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Quarterly Report

GENESYS Component of the Global Climate Change Program in Brazil

Quarterly Report for Period January to March 1992

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GENESYS

GENESYS Component of the Global Climate Change Program in Brazil

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second quarterly progress report of the GENESYS Brazil activity, a sub-component of the A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change Program in Brazil. It covers the period of January to March 1992. Please see the first quarterly report and the GENESYS Workplan for a detailed explanation of the GENESYS sub-component.

During these months, the GENESYS team: (1) carried out the second half of a needs assessment trip to Amazonian NGOs; (2) developed and planned the first PHASE I GENESYS Workshop on Gender Analysis and Social Science Methods; (3) screened candidates and started arrangements to hire the local gender/social science gender specialists; (4) recruited short-term consultants for delivering technical assistance to NGOs; (5) interviewed candidates for special studies research; and (6) negotiated and wrote a subcontract with REBRAAF (Rede Brasileiro Agroflorestal) to facilitate the administration of GENESYS in Brazil.

The GENESYS needs assessment included visits to Fundação Victoria Amazonica in Manaus, Amazonas, and the Instituto de Estudos Amazonicos/Conselho Nacional dos Seringeiros in Macapa, Amapa. The main findings identified socio-economic research needs, including the need to design baseline data collection for the Amapa extractive reserves, and to assess and analyze previously collected data on the Jau Park population. NGOs expressed strong interest in participating in the research methods workshops, and proposed candidates to work as local gender/social science specialists.

In January 1992, Judith Lisansky, Marianne Schmink, Jonathan Dain, and Connie Campbell met in Gainesville, Florida to plan the one-week GENESYS PHASE I Gender Analysis and Social Science Methods Workshop to be held April 26 - May 1, 1992, in Rio Branco, Acre. Workshop objectives include: (1) teach gender analysis, (2) teach socio-economic analysis, (3) teach social science research methods, and (4) facilitate networking and exchange between Amazonian NGOs. The team devised the agenda, reviewed materials, planned teaching exercises and techniques, defined trainers' roles, discussed materials development, and assigned responsibilities.

GENESYS will be providing training, salary, partial field research expenses, and technical assistance to up to 6 half-time local gender/social science specialists already working for or with the participating Amazonian NGOs. Irene Hon has been selected as the specialist for STR-Paragominas/Para, and candidates at four other locations are under consideration. Recruiting for short-term technical assistance was also carried out during this period, with a data base of GENESYS consultants being compiled at the GENESYS Rio de Janeiro office at REBRAAF (Rede Brasileiro Agroflorestal).

The special studies are getting underway somewhat slower than anticipated, primarily due to the challenge of identifying appropriate and available researchers, and the time needed to design a truly well targeted study. To date, the first commodity selected for research on marketing and income generation is cupuacu. After extensive interviewing in Brazil and the USA, an excellent researcher with appropriate background and experience has been identified, Maria Judite Souto; GENESYS is negotiating to hire her.

During this three-month period, the GENESYS main contractor, The Futures Group, negotiated a subcontract with Rede Brasileiro Agroflorestral (REBRAF) to facilitate the administration of GENESYS activities within Brazil.

II. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

In the Brazilian Amazon, the alternative forest uses and management practices that the GCC Program is promoting rely heavily on women's knowledge, skills and labor. Evidence indicates that women play important and vital productive and reproductive roles in all the extractive and agroforestry systems, for example, as sources of traditional knowledge about the habitat, as collectors of forest products, as processors of products, and also as sellers. Yet little research information currently exists about women in the Amazon region in general, and in renewable resource management systems in particular. If key objectives of the GCC Program are to be achieved, gender disaggregated data must inform the entire project cycle.

The GENESYS component was designed to integrate gender into the GCC program, focusing on the sustainable use of the Amazonian forest resources, institution building, and policy reform.

GENESYS will primarily work with Amazonian NGOs to strengthen their capabilities to include socio-economic considerations in the design, implementation, and evaluation of sustainable activities in extractive reserves, park buffer zones, and agroforestry projects supported by the GCC Program. GENESYS activities will include training, research, and technical assistance.

The GENESYS scope of work includes the following objectives:

- . **Strengthening Brazilian NGOs capacities to incorporate gender considerations.**

- Strengthening NGOs socio-economic analytical and methodological skills.**

- . **Initiating and assisting NGOs socio-economic research activities.**
- . **Strengthening project-level monitoring and evaluation.**
- . **Sponsoring research to contribute to the socio-economic sustainability of the projects.**

Activities include:

- . **Designing and delivering training workshops.**
- . **Sponsoring local gender/social science specialists to work with participating NGOs.**
- . **Designing and carrying out at least two special studies.**
- . **Providing short-term technical assistance to participating NGOs.**

Anticipated accomplishments will include:

- . **Increasing NGO incorporation of gender and research skills.**
- . **Identifying and training local gender/social science specialists to work on implementing NGO-specific gender workplans and carrying out needed socio-economic research.**
- . **Designing a gender differences "minimum data set".**
- . **Identification of project indicators.**
- . **Development of a participatory research approach for working with communities.**

Outcomes of the special studies will include:

Evaluative reports on marketing and income generation potential of specific non-timber forest products, and training materials to be disseminated on how to carry out market analysis and planning for other NTFPs.

Target NGOs

GENESYS works closely with the primary funding contractors, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the University of Florida (UF). The GENESYS activities will be carried out primarily with the NGOs receiving GCC Program funding from WWF and UF. These include:

- . Centro de Educacao, Pesquisa e Assessoria Sindical e Popular (CEPASP), Maraba, Para.
- . Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazonia (IMAZON), Belem, Para.
- . Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais de Paragominas (Paragominas Union), Paragominas, Para.
- . Fundacao Victoria Amazonica (FVA), Manaus, Amazonas.
- . Instituto dos Estudos Amazonicos (IEA) and O Conselho Nacional dos Seringeiros (CNS), Macapa, Amapa.
- . Grupo de Pesquisa e Extensao em Sistemas Agroflorestais do Acre (PESACRE), Rio Branco, Acre.

Other Organizations

GENESYS also has begun to work and exchange information with other GCC Program organizations, particularly Wood's Hole Research Center and Cultural Survival. GENESYS has also made contacts with representatives of a variety of relevant Brazil and USA based institutions, such as the Museu Nacional (Rio de Janeiro), the Acre Womens' Association (Assoc. Mulheres Acreanas), the National Indians Union (UNI), the Rainforest Foundation/Fundacao Mata Virgem, ECOTEC, the Rainforest Alliance, FUNDAGRO/CIAT (Ecuador), DESFIL/Chemonics (Development Strategies for Fragile Lands), and others.

III. GENESYS ACTIVITIES

(1) NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Overall Summary

Between January 25 and February 5, 1992, GENESYS Brazil Team Leader Suely Anderson travelled to Belem/Para, Macapa/Amapa, Maraba/Para, and Manaus/Amazonas, to conduct a needs assessment of the participating NGOs in Amapa and Amazonas, and to evaluate candidates for the local gender/social scientist specialist positions in Para and Amazonas.

The NGOs visited were the following:

Para:

- Instituto do Homem e o Meio Ambiente na Amazonia (IMAZON) - Belem
- Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais (STR) - Paragominas
- Centro de Educacao, Pesquisa e Assessoria Sindical e Popular (CEPASP) - Maraba
- The Wood's Hole Research Center (WHRC) - Belem

Amapa:

- Instituto de Estudos Amazonicos (IEA)
- Conselho Nacional dos Seringeiros (CNS)

Amazonas:

- Fundacao Victoria Amazonica (FVA) - Manaus

Basic findings of the needs assessment trip for Amapa and Amazonas include confirmation of the interest from participating NGOs in working with the GENESYS team. Excellent working relationships were established with staff at FVA and IEA/CNS-Amapa.

In both places the general opinion was that it would be very productive to participate in the first PHASE I GENESYS Workshop on Gender Analysis and Social Science Methods that is being planned for April in Acre, and future workshops. Representatives of the NGOs observed that in addition to providing much needed training, the GENESYS workshop will provide a valuable opportunity for meeting, exchanging information and networking with representatives from other Amazon NGOs.

Both IEA/CNS and FVA proposed candidates to be "trained up" to work as GENESYS gender/social science specialists at their respective institutions. IEA/CNS proposed Marcio Lima de Matos, and FVA proposed Leonardo Vieira Lacerda or Vito Comar. Candidates were interviewed.

NGO staff in both Amapa and Amazonas have expressed their need to develop adequate socio-economic research. It was explained to them that GENESYS can provide support for that in a variety of ways. These include training their staff, training and support for their gender specialist, and technical assistance in the form of short-term consultants that can orient the gender specialists in questionnaire design, statistical analysis of socio-economic data, and other topics.

Amapa Findings

In Amapa, Anderson participated in two meetings in Macapa at IEA and CNS headquarters respectively, and a two-day field trip to the Cajari and Maraca reserves. Participants included John Butler (WWF), Dietmar Wenz (Konrad Adenauer Foundation), Christian Kaarsberg (International Forum of Workers-Denmark), Raquel Mattedi (IEA), and Pedro Ramos (CNS).

One important issue discussed during the meetings and field trip was CNS's plan to build a processing plant for Brazil nuts in a strategic place between the two extractive reserves. The possibilities of this area (near Santa Clara in Cajari) are presently limited by the lack of infrastructure such as roads and electricity. Presently, there is no processing plant for Brazil nuts in Amapa. During the discussion, it was suggested that GENESYS could have a role in supporting the CNS/IEA survey of the population surrounding the proposed site to evaluate the socio-economic impact of the new plant.

The main research relevant findings from the meetings and field trip include the following:

- (1) Any socio-economic research in the Cajari extractive reserve will have to consider three distinct areas: low, medium, and high Cajari, with different ecosystems and different sets of activities that residents perform.
- (2) A survey of the population in both reserves is complicated by the fact that most people move around according to the different times of the year, going to live inside the various "castanhais" during the rainy season.
- (3) Kinship relations appear to be important to understanding family/household composition in the reserves, with an apparently high incidence of kin relations among neighbors.
- (4) The population of the reserves are not gathered in clusters, and the word "community" there serves to indicate the location where they might gather for meetings and church services (rather infrequently).
- (5) The problems most frequently mentioned by participants at reserve community meetings include the lack of transportation and roads, lack of options for who to sell nuts and other

forests to, distance from markets, low prices paid by middlemen for the nuts, and high prices charged by these middlemen for basic items (such as coffee, oil and milk).

For Amapa, it was concluded that the support from GENESYS should include an assessment of the socio-economic data collected by IEA/CNS at the Cajari extractive reserve in 1991. An analysis already carried out by IEA did not include the data on production systems and family composition. GENESYS could assist in further analysis of these data, through short-term consultants and training of the IEA/CNS gender specialist. The next step for GENESYS should be to provide training for NGO staff on how to improve the questionnaire design by incorporating gender-disaggregated information. This training will be initiated during the April 1992 GENESYS workshop. The problem of scattered reserve population may require technical assistance in sample design. In addition, IEA/CNS is interested in help and suggestions for the best way to effectively train the data collection team.

Manaus Findings

In Manaus, Anderson met for two days with FVA staff, reviewing the history, mission, and activities of this new NGO. To attain its objectives, FVA implements programs of community development, environmental education and ecotourism in small communities of the Rio Negro. One of FVA's primary program activities in 1991 was a socio-economic survey of the Jau National Park. The resulting document helped lay the foundation for discussing with IBAMA (the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Resources) about creative park management in the Amazon, including the local population in the planning. The Jau survey should be the starting point for GENESYS work with FVA.

The staff at FVA is impressive. For example, the director, Carlos Miller, has had experience working for conservation organization in the USA and understands the importance of baseline socio-economic research for monitoring and evaluation of projects. Leonardo Lacerda, project coordinator, has a masters degree in international studies from Johns Hopkins. Other staff are also well trained.

GENESYS assisted work should also begin with assessing the data available from the socio-economic survey done in 1991 for the Parque Jau. Another area where FVA needs help is in planning a new research agenda for socio-economic issues. FVA is focusing on surveys of the population residing along the Rio Negro basin (specifically in the Jau National Park and the Anavilhanas Ecological Station), and their urban environmental educational campaign. GENESYS assistance to FVA will begin with the April 1992 GENESYS workshop to which the gender specialist candidate and another FVA staff member will be invited.

Para Findings

At IMAZON, the discussion with Adalberto Verissimo (Executive Director) focused on the upcoming GENESYS workshop to which IMAZON proposes to send two representatives. IMAZON would like to continue discussing possible areas of collaboration with GENESYS, and they particularly like the idea of a possible short-term consultant to explore how IMAZON might better integrate social components into the work of the institute.

In Paragominas, Irene Hon, previously interviewed and approved by GENESYS team leaders, has agreed to work as the half-time GENESYS local gender/social science specialist for STR. It was discussed that Irene Hon may begin with a needs assessment which would include mapping and a preliminary survey of the two communities where the WWF/GCC-USAID agroforestry projects are located. In addition, Ms. Hon will be responsible for planning and implementing a more complete socio-economic survey of the target population with GENESYS technical assistance. Initial training for these activities will be obtained during the April 1992 GENESYS workshop.

In Maraba, the gender specialist has not yet been selected. The proposed staff member, Margarida Negreiros, is worried that she is too busy to take on additional responsibilities. A number of other candidates were discussed but no decisions were reached. The progress achieved during this visit is mostly related to what should constitute priority action at CEPASP and what GENESYS can assist with. This would include assisting CEPASP's gender specialist, when one is selected, in completing the assessment-analysis of the previously collected socio-economic data on the Araras community, and designing and selecting more effective research instruments and techniques for future research.

(2) WORKSHOP PREPARATIONS

Overall Summary

In January (16-17), US Team Leader Judith Lisansky travelled to Gainesville, Florida for a team planning meeting for the first PHASE I GENESYS Workshop on Gender Analysis and Social Science Methods scheduled to be co-hosted by PESACRE and held in Rio Branco, Acre April 26 - May 1, 1992. The planning team consisted of Judith Lisansky (GENESYS), Marianne Schmink (University of Florida/PESACRE), Connie Campbell (University of Florida/PESACRE), and Jon Dain (University of Florida/International Training Center). Susan Poats (CIAT/FUNDAGRO), an internationally recognized expert on gender issues with extensive background in rural development, training, and the Amazon region, participated via telephone from Ecuador.

The planning group designed the basic components of the first workshop which will be a five-day introductory course on gender analysis and basic social science research methods.

The team agreed to focus this first workshop primarily on gender analysis and research methods that would allow for the incorporation of gender as a variable. The workshop objectives were identified as:

- (1) Teach gender analysis.
- (2) Teach socio-economic analysis.
- (3) Teach social science research methods.
- (4) Facilitate networking and exchange between Amazonian NGOs.

The participants would be allocated time to produce one "product," a preliminary workplan for each NGO on how it will incorporate socio-economic considerations into its ongoing and future activities and research.

The planning team devised a preliminary agenda, reviewed materials, suggested teaching exercises, developed lists of pre- and post-workshop activities, defined trainers' initial roles, and designated Jon Dain and Judith Lisansky as co-designers/coordinators of the workshop. Susan Poats will take primary responsibility for the component on gender analysis and the gender analysis case study, Judith Lisansky will take the lead on the survey methods section, and Marianne Schmink will coordinate the other social science methods section. Suely Anderson was tentatively assigned responsibility for the section on NGO action plans. Suely Anderson and representatives from PESACRE will handle logistical arrangements.

Proposed Workshop Content and Logical Sequence

Pre-workshop activities, to be carried out over the next few months, include sending two written communications to all NGOs including a survey of participants and explanations of the workshop agenda, arranging for Portuguese translation of materials, and collection of printed materials on each NGO for later distribution. Lisansky plans to write a short manual for basic survey methods.

After much discussion, the planning team agreed on the following preliminary logical sequence for this five-day workshop.

GENDER ANALYSIS provides an overall socio-economic analytical framework and concepts and the definition of a gender differences minimum data set. The intensive exposure through the case study approach gives participants the following tools:

- (1) How to think about disaggregating data below the household level, and
- (2) How to analyze the socio-economic components of their projects, that is, what are the key variables.

Some excellent teaching materials (e.g. the two-volume work edited by Hillary Feldstein and Susan Poats) are available. The team also discussed the possibility of new materials

or modifications to existing material to make it more suitable for the forest resource use context.

In short, the approximately one and a half days on gender analysis provides:

1. A framework.
2. Defines some of the key (research) questions.
3. Defines some of the key NGO information needs.

Logical transition to the second half of the workshop which addresses the question, "Well, how do you do it?" How do you get the kind of information you need?

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH METHODS will first provide:

(A) A framework for thinking about larger methodological issues, probably including:

- (1) An interactive introduction to the main components of the research process.
- (2) How do you define the information you need?
- (3) How do you select the methods to get at the information?
- (4) A point about how an elaborate, time-consuming and expensive survey is not always the best choice.
- (5) A point about how critical it is to think about your analysis right from the very beginning of the research process, and plan for the analysis through-out.
- (6) Thinking ahead about what are you going to do with this data.
- (7) Sampling, why it is important, and some relatively easy ways to deal with sampling issues.

(B) An introduction to basic ideas about how you get information/do research focused on or including gender analysis, and the importance of using multi-methods. Basic idea is to show that a survey (their classical idea of what social research is) is not enough to get at gender issues, and that you must augment by using other methods (e.g., interviews, observations, etc.) An important corollary is to teach the point that to really understand how projects affect people, you must also use more qualitative techniques.

(C) Four components of the multi-method approach:

(1) The survey and questionnaire. Some key issues about design, pre-testing, analysis. A critique of survey strengths and weaknesses as a research method. What is it good for? What is it not good for?

(2) Interviews. An introduction to a variety of interview techniques beyond the application of a survey questionnaire, such as open-ended interviews, group interviews, etc.

(3) Participant-Observation. Non-directive techniques, the importance of informal interactions, techniques of observation, etc.

(4) Time Allocation. Three approaches to time allocation studies. What they tell you. How to do them.

(D) Pulling it all together, how to combine methods.

While existing materials will be checked, the team thinks that the most workshop material on research methods will need to be developed specifically by the training team.

In short, the approximately one and a half days on methods should provide:

1. Help formulating more precise questions.
2. Techniques for getting at information to answer questions.
3. Awareness of when they need more help.

(3) LOCAL GENDER/SOCIAL SCIENCE SPECIALISTS

GENESYS will be providing training, salary, partial field research expenses, and technical assistance to up to 6 half-time local gender/social science specialists already working for or with the participating NGOs. The local gender specialists will be the main on-site (located at the NGOs) resource people for: working with project personnel in designing and implementing socio-economic research, providing expertise on gender considerations or social science research or requesting technical assistance, implementing the NGO socio-economic action plan, carrying out baseline research and monitoring research, assisting in later phase workshops, working directly with community leaders, and other functions.

The following list summarizes the possible or selected GENESYS local gender/social science specialist at each NGO.

(1) STR - Paragominas/Para. Irene Hon has been selected and agreed to work as the GENESYS gender specialist.

(2) IEA/CNS - Macapa/Amapa. Marcio Lima de Matos has been proposed. The GENESYS team leaders are evaluating his credentials and experience, and checking his references.

(3) CEPASP - Maraba/Para. Margarida Negreiros, the selected candidate, states she is too busy. GENESYS is waiting on further suggestions from CEPASP.

(4) FVA - Manaus/Amazonas. Leonardo Lacerda and/or Vito Comar have been proposed. GENESYS is trying to convince Leonardo Lacerda to work as the local gender specialists because he has a strong social science background.

(5) PESACRE - Rio Branco/Acre. PESACRE has suggested Maria Cleusa Damo Rancy and Denise Regina Garrafiel, both members of the PESACRE Socio-Economic Commission. Maria Cleusa Damo Rancy is currently debating between work options and has not decided if she will work as the local gender specialist. Denise Regina Garrafiel has not yet been interviewed.

The sub-contract currently under negotiation to have REBRAAF (Rede Brasileiro Agroflorestal) in Rio de Janeiro administer funds for in-country GENESYS personnel and workshops will facilitate the hiring of the GENESYS local gender specialists. It is anticipated that the active candidates will attend the April 1992 GENESYS workshop where final interviews to discuss the detailed scope of work and specific hiring arrangements will be done.

(4) SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A job description for short-term technical assistance consultancies with GENESYS was written. It is in the process of being distributed by the Brazil Team Leader, Anderson. Anderson has also interviewed several excellent candidates for short-term TA. Additional candidates continue to be sought. In addition, Anderson is developing a way to organize the consultants data base to facilitate matching requests to relevant expertise. References for all GENESYS consultants will be carefully checked, and NGOs will be fully consulted before any short-term personnel are sent.

In consultation with Garo Batsmanian and John Butler of WWF, GENESYS also concluded that it is important to have several short-term GENESYS consultants who visit NGOs on a somewhat more regular basis, independent from specific NGO requests for

technical assistance. The reasons for this would be to work with the local gender/social science specialists, check progress on socio-economic action plans, assist in assessments and further planning, to do workshop follow-up, to assist in assessing and evaluating existing data sets, to participate in the development of research instruments, and the like.

To date, only one candidate for more regular short-term consultancy has been identified, Edviges Marta Ioris of the Museu Nacional, and she will also attend the April 1992 GENESYS workshop to become familiar with the methodological issues and the NGOs.

(5) SPECIAL STUDIES

The special studies are getting underway somewhat slower than anticipated, primarily due to the challenge of identifying appropriate and available researchers, and the time needed to design a truly well targeted and appropriate study.

In discussions about the research with Jason Clay (Cultural Survival) and John Butler (WWF), Rosalie Norem (AID/WID), and others, the studies have been refined to focus on the marketing and income generation potential of specific non-timber forest products. The scope of the market analysis and planning will be local and regional marketing, a more accessible and realistic niche for many small-scale producers previously accustomed to a situation of minimal market contact and minimal market information via the barter system practiced by traditional river traders. Many small-scale producers cannot yet begin to produce reliable quantities and quality needed for international or even national firms and corporations. Meanwhile, over 60% of the Amazon region's population is urban and already consumes or uses many of the forest products. Neighboring region's cities, such as Sao Luis and others, may also be potentially good markets as well.

As Cultural Survival states, it is important that communities have diversified product lines but they must begin by working on products for which there is an existing demand. In addition, CS stresses that each commodity has a somewhat different set of producers, processors, distributors, consumers and so forth, which necessitates that market analysis and planning must be done for each commodity. GENESYS plans to follow this advice by focusing on specific commodities. GENESYS plans to make the research more widely useful by including as an objective of the research the development of a simple manual with guidelines on how to assess, analyze and plan marketing strategies. The guidelines would be targeted for use by NGOs and also communities, so that a wide variety of products could be evaluated in terms of marketing and income generation potential. GENESYS hopes to disseminate these guidelines in later workshops.

To date, the first commodity selected for study is cupuacu. After extensive interviewing, an excellent researcher with appropriate background and experience has been identified and GENESYS has started negotiations to hire her. She is Maria Judite Souto, a Brazilian with extensive background in small enterprise development, marketing, strategic planning,

gender analysis and training. She has previously worked with WWF, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Foundation, Management Systems International, the Labor Department of the State of Pernambuco, the Women's Center of the Northeast (Recife), and others. She has already worked successfully with several participating NGOs in the Amazon region. Her strong background in training will also facilitate the translation of the special study into a set of marketing guidelines to be disseminated via workshops.

Lastly, GENESYS has decided to form a review committee to help design and supervise the research. The following people have tentatively agreed to serve on the review committee: Jason Clay, Cultural Survival; Sarah Laird, Rainforest Alliance (Director, Periwinkle Project); John Butler, WWF; and Darrel Miller, Professor of Marketing, Queens College (also a trained anthropologist with extensive experience in and publications on the Amazon region and entrepreneurs).

The first special study is projected to begin by early summer 1992.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

During this three month period, a subcontract from The Futures Group/GENESYS with REBRAAF (Rede Brasileiro Agroflorestral), a Rio de Janeiro based NGO, was prepared and negotiated. The subcontract with REBRAAF is for one year and will facilitate the administration of GENESYS activities within Brazil, with REBRAAF specifically responsible for GENESYS workshops, local gender specialists, and short-term technical assistance. The paperwork for the subcontract was submitted to AID in late March 1992 with the expectation of approval for a letter subcontract by early April 1992 which will allow for the transfer of funds to Brazil.

The level of staff effort during this period for the two team leaders was close to full-time, although they are budgeted at half-time.

V. MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

On March 23, 1992 US Team Leader Judith Lisansky gave a talk entitled, "Amazonian Extractive Reserves: Implications for Women," at The Futures Group, Washington, D.C. On March 27, 1992, Lisansky delivered a presentation on Environmental Issues and Women in the Amazon that was prepared together with Suely Anderson (GENESYS/REBRAAF) and Suzanne Piriou (American University) at a Women in Development symposium at the Society for Applied Anthropology Meetings in Memphis, Tennessee.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
PRELIMINARY LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
GENESYS BRAZIL SUB-COMPONENT OF THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM (18 MONTHS)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>GOALS: Help preserve natural resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by means that promote equitable and sustainable growth.</p>	<p>1. Reduced rates of deforestation.</p> <p>2. Improved standard of living for local people due to sustainable and profitable uses and management practices of forest resources.</p>	<p>1. Satellite data.</p> <p>2. Site inspection and community level income data evaluation.</p>	
<p>PURPOSE: Enhance the sustainability and profitability of the projects by:</p> <p>1) Integrating gender and socio-economic issues in the Program, and</p> <p>2) Strengthening Amazonian NGOs' institutional capacities.</p>	<p>EOPS:</p> <p>1.1 Gender institutionalized within NGOs. All data collected and analyzed is disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>1.2 Non-timber forest products are marketed.</p> <p>1.3 Income alternatives are developed.</p> <p>2.1 NGOs plan and manage effectively projects which are gender sensitive.</p> <p>2.2 NGOs influence policies</p>	<p>1.1 NGOs' records and interviews.</p> <p>1.2 Site inspections and NGO's records.</p> <p>1.3 Site inspections and NGOs records.</p> <p>2.1 Site inspections and projects evaluations.</p> <p>2.2 NGOs records, surveys and govern. records.</p>	<p>1.1 NGOs will adopt new methodologies.</p> <p>1.2 Sustainability and profitability of pilot activities can be demonstrated.</p>
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p>1.a) Brazilian NGOs capacities to incorporate gender considerations strengthened.</p> <p>1.b) NGOs socio-economic analytical and methodological skills strengthened.</p> <p>2) NGOs socio-economic research activities initiated and assisted.</p> <p>3) Socio-economic sustainability of projects strengthened by research results.</p> <p>4) Project-level monitoring and evaluation strengthened.</p>	<p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>1.1 Up to 6 Workshops successfully conducted.</p> <p>1.2 6 NGOs developed socio-economic action plans.</p> <p>1.3 Gender considerations integrated in six NGOs' social research, project design, and evaluation activities.</p> <p>2.1 6 Gender specialists trained in gender analysis and socio-economic research conduct community research.</p> <p>2.2 Up to 35 days of short-term technical assistance delivered to each NGO.</p> <p>3.1 Two special studies conducted and attention given to gender.</p> <p>3.2 Marketing research model developed. Income/employment generation potential assessed.</p> <p>3.3 Results from special studies disseminated to NGOs.</p> <p>4.1 Indicators of gender integration in program and projects developed.</p>	<p>1.1 Workshop evaluations and training records.</p> <p>1.2 Site inspections and NGOs' audit.</p> <p>2.1 Gender specialists' monthly reports and project records.</p> <p>2.2 Short-term consultants' deliverables.</p> <p>3.1 Deliverables. Data collected and analyzed is disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.2 Deliverables.</p> <p>3.3 Special studies consultants participate to the workshops. Marketing research model is taught and applied.</p>	<p>1. NGOs will attend the workshops.</p> <p>2. NGOs convinced of the importance of socio-economic and gender analysis.</p> <p>3. NGOs adopt research recommendations.</p>
<p>INPUTS:</p> <p>1) Designing and delivering training workshops.</p> <p>2) Sponsoring local gender/social science specialists to work with participating NGOs.</p> <p>3) Providing short-term technical assistance.</p> <p>4) Designing and carrying out two special studies.</p>			