medical assistance, promoting environmental sanitation through discussions and construction of latrines and implementing vaccination campaigns; strengthen women's organizations through courses on leadership and organization, conducting courses on basic literacy and math and promoting exchanges among local and regional groups.

**Status** Because of severe economic crisis and violence in the area, emphasis was placed on short-term and social assistance activities, mainly communal feeding centers. More than 2,000 children were fed during the period, much of food supplied from communal gardens. Women have taken a lead role in organizing and implementing these centers and increased their participation in community activities. Some of 11 weaving groups that received technical training in processing and weaving wool are capable of self management. They also receive training in livestock production, vegetable gardens, nutrition and social organization.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Peru</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Ocongata and Andahuaylillas</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Jerry Aaker</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Promoter's Association "Jesus Obrero" (CCAIJO)</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	0	0	0		
<b>PVO \$</b>	11,100	39,200	50,300		
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,100	39,200	50,300		

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Through two regional subprojects, assist 30 peasant and 32 women's committees to increase agricultural production and improve animal husbandry through training, extension and ecologically appropriate methods; improve health through health posts and promoters and improve organizational development through the training of promoters and community leaders, developing small industries and workshops and producing microregional development plans in two areas.

**Status** These two projects were funded through bridging grants to allow them to continue activities until their cycle could be synchronized with CIED's overall funding cycle. Cajamarca: Recuperation and improvement of agricultural land through conversion, reforestation, organic farming methods, irrigation; promoters for agri-livestock and forestation supervising project implementation; consolidation of the central committee of Porcon Valley which assumed increasing responsibility for local projects; increasing awareness by participant farmers of concepts and practices of ecologically sound agriculture. Puno: Increase in agri-livestock production through revolving fund and continuous technical assistance; improvement in genetic quality of livestock and training of promoters; strengthening of communal organizations; revitalization of traditional farming technique (waru-waru). Weakness in both regions was lack of research.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Peru	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Puno and Cajamarca
PVO Representative's Name	Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Center for Investigation, Education and Development (CIED)

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	40,000	0	40,000
TOTAL	40,000	0	40,000

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Appropriation	Level	
Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date September 1, 1988	End Date August 31, 1993
AID Project Officer's Name Loreta Williams	

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Assist families in 40 communities in two neighboring valleys to increase agricultural production and improve quality of life through the use of a package of ecologically sound techniques, training and strengthening local organizations; improve soil quality and productivity through conservation, use of organic methods, reforestation and irrigation; strengthen capacity for self-management by training local promoters and leaders of key organizations; promote women's participation in health and income-generating projects; assist central committee to make development plan for the valley and conduct research on needs and alternative solutions.

**Status** As CIED shifts resources to the Chonta Valley, the Central Committee of Porcon Valley assumed increasing responsibility of activities, i.e., a revolving fund for agricultural inputs and several specific projects, including tree nurseries. Success with ecologically appropriate approach to farming (agroecology) includes construction of hectares of soil conservation techniques, reforestation, including community managed tree nurseries; and several communal demonstration areas using package of techniques. CIED team has developed good system of applied research. Completed infrastructure projects include irrigation and potable water systems. Women's groups in both valleys organized and assisted in agriculture, raising small animals and health. Initiated rural Andean school for farmers and a radio program to disseminate information and train listeners.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country Peru	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) Cajamarca
PVO Representative's Name Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency Center for Investigation, Education and Development (CIED)

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	22,500	37,450	59,950
PVO \$	7,500	7,500	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>44,950</b>	<b>74,950</b>

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Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)

Name of Organization: Lutheran World Relief		Grant/Contract Number: OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date: September 1, 1988	End Date: August 31, 1993	AID Project Officer's Name: Loreta Williams

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Three key aspects of work with women in five slum communities: strengthening local organization, educating women on legal status and rights; providing education in family planning. Train and orient representatives and leaders of local organizations on management and bookkeeping, women's rights, general health and nutrition; promote coordination among women's groups and secondary organizations. Provide legal representation to women's groups; promote women's legal rights; train community legal promoters.

**Status** Organization: FEPRODEMI, principal women's organization, managing government-sponsored feeding program including three communal kitchens; organized training workshop for 43 provincial-level "Glass of Milk" committees; three of five women's organizations manage projects directly with private and governmental agencies; held weekly discussions for 14 local women's committees (total of 610 women) on women's issues. Legal Assistance: Objective changed to educating women on rights; assistance provided to more than 130 women and two unions; weekly radio program on women's legal rights. Family Planning/Health: 58 women examined during uterine cancer detection campaign; published four pamphlets on topics including hygiene, family planning; trained 39 family-planning promoters; provided medical attention to 154 women and children in mobile clinics.

COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)

Country: Peru	Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Ilo, Moquegua Province
PVO Representative's Name: Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: Center for Popular Culture (LABOR), Lima

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	23,000	0	23,000
TOTAL	23,000	0	23,000

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**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization <b>Lutheran World Relief</b>		Grant/Contract Number <b>OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00</b>
Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>	AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Enable 1,500 families in 12 communities to improve levels of agri-livestock production and plan and manage local resources by developing an ecologically sound package of techniques, conducting research, training promoters and strengthening local committees; improve nutritional status of families through educational campaigns and research on food preparation and diet.

**Status** Project activities and number of communities reduced due to violence in the region and an internal organizational conflict. Project proposal modified to reduce resources for research and increase resources for projects and training farmers. Accomplishments were in the following areas:  
**Agriculture:** Using private and communal plots, demonstrated techniques in organic fertilizers and soil conservation and tested improved seeds; completed construction of irrigation canal in one community and training of local committee to manage canal; increased guinea pig production through family level project, including pastures, managed directly by promoters.  
**Social Organization:** Success of local communities taking responsibility for projects due mainly to communal promoters, trained in technical and social aspects, working closely with local leaders; women's clubs now responsible for guinea pig project.  
**Legal Advice:** Gave advice to communal organizations on legal aspects of organizations and land questions and intervened in conflict resolution.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Peru</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Paca</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Jerry Aaker</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>IRINEA</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	0	33,750	33,750		
<b>PVO \$</b>	0	11,250	11,250		
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	45,000	45,000		

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Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** This project will promote the participation of women in production and health activities by strengthening 16 women's organizations and forming 75 new ones through leadership training, 60 evaluation workshops and cultural exchanges; promoting the formation of 30 health subcommittees, providing primary health care to 5,600 people with coordination of the Ministry of Health; establishing revolving funds to increase agricultural production and finance shops to process agricultural products; and installing a communal grain mill and bakery.

**Status** Project completed in this period. 30 effective women's committees were formed in 20 communities with membership of over 700 women. Most successful aspect of the program has been the increased capacity and participation of women in community and regional organizations. This is reflected in the participation of some groups in the first assembly of the Confederation of Campesina Women. Health: Established 14 infant feeding centers providing nutritional care and vaccinations for more than 500 children annually; although women manage the centers, they have not reached the level of self-sufficiency desired. Productive projects: Individually and in groups women have received training and technical support from promoters for planting traditional crops and home gardens; credit program has provided loans to women, for most, the first credit they have received.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Peru	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Anta Province, Cuzco
PVO Representative's Name	Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	CADEP, Cuzco

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	30,000	0	30,000		
PVO \$	0	0	0		
TOTAL	30,000	0	30,000		

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Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OIR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Strengthen the capacity of autonomous rural peasant organizations to defend their interests, elaborate their own development alternatives and actively participate in regional decision-making processes; provide housing for peasant representative while in Cuzco on business or attending courses; provide assistance in legal, economic, administrative, technical and social areas of peasant organizations; disseminate information and training materials via the regional radio program, "Mosoq Allpa."

**Status** This project was completed during this period. The number of community leaders requesting the services of the Casa Campesina continued to increase; since 1985, 150,000 have used the facilities and services. Casa Campesina has become a focal point for meetings between local authorities and campesinos. Casa Campesina also supports a team of 20 community health promoters; also, 38 community libraries, supplied through loans by the main library, complement a literacy program; a training program for local leaders, including courses in communal accounting and administration. Legal program provides assistance in preparation of community statutes and land disputes. Mosoq Allpa radio transmits two programs, in Quechua and Spanish on topics related to farmers and local culture, with direct inputs from farmers collected by local correspondents.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Peru	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Cuzco
PVO Representative's Name	Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Bartolomé de las Casas

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	15,734	11,066	26,800
PVO \$	0	8,934	8,934
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,734</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>35,734</b>

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Start Date <u>September 1, 1988</u>	End Date <u>August 31, 1993</u>	AID Project Officer's Name <u>Loreta Williams</u>

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** Assist 2,000 farmers in Alto Piura Basin to improve agriculture production through training promoters, providing technical assistance for crop and livestock production and research on integral production systems; strengthen organizational capacity of farmers' association through courses; improve health by training promoters, planting school and family gardens and coordinating health-related agencies; improve capability of IDEAS team through training and systematizing experiences.

**Status** Organizational Support: Farmers' association established viable agriculture supply program and recognized as representative of area farmers; one community generated own development projects; support of local campesino groups included legalization of two of these groups and production of two pamphlets on legalization; established three small-business projects for 23 youth. Agro-Livestock: Established fruit-tree nursery and distributed 3,500 trees to 52 farmers; trained 13 veterinary promoters and established two vet posts; provided vet services to more than 1,000 farmers; provided technical assistance and training on rice and corn production to 200 farmers; established five school gardens involving 450 students and 380 parents. Health: Assisted water and health committees in two communities to make work plans; examined 150 women in uterine cancer detection campaign and 35 in TB detection campaign. Training: Published books on experience of small farmers in project.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <u>Peru</u>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <u>Alto Piura</u>
PVO Representative's Name <u>Jerry Aaker</u>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <u>IDEAS</u>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	33,750	30,000	63,750		
<b>PVO \$</b>	11,250	15,000	26,250		
<b>TOTAL</b>	45,000	45,000	90,000		

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		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description**      **BURKINA FASO SUMMARY**      Three projects supported. **UNAIS** concentrated on primary health. **AMURT** focused on food self-sufficiency and agroforestry. **CNN** worked in soil conservation and water control techniques. (Pages 1-3.)

**Status**      **UNAIS** held seminar for government nurses, midwives and social action workers about vaccinations and role of good health in the village. **AMURT** trained well-digging teams who constructed 21 wells, created tree nursery with 13,000 trees and trained two staff. Held trainings in agricultural and forestry techniques. **CNN** team visited villages, taught rock bund construction, composting, tree nursery techniques and desertification theory.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Burkina Faso	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Varies
PVO Representative's Name	John Soloninka	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Varies

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	79,033	4,500	83,533		
PVO \$	42,888	1,500	44,388		
TOTAL	121,921	6,000	127,921		

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PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)

Name of Organization, Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number, OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date, September 1, 1988	End Date, August 31, 1993
AID Project Officer's Name, Loreta Williams	

AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description**      **KENYA SUMMARY**      Three projects supported.      **KMC** and **FSK** concentrated on agriculture.      **Tototo** assisted low-income rural women to participate in cooperatives. (Pages 4-6.)

**Status**      Model farmers of **KMC** bought cows and poultry, built calf barn and feedroom, planted 20,000 seedlings, held leadership seminars, stocked two fishponds, continued health work.      **FSK** purchased 82 heifers, trained 200 farmers in gardening production of tomatoes, corn and beans.      **Tototo** started 15 new savings clubs in poultry keeping, goat fattening, bakeries, water projects and home renting.      Trained in leadership, accounting, project planning and shops.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country, Kenya	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) Varies
PVO Representative's Name, Sigurd Hanson	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency Varies

COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	75,088	64,761	139,849		
PVO \$	11,549	20,286	31,835		
TOTAL	86,637	85,047	171,684		

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Start Date <b>September 1, 1988</b>	End Date <b>August 31, 1993</b>	AID Project Officer's Name <b>Loreta Williams</b>

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** **NIGER SUMMARY** Eight project supported, concentrating on animal fattening; women's cooperatives; pesticides; gardening and fertilizing; soil conservation; tree nursery and forest management; well digging; merchandising of crops; food drying; classes in health, veterinary techniques, language and record keeping; tree grafting; revolving funds; and purchase of oxcarts. (Pages 7-14.)

**Status** **Zourbattan II.** Fattened 100 sheep, taught 25 people pesticide application. Women's co-op sold mats in co-op boutique. **Gaya.** Initiated soil conservation work, created management plan for forest exploitation. **Yakaouda.** Fattened sheep, dug 20 wells, demonstrated food drying. Co-op showed profit selling cowpeas. **Bahé Bolongou.** Held classes in language, health and record keeping, tree nursery techniques, animal fattening. Co-op sold basic goods. **Nadara.** Dug 44 wells; fattened 87 rams, grafted 197 mango trees. Trained in record keeping. **Dazga.** Dug 28 wells, produced gardens, purchased six oxcarts. Village co-op bought and sold fertilizer. **Dadin Kowa.** Dug 16 wells. 929,275 FCFA in revolving fund. Bought six oxcarts. **Boni.** Dug 5 wells, deepened others. Held classes in health, language and veterinary techniques.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>Niger</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Varies</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>Marily Knieriemen</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Government of Niger</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	85,939	109,539	195,478		
<b>PVO \$</b>	152,642	93,084	245,726		
<b>TOTAL</b>	238,581	202,623	441,204		

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Start Date: September 1, 1988	End Date: August 31, 1993	AID Project Officer's Name: Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

Activity Description **SENEGAL SUMMARY** One project supported. **Association of Agro-Pastoralists** concentrated on purchase of cattle and seed. (Page 15.)

Status **AAP of Ndianda Peulh** purchased 13 bulls, three plows and one horse; bought special seed for cattle feed supply.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country: Senegal	Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Ndianda Peulh
PVO Representative's Name: N/A	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: Groupement des Eleveurs de Ndianda Peulh

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	0	0	0
PVO \$	17,639	0	17,639
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,639</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,639</b>

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**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description**      **INDIA SUMMARY** In India, four projects were supported. **CAST** concentrated on helping families increase income and improve health; **CCOORR** concentrated on development of organizational skills and helping the poor families in skilled training; **CMAI** concentrated on improving health status; **IRRM** concentrated on assisting families to organize at the grass-root level. (Pages 16-19.)

**Status**      **CAST:** introduced income-generating schemes and modified the program of primary health care; **CCOORR:** project focused on youth employment and women's needs; **CMAI:** implemented community-based primary health care plans; **IRRM:** local banks provided loans, and health programs began.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country <b>India</b>	Location in Country (Region, District, Village) <b>Varies</b>
PVO Representative's Name <b>N/A</b>	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency <b>Varies</b>

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
<b>AID \$</b>	0	0	0		
<b>PVO \$</b>	85,204	176,283	261,487		
<b>TOTAL</b>	85,204	176,283	261,487		

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Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Lc. Jta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

Activity Description **PHILIPPINES SUMMARY** Two projects were supported. One concentrated on work for land security and improvement of agricultural productivity. The other concentrated on primary health care training. (Pages 20-21.)

Status In the first project, Certificates of Stewardship Contract awarded and anti-erosion appropriate technology implemented; in the second, NCO's visited to determine training needs, 26 several primary health care workers trained.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Philippines	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Varies
PVO Representative's Name	N/A	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Varies

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	0	40,181	40,181		
PVO \$	0	12,142	12,142		
TOTAL	0	52,323	52,323		

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Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization: Lutheran World Relief		Grant/Contract Number: OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date: September 1, 1988	End Date: August 31, 1993	AID Project Officer's Name: Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

Activity Description **BOLIVIA SUMMARY** In Bolivia, three projects were supported. **FEPADE** concentrated on increasing agricultural production and improving health conditions; **CASDEC** concentrated on increasing agricultural and animal production; **SEMTA** concentrated on technical and organization training, improving health conditions, and establishing women's centers. (Pages 22-24.)

Status **FEPADE:** introduced new cash crops, trained health promoters, and initiated a women's center; **CASDEC:** agricultural and livestock efforts limited due to severe drought, forestry continues, training given to women by health promoters along with government health post; **SEMTA:** livestock training sessions held, new crop experiments conducted.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country: Bolivia	Location in Country (Region, District, Village): Varies
PVO Representative's Name: Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency: Varies

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total
AID \$	45,916	31,715	77,631
PVO \$	31,804	25,905	57,709
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,720</b>	<b>57,620</b>	<b>135,340</b>

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Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** ECUADOR SUMMARY In Ecuador, three projects were supported. SENDA JUVENIL concentrated on developing youth employment opportunities and establishing small businesses; FEPP concentrated on increasing food production, improving crop marketing, and promoting local organizations; PRE concentrated on assisting families to diversify and increase food production, and carry out leadership training. (Pages 25-27.)

**Status** SENDA JUVENIL: successful in imparting necessary skills to youth. Competition from local manufacturers, however, made them less successful in marketing their products; FEPP: introduced new farming techniques and encouraged crop diversification; PRE: local organization obtained government assistance, trained health promoters.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Ecuador	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Varies
PVO Representative's Name	Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Varies

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	68,500	68,874	137,374		
PVO \$	34,500	37,376	71,876		
TOTAL	103,000	106,250	209,250		

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**PVO PROJECT REPORTING INFORMATION  
ON AID SUPPORTED PVO PROJECTS**

OMB No. 0412-0630  
Exp. Date 03/31/89

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

PVO Type	Project Number	
Appropriation	Level	
Country Code	Fund Type	Technical Code
Project Office	Key 1	Key 2

**PROJECT INFORMATION (PRIMARY)**

Name of Organization	Lutheran World Relief	Grant/Contract Number	OTR-0158-A-00-8158-00
Start Date	September 1, 1988	End Date	August 31, 1993
		AID Project Officer's Name	Loreta Williams

**AID OBLIGATION BY AID-FY (\$000)**

FY	AMOUNT	FY	AMOUNT

LOP

**Activity Description** PERU SUMMARY Ten projects were supported, concentrating on: women's promotion in production and health activities, training health promoters, increasing agricultural production, strengthening capacity of autonomous rural peasant organization, and increasing income. (Pages 28-37.)

**Status** CADEP: increased capacity and participation of women in community; APDES: two health committees established, workshops held for the community to deal with local problems and responsibilities; IRINEA: project activities limited due to violence in the region, completed construction of irrigation canal, legal advice given on land questions and intervened in conflict resolution; CASAS: transmitted radio program in both Quechua and Spanish; LABOR: women's organization managed feeding program, legal assistance educating women on legal rights, trained family-planning promoters and medical assistance provided; CIED: spread ecological approach to agriculture, completed irrigation and potable water systems, initiated rural Andean schools and a radio program for farmers; CIED (bridging grant): Cajamarca - improved irrigation, awareness by farmers of appropriate ecological and agricultural practices Puno - revitalized traditional farming techniques; CCAIJO: emphasis placed on short term and social assistance, women have taken lead role in community participation; CESS: strengthened administrative capacity of local organization, developed revolving fund to finance small income-producing projects; IDEAS: farmer's association established agriculture supply program, established vet services to farmers, medical attention given.

**COUNTRY INFORMATION (SECONDARY)**

Country	Peru	Location in Country (Region, District, Village)	Varies
PVO Representative's Name	Jerry Aaker	Local Counterpart/Host Country Agency	Varies

**COUNTRY FUNDING INFORMATION (\$000)**

YEAR	Grant Year 1	Grant Year 2	Total		
AID \$	146,098	151,071	297,169		
PVO \$	103,084	104,819	207,903		
TOTAL	249,182	255,890	505,072		

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LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY GUIDELINES  
(Revised November 10, 1975)

1. PROJECT IDEAS MUST ORIGINATE IN THE TARGET GROUP.

Implications:

- A. Projects will recognize and attempt to accommodate social customs and cultural values.
- B. They should reflect felt needs.
- C. They should seek harmony with government planning.

2. PROJECTS SHOULD SERVE THE POOREST MAJORITY.

Implications:

- A. Projects should help the poor toward self-reliance and determination of their own destiny.
- B. They should embody direct intervention at the grass-roots level.
- C. Project personnel should identify with the poorest majority.
- D. Project participants should be consumers as well as producers of the project benefits.

3. THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF PROJECTS SHOULD WORK IN FAVOR OF THE ULTIMATE WELL BEING OF THE TARGET GROUP.

Implications:

- A. Projects should take into account all relevant political, social and economic factors.
- B. Predictable consequences of project success should be projected.
- C. The project's effect on the environment should be estimated.
- D. Projects should contain a "multiplier factor" for maximum impact.

4. PROJECTS SHOULD STIMULATE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL STRUCTURES, ENABLING THEM TO IDENTIFY PROBLE, PLAN SOLUTIONS AND ORGANIZE WORK.

Implications:

- A. Permanent improvement of indigenous organizational infrastructure is a desirable project objective.

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B. Establishment of foreign organizational infrastructure should be avoided.

5. PROJECTS SHOULD USE INDIEGENOUS HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

Implications:

- A. Human employment should be preferred to capital investment; that is, projects should be labor-intensive.
- B. Qualified locals should assume administrative and technical responsibility for projects as soon as practicable.
- C. Local materials should be given preference over imports.
- D. Machine technology should be at a level appropriate to the best use of indigenous human resources.

6. PROJECT ACTIVITIES SHOULD BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING.

Implications:

- A. Successful "projects" will be absorbed into societal patterns and become a way of life.
- B. External projects supporters may need to insist that project participants take management responsibilities and strive for autonomy.
- C. Project financing must be at a level that can be supported eventually from local sources.

7. PROJECTS SHOULD BE TECHNICALLY SOUND.

Implications:

- A. Project use appropriate technology.
- B. Adequate and competent personnel must be available to projects.
- C. Projects are logical - resources and planned activities reasonably can be expected to produce the desired results.

8. INDIVIDUAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE INTEGRATED INTO A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM.

Implications:

- A. Analysis of all relevant needs and constraints before project implementation is necessary.

- B. The comprehensive program will be sufficient to make significant, permanent improvements in participants' quality of life.
- C. Donor and implementing organizations in the target area should achieve maximum cooperation and coordination.
- D. Project should be mutually reinforcing.
- E. Project designs must avoid both critical omissions and wasteful duplication.
- F. Priorities will be assigned to various project activities.

9. PROJECTS MUST BE REVIEWED AND EVALUATED PERIODICALLY.

Implications:

- A. Projects should be evaluated in the context of their contribution to overall objectives of the comprehensive program.
- B. Project goals must be stated in such a way that progress toward their achievement can be measured.
- C. Project evaluations will be defined and scheduled before implementation.
- D. Evaluation during implementation should lead to corrective changes in project design and support.
- E. End-of-project evaluation should focus on a project's suitability for replication.

## Lutheran World Relief Sources of Funds

Source	AID No.	Country	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
AID/w MG 3	8158	mixed	87,177	558,189	502,238
Private					
Cash			8,948,507	7,024,940	
In-Kind--Pvt			9,222,970	8,366,776	
Other AID Funds					
AID/W-EM	8704	Ethiopia	2,980,044	6,941,298	5,716,370
AID/W-EM	6293	Ethiopia	74,212		
AID/W-EM	729X	Ethiopia	301,232		
AID/W-EM	8291	Ethiopia			
AID/W-EM	8293	Ethiopia			
AID/W-EM	9291	Ethiopia	21,136,971	11,443,119	
AID/W	938-2109	Ethiopia	318,576	350,000	
MG 2	3162	Ethiopia	170,889		
AID/W-EM	8014	Ethiopia	225,000		
AID/W-EM	9007	S. Sudan		500,000	
REDSO	9008	Ethiopia		346,929	
AID/W-EM	9702	Ethiopia		1,299,101	4,950,838
AID/W-EM	0291	Ethiopia			5,617,763
AID/W-EM	0700	Ethiopia			64,244,480
AID/W-EM	0048	Ethiopia			777,676
AID/W-EM	0708	Ethiopia			1,008,230
REDSO	0043	S. Sudan			121,352
AID/W-EM	0002	S. Sudan			500,000
Total			43,465,578	36,830,352	83,438,947

FY represents LWR's fiscal year, which for 1988 and 1989 was the calendar year and for 1990 is January to September. Beginning October 1990, LWR's fiscal year is October to September.

The figures for FY 88 and FY 89 are taken from LWR's audited financial statements. The FY 90 figures are preliminary and are not yet audited and are therefore subject to change.

## APPENDIX C: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

GOAL	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>OVERALL GOAL</b> To enable the poor majority of developing countries to develop the ability to meet their own needs while becoming full participants in socially, economically and politically viable communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased income of poor.</li> <li>2. Increased food production.</li> <li>3. Improved health:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-increased life expectancy;</li> <li>-reduced Infant Mortality Rate;</li> <li>-reduced malnutrition;</li> <li>-reduced incidence of disease;</li> <li>-reduced population rate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Increased literacy rate.</li> <li>5. Increased environmental protection and restoration.</li> <li>6. Reduction of number of people in danger of starvation.</li> <li>7. Increased participation of poor, particularly women, in local and national affairs, including economic, community and social groups.</li> <li>8. Spread of appropriate technologies.</li> <li>9. Increased access of poor to government services.</li> </ol>	<p>Surveys, analyses and studies of UN agencies, developing country governments and other national and international organizations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No major global conflicts.</li> <li>- World economic system does not deteriorate.</li> <li>- No catastrophic shifts of weather and climate patterns.</li> <li>- No natural disasters.</li> <li>- Those in control of social, economic and political environments allow the development of the poor</li> <li>- The poor have a desire to meet their own needs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PURPOSE</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1a. 80 development assistance projects in 12 countries within 5 years.</li> <li>1b. 75% of individual/community beneficiaries:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-have formed/strengthened organizations responsible for development activities;</li> <li>-initiated at least one additional development activity within 5 years;</li> <li>-participated in designing, implementing and evaluating projects;</li> <li>-participated in training;</li> <li>-participated in improving their environment (soil conservation and replenishment, reforestation, etc.);</li> <li>-have greater access to existing resources (natural, technological, economic, etc.) and infrastructures;</li> <li>-demonstrate one or more of: increase in food production, income, literacy, access to public services, nutritional intake; reduction of birth and death rates.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Partner agencies will have:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-increased technical capabilities;</li> <li>-new/improved regularized program management and reporting systems;</li> <li>-a greater awareness of and contact/work with other similar indigenous PVOs in country/region;</li> <li>-demonstrated greater capability to organize the poor majority to take charge of their own development;</li> <li>-increased ability to exploit/complement existing resources, technologies and services;</li> <li>-moved in the direction of self-sufficiency;</li> <li>-replicated project activities when</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LMR records.</li> <li>- Partner agency files, project reports and activities.</li> <li>- Pre and post-project baseline data.</li> <li>- On-site visits by LMR staff and others.</li> <li>- Interviews with partner agency staff and beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Internal and external evaluation and audit reports.</li> <li>- Government reports and statistics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community level leadership exists or can be developed.</li> <li>- Community leaders and project beneficiaries recognize the need for change and desire to participate in development activities.</li> <li>- Partner agencies desire improved effectiveness in planning, implementing and evaluating development assistance.</li> <li>- Partner agencies' stability.</li> <li>- Qualified partner agency staff are available and trainable.</li> <li>- Local and national governments are favorable to the development initiatives.</li> <li>- National and local government stability.</li> <li>- Development activities are acceptable and possible under local tradition, culture and economy.</li> </ul>

appropriate and possible.

3. Successful development activities have been adopted by other communities/ organizations and/or have influenced local government policies or programs.

OUTPUTS

1. 80 projects supported in response to community identified needs and abilities.
2. Improved economic, nutritional, educational, and nutritional status of project beneficiaries.
3. Community ability to analyze and address development problems increased.
4. Partner agency increase capabilities through training and exchange experiences.
5. Increased communication, cooperation, coordination and consultation among LMR partner agencies and other local PVOs.
6. Regularized reporting and evaluation systems of partner agencies established.
7. Local/National government interest, understanding, and support for project activities increased.
8. LMR/Partner agency/Community influence government policies and promote replication of project activities.
9. LMR staff better able to identify and accompany partner agencies.

- 1a. Number of projects supported.
- 1b. Beneficiaries understand and willingly participate in project implementation.
2. Improvements as related to pre-project baseline data.
- 3a. Change in community organizational structure and development activities.
- 3b. Planned future activities of beneficiaries.
- 3c. Project activity successes inspire replication by other groups/communities.
- 4a. Number and type of training and exchange experiences.
- 4b. Observable changes in behavior, attitude and managerial and technical skills.
5. Cooperative activities and contact among/between partner agencies and other local PVOs.
- 6a. Reports received regularly from each project and partner agency.
- 6b. Qualitative improvements in reports.
- 7a. Frequency and quality of contact with government representatives.
- 7b. Government personnel and services involved in project implementation.
8. Rate and scale of government adoption of and support for similar development activities in other communities.
- 9a. Increase in the quality of performance of partner agencies.
- 9b. Increased access to development networks and resources.

- 1a. Project reports and evaluations submitted to LMR.
- 1b. On-site visits and interviews with beneficiaries.
- 2a. Baseline data.
- 2b. Government records and reports.
- 2c. Project reports and evaluations.
- 3a. Baseline data and project evaluation reports and collective community memory.
- 3b. Proposed development activities.
- 3c. Expressed interest of other groups and communities (correspondance, visits, etc.).
- 3d. Attempts and/or requests for assistance to replicate project activities.
4. Reports and correspondence from/about partner agency experiences and improved abilities.
5. Partner agency reports, interviews and project proposals.
6. LMR report log.
- 7a. Government correspondance and reports.
- 7b. Project reports.
- 8a. Government request for assistance in replicating project activities.
- 8b. Government policy statements, reports, and project activities.
- 9a. Reports and evaluations of partner agencies and projects and on-site visits and interviews.
- 9c. Successful completion of training, seminars, etc.
- 9d. Lists of development contacts made and of available resources.

- Partner agencies need and request outside funds.
- U.S. Government funds acceptable to partner agencies.
- Partner agencies desire additional training and will participate in exchanges.
- Local and national government policies conducive to community level development activities and community initiative.
- Political, economic, social and natural environments conducive to replication of activities.

**INPUTS**

- 1. COMMUNITY & LOCAL INSTITUTIONS**
- a. Human Resources**
- project ideas and proposals;
  - income
  - community organizations, leadership and meetings which promote and support project activities;
  - support for continuation and replication of activities;
  - training facilities and expertise (e.g. Universities);
  - community based training.
- b. Financial/Material Resources**
- Local funds;
  - Local material resources;
  - bank and other loans available to beneficiaries.
- 2. PARTNER AGENCIES**
- a. Human Resources**
- assistance to communities in all aspects of project activities;
  - technical expertise;
  - participation in staff exchanges, trainings and seminars;
  - program management;
  - reporting to LMR;
  - project monitoring, reporting and auditing;
- b. Financial/Material Resources**
- Local funds for agency administrative support;
  - budgetary support for project administrative costs.
- 3. LOCAL/NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS**
- A. Human Resources**
- staff project participation on recruitment, training and/or consultative basis;
  - project site visits;
  - encouragement of project activities;
- b. Financial/Material/Other Resources**
- customs, tax exemptions;
  - project and beneficiary subsidies;
  - local materials;
  - assistance with access to materials
- LMR**
- a. Human Resources**
- project and partner agency identification;
  - identification/promotion of partner agency networks;
  - proposal review and approval;
  - program management;
  - project monitoring;
  - visits to partner agencies and project sites;
  - maintaining contact with host country governments;
  - reporting to AID;
  - identification and promotion of available technical resources.
- b. Financial Resources**
- funds from private sources.
- AID**
- a. Human Resources**
- review LMR reports;
  - evaluate LMR program;
  - project visits.
- b. Financial/Other Resources**
- matching grant funds;
  - information sharing;
  - evaluation consultants fees.

- A. NON-FINANCIAL RESOURCES**
- 1. Communities and Local Institutions**
- change in attitude and level of participation of community members, particularly women;
  - change in level of acceptance of women, particularly in leadership roles;
  - continuation and replication of development activities;
  - number and amount of loans (bank, revolving fund, etc.) approved and repayment rate;
  - numbers of persons trained, type of training, where held, by whom;
  - evidenced of changed behavior, attitudes and skills.
- 2. LMR/Partner Agency**
- frequency, quality and type of LMR-Partner Agency-Community communications;
  - staff evaluations;
  - reports written and received;
  - number of visits made;
  - projects proposed and reviewed;
  - frequency and type of participation in exchanges, trainings and seminars;
  - evidenced change in quality of performance of staff;
- 3. Local and National Government**
- numbers and types of personnel participating in projects;
  - number of visits by government personnel;
  - number and substance of reports produced;
  - other assistance arranged for projects.
- 4. AID**
- Amount of staff time spent on monitoring and evaluating;
  - number of project visits.
- B. FINANCIAL RESOURCES**
- |        | LMR       | AID       |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Year 1 | 600,000   | 600,000   |
| Year 2 | 625,000   | 635,000   |
| Year 3 | 600,000   | 600,000   |
| Year 4 | 625,000   | 635,000   |
| Year 5 | 600,000   | 600,000   |
| TOTAL  | 4,050,000 | 3,070,000 |
- Financial resources of Governments, Partner Agencies, Communities and Local Institutions not quantified.

- Project and Partner Agency progress, financial and evaluation reports;
- Local/National Government Reports;
- LMR Annual Report;
- LMR Quarterly financial reports;
- AID financial records;
- Project, Partner Agency and LMR Audits;
- Local bank records.

- Local communities interested in and committed to project activities.
- Local inputs continue to be available.
- Partner agency staff capable of program implementation and administration.
- Local/National governments continue to allow and to support development activities.
- LMR staff time for program development and management continue to be available.
- LMR private fund sources continue to contribute.
- AID funds continue to be available.

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