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AN INVESTIGATION INTO EVALUATIONS OF
PROJECTS DESIGNED TO BENEFIT WOMEN

AN INVESTIGATION INTO EVALUATIONS OF
PROJECTS DESIGNED TO BENEFIT WOMEN

Final Report

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I. INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This report presents findings from an investigation into evaluations of development activities designed to affect women in the Third World. It was commissioned by the Agency for International Development (AID) at the initiative of the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination's Office of Evaluation in cooperation with the Office of Women in Development, and had these objectives:

- To identify and review evaluations on projects sponsored by the Agency which have attempted to benefit women directly and to provide information on their developmental results;
- To identify and review evaluations on projects sponsored by other major donors and by private and voluntary agencies, to the extent possible under the limitations of the contract; and
- To identify whether sufficient evaluation exists to provide guidance on the design of projects intended to benefit women.

This preliminary investigation is based exclusively on written information available from the participating organizations and on interviews with their staff. The number of projects reviewed in detail is small, undoubtedly biased, and satisfactory answers to many of the questions posed by the investigation require a more thorough study based on empirical data.

METHODOLOGY

The major objective of this study was to identify and collect evaluative information on projects that benefited women. The study used the definitions employed by the donor agencies as to what constitutes a project designed to benefit women and employed institutional data collection systems. As a result compromises were necessary. The data collected reflect institutional prerogatives and do not address the controversial issue of what a women's project is, or should be.

Within AID, several data sources were used to identify projects benefiting women. They included three automated files: TEXT; BREF; and PRAR, the Development Support Bureau's Women in Development Report of January 1979, the Office of Women in Development's Report on Women in Development submitted to Congress in August 1978, a special computer search based on the FY '79 Development Support Bureau's automated list of special concern projects undertaken in March

1979 by the researchers, and the WID Special Concerns Tracking System currently being compiled by the AID/WID Office.¹

These sources of information were supplemented by interviews with AID staff. Interviews were conducted with those AID staff members responsible for evaluation activities within each Regional Bureau, as well as with the regional women in development officer if one had been appointed at the time of the investigation. In addition, discussions were held with staff of AID's Office of Women in Development, as well as with many other AID personnel identified as being knowledgeable about women in development or having responsibilities for the design of projects which might benefit women. The appendix of this report lists those people who were interviewed.

In the interviews AID staff members were asked to assist in identifying projects which were specific to women or included women as beneficiaries and for which some evaluation activity had taken place. In some cases it was possible, during the discussion, to cross-check the information provided by the person being interviewed with the results of the review of automated systems and AID reports described above. The two activities were, however, going on concurrently and so no consistent attempt could be made to refer those being interviewed to information obtained from other sources.

Outside the Agency, the data base was less precisely defined. The investigation began by contacting major development organizations located in the United States including the World Bank, the United Nations, the Inter-American Foundation and Peace Corps. Some of these agencies were eliminated from the sample because we were unsuccessful in reaching officers responsible or informed about WID activities.

Similarly, the sample of private and voluntary agencies (PVOs) included in the study was partially determined by available information, but also by the nature of their activities. Many candidate organizations were disqualified because their primary mandate relates to family planning or population development assistance. Such was the case of the Pathfinder Fund, the Center for Population Activities, and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

¹The information sources are referred to in the remainder of this report by the following abbreviations:

- DSB WID Report
- AID/WID Report to Congress
- FOCUS Computer Search
- AID/WID Tracking System

In locating PVOs involved in projects designed to benefit women, we relied extensively on the compilation prepared by the Secretariat for Women in Development, New TransCentury Foundation, which for several years has been investigating and publishing summaries of PVO activities in this area.

The Appendix of this report lists people outside AID who were asked to contribute to this investigation. In some cases the people interviewed were asked specific questions about women in development projects which had been, or were thought to have been, evaluated. In other cases the interviews attempted to secure more general information or impressions about the evaluation of women in development activities. The more general discussions with these specialists, as well as those with AID staff members, were extremely helpful in structuring the findings and recommendations of the investigation.

The report produces a compilation of existing evaluations, representing various methodologies and theoretical perspectives. Since it is impossible to standardize the data or indicators used in the analysis, it can only be viewed as a compilation, not a comparative effort based on field analysis or project impact. Ideally, the report would reflect a deliberate effort to identify projects that were thought to be successful. In reality, no criteria of success were used in defining the university, and the projects selected to be reviewed were determined by the evaluations available.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report is presented in three chapters. Chapter I has introduced the investigation, its objectives and methodology. Chapter II discusses the findings and recommendations of the investigation in narrative format. Chapter III consists of profiles of projects benefiting women for which evaluation activities have been undertaken. The Appendix lists the people interviewed during the investigation.

II. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings and recommendations resulting from the investigation into evaluations of projects designed to benefit women. Profiles of projects which met these criteria are contained in the following chapter and are organized into a typology and presented by funding source.

The purposes of this chapter are as follows:

- To establish a context within which to view women in development issues and projects;
- To discuss the constraints to evaluations of projects designed to benefit women;
- To summarize the information collected about women in development projects which have been evaluated;
- To describe other activities which are closely related to the issues raised in this investigation;
- To present the conclusions reached as a result of this investigation;
- To provide recommendations about decisions which should be made and about future actions.

THE SCOPE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A major stumbling block to any investigation into the women in development issue is the lack of commonly agreed upon parameters. The Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 required that:

U.S. aid shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort.

While this amendment provides a broad policy directive, it does not provide specific programmatic guidance. As a result, it has been interpreted differently by various United States agencies.

Within the Agency for International Development, the Office of Women in Development (AID/WID), which was established in 1974, has established one interpretation of the Congressional Mandate. AID/WID defines a women in development project as one which is designed specifically to help women to "catch-up" or

one which has a definite, deliberate women's component as an integral part of the project.¹ Population and maternal and child health projects are not considered women in development projects by this Office. Other organizational units within AID have defined the issue differently some including only "catch-up" projects and others including all projects which even remotely concern women.

Although it may be desirable in many ways for AID/WID not to define the parameters of women in development activities within AID in greater detail and specificity, the lack of guidance causes considerable confusion. The discussion of AID projects later in this chapter identifies any working definitions of women in development which are used within the Regional Bureaus and points out the possibility that a particular project implemented in one region might be categorized as a women in development project, whereas in another region the same project would not be. This confusion is likely to be compounded as a result of two recent Congressional mandates: the requirement that AID spend up to \$10 million annually on women in development activities and report to Congress on how this amount was allocated, and the requirement that AID projects be designed to intervene in the determinants of fertility (new sub-section 113(d) and 104(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act.)

Other organizations have taken a variety of positions on the scope of women in development activities. The World Bank, for example, does not fund projects specific to women but tries to be sensitive to the roles and needs of women in all its development activities. Most non-government organizations are reactive in nature and thus establish only the broadest guidance for programming, making decisions about specific projects only when they receive requests for funding. Some organizations are limited by their own mandates and constraints, being able only to fund or initiate women in development activities directly related, for example, to fertility decisions or training.

This indecisiveness about what constitutes a women in development project has a number of consequences. Firstly, it allows a great deal of latitude under the label of women in development. Secondly, it has led many development specialists to reject the women in development issue as not being a serious one, perhaps because they feel excluded from the "women in development network" or because they feel women's issues should not be separated from other development concerns. Thirdly, it has created a situation where evaluation and the measurement of impact is extremely complex.

¹AID/WID defines a number of other activities as women in development activities designed to respond to the Percy Amendment, such as information dissemination, conferences, etc., but these activities are outside the scope of this report.

A small group of dedicated researchers have contributed substantially to alleviating this confusion, both by attempting to define the roles and status of women within a specific environment and by trying to design activities to integrate women into the economy and/or to improve their status based on research findings. However, this approach is recent and is just beginning to attract social scientists with the kind of broad research perspective that is necessary to address the complex issues of developmental change for any target population.

CONSTRAINTS TO THE EVALUATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

There have been few evaluations of projects designed to benefit women. In part, this is the result of the confusion over the parameters, goals, and objectives of women in development activities described above. However, a number of other constraints which are outside the control of those responsible for women in development programs also have a profound effect on evaluation.

There is little enthusiasm within most national and international development agencies over any kind of evaluation activities. This may be because of conflict over organizational goals, fear of evaluation findings or lack of expertise within the organization. Set against this overall lack of interest in evaluation, it is perhaps unreasonable to expect there to be any genuine concern over the evaluation of women in development activities.

Most women in development projects are relatively small-scale. Many have been implemented by private and voluntary organizations and, although they may be funded by major donors, these donors rely on the implementing organizations to monitor and evaluate their own activities. Small scale projects of this kind are unlikely to be evaluated until the donors require and support more rigorous and comprehensive evaluations.

The recognition of the importance of women in development activities is recent and most projects concerned specifically with women are quite new. It may be, therefore, that the concern over the lack of evaluation is premature and that, in fact, many of these projects will lead to evaluation activities that will produce useful findings.

Some policy makers argue that women in development activities are just not worth evaluating. This argument follows from one of two beliefs: either that changing women's roles and activities is irrelevant to economic development or that it is so critical and so much an integral part of any development

activity that women in development activities should not be examined separately from broader goals.

The first of these beliefs places women in development in the category of charitable activities, undertaken perhaps as a public relations gesture or to placate a noisy minority. The small amount of money spent on these activities, the argument goes, is worthwhile because an organization is then seen to be doing something and because it relieves the pressure to act, but to then evaluate the projects is going farther than is deserved or necessary.

The contrary argument, that women in development activities should be viewed as an integral part of overall development goals, carries with it some special evaluation problems. A few recent efforts have examined development efforts which are not specifically concerned with women from the point of view of their effects on women. These studies point out that, unless women's roles and activities are taken into consideration in project design and implementation, the effect of these development strategies on women can be minimal or even detrimental.¹

A further reason cited for not evaluating women in development projects is their sensitivity. The scepticism and suspicion with which this issue has been regarded and the very real struggle on the part of advocates to get recognition and secure project funding may have discouraged these same advocates from calling for evaluations. The sensitivity of the women in development issue seems to be diminishing and, indeed, many of these advocates are now beginning to search for useful evaluation methodologies.

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

Evaluations can be undertaken at three levels: policy, program and project. In the case of AID, the first type of evaluation assesses overall developmental strategies of the Agency; the second category concerns the functional programs of specific bureaus; and the last category is project specific. The written evaluations reviewed for this report were also almost exclusively on the project level. They consist of formally structured, institutionalized reports such as: Audit Reports, Project Evaluation Summaries (PES), and

¹Examples of these studies are described in greater detail later in this chapter.

Project Annual Reviews (PAR), and informally structured reviews such as Special Evaluations, case studies, internal project evaluations, grant reviews, evaluation memorandums and cables and end-of-tour reports. Outside of AID, the written evaluations were all informally structured reports.

The project evaluations which were examined generally concentrate on internal project concerns: inputs delivered, output goals achieved, personnel, logistics and timing problems. They are not impact evaluations attempting to measure the social, economic, cultural or political effects of a development intervention. Rather they measure the activities of the project and the immediate transfer effects of an intervention strategy, such as the number of people trained, jobs created, new enterprises started and incomes increased, as a result of the disbursement of funds.

To measure project impact during the project implementation is extremely complex since a reliable reflection of impact is difficult to separate from the general changed climate which results from project activities. No examples were located of evaluations that attempted to measure impact during project implementation. Only one example was found of a project which used base line data to measure stated project goals after an intervention strategy. The data collection instrument proved to be expensive, and did not identify indicators of project benefits. Rather, we located some good, formative evaluations aimed at improving the content of the project through redesign or corrective action, and some simple "check list" evaluations of project outputs completed at a specific time. There were no examples of summative evaluations of cross-project comparisons of a broad sample of projects, based on a rigorously defined methodology, that would be useful for programmatic or policy needs.

The evaluations of projects designed to benefit women were varied in terms of the approaches taken, the goals adopted and the amount of resources committed. With some notable exceptions, most of the projects were designed for a specific environment and were small in scale relative to most development efforts. They usually concentrated on one activity, rather than an integrated approach to development problems, representing primarily micro-level efforts in response to local needs, undertaken with limited resources. The notable exceptions were the AID, Agency-wide projects sponsored by universities which appeared to benefit only a small number of women, and the large projects sponsored by the World Bank. It should be pointed out that while some AID projects included in

this investigation represented a small component of a much larger program, the generalization about women's components remains accurate.

As discussed in Chapter I, the methodology used to conduct this investigation consisted of a search of various data files and reports and discussions with people knowledgeable about women in development issues and projects. The investigators were seeking projects designed to benefit women which had undergone some evaluation activities. One of the major findings of the investigation was the discrepancy among the data sources and the inconsistent collection and use of evaluations among the bureaus. In looking for AID women in development projects, regardless of their evaluation status, there was considerable disagreement among the automated files about which projects were categorized in this way.

The coding mechanism used in the automated files of AID to indicate beneficiaries allows for considerable flexibility. It is based on project design documents many of which do not indicate the sex of beneficiaries, stating only that the target population consists of small farmers, or rural people, or urban dwellers or even "the poorest of the poor." Moreover, many of the projects listed in the data files are only in the design phase and will never materialize.¹ Many of the projects that benefit women were never coded as such because the women's component was small, not picked-up in the budget, or overlooked, while other projects described as benefiting women do not do so. Sometimes projects which have women's components (such as an integrated rural development project with a woman's extension agent) are not implemented according to the original design for a variety of reasons and only close examination of the project implementation documents reveals the fact that this is not, in reality, a project benefiting women.

The pages which follow summarize the evaluation activities by the organizations reviewed. Following this, activities related to the issues raised in the investigation are discussed. Finally, conclusions are drawn and recommendations made.

¹For a more thorough analysis of the problems of using the various tracking systems to define projects intended to benefit women see, Memo by Dr. K. Staudt, 30 January 1979 and Memo by Dr. K. Staudt, 14 February 1979 "Near East and Africa Bureau Tracking."

AID/AFRICA

Prior to the adoption of an Agency-wide policy in response to the Percy Amendment, AID's Africa Bureau designed a specific strategy emphasizing African governments' development priorities. It stated that:

- Research should be undertaken to identify the roles and status of women on a country by country basis to be used to design activities to benefit women;
- New and existing projects should be modified to include women as beneficiaries, rather than designing women-specific projects; and
- Projects should focus on the agricultural sector, both because of the role women have in agricultural production and because of the priority the Bureau has placed on increasing food production.¹

A number of examples of projects that responded to this strategy were located. They were collected from the automated data files, reports and interviews.² The table on the following page summarizes the number of projects identified, by source.

While the AID projects in Africa cover all sectors and reflect a number of design strategies, the projects for which there are evaluations emphasize these development activities:

- Education/Training
- Small-scale income generation
- Implementation through a local organization
- Self-help
- Identification of the roles and status of women

Evaluations of several projects which began prior to the "new directions" mandate to focus development assistance on the rural poor reflect a different strategy, such as the Thaba Basu Rural Development Project in Lesotho and the Secondary Girls School in Uganda. These projects are large, have a major component of infrastructure development, and rely extensively on expatriate technical assistance and central, ministerial coordination.

¹AID/WID Report to Congress, pages 30-32.

²At the time of this investigation, the Bureau did not have a Women in Development Officer. Interviews were conducted with project officers for projects designed to benefit women, others in the Bureau interested in the issue, and consultants involved in project design and evaluation.

Table 11-1

AID/AFRICA PROJECTS

IDENTIFIED AS BENEFITING WOMEN

Source	Number of Projects Identified as WID	Number of Projects Identified as WID-Specific
FOCUS Computer Search	43 ¹	7
AID/WID Report to Congress	36	18
AID/WID Tracking System	55 ²	16
DSB WID Report	52	11

¹Nine projects listed here were also listed in the DSB WID Report.

²This is an estimate, as project papers were not read for all listed projects.

Evaluations

Few evaluations of projects which benefit African women were located from the automated files. Of those located, fewer still yielded information on women as participants or beneficiaries of projects. From the data sources three evaluations were located. These were supplemented by several case studies obtained from consulting firms and the AID/WID Office. The Evaluation Office of the African Bureau could identify no evaluations of women-specific projects or of projects with significant women's components. Desk officers and program officers were also unable to locate any evaluations.

Although the search for projects which had been evaluated included all sectors and countries, we were particularly interested in trying to locate information on the Accelerated Impact Program which consists of short-term projects carried out in rural areas in response to host country requests.¹ These appeared to provide an excellent opportunity to see indicators of benefits. While we found one evaluation report of the Program which mentioned a women's training center in Mauritania, no specific information on the project was available.²

There were several studies of projects designed to identify the roles and status of women. Some were specifically research projects, such as "Social and Economic Development in Upper Volta" and "Women in Ghanaian Development." Others, such as the "Audio Cassette Listening Forums," project, attempted to collect data on project participants that could be used to determine project activities.³ While such activities are critical if women are to be seen by development planners as more than just consumers of goods and social services, it is too early to determine how this information has been incorporated into project designs.

¹The Accelerated Impact Program is unique to the African Bureau.

²It appears there was a lack of reliable base line data on participants, land tenure, agricultural production, marketing, employment and other potential indicators of participant benefits for any projects in the Accelerated Impact Program. "Accelerated Impact Program Evaluation Report," Phase II, March 1977.

³Joyce Stanley, with Alisa Lundeen, "The Audio Cassette Listening Forums: A Participatory Women's Development Project," n.d.

AID/ASIA

AID projects benefiting women in Asia are predominantly concerned with training, although some examples were found of projects addressing rural development, agriculture, employment and cooperatives. Table 11-2, on the following page, summarizes the number of women in development projects identified by the various sources of information.

Evaluations

Staff of the Asia Bureau identified only one women in development project as having been evaluated and this evaluation examined the number of women trained and their subsequent employment. It was pointed out that most such projects were recently implemented and therefore not ready for any evaluation activity. One additional project was located through TransCentury and the AID/WID Report to Congress; evaluation statements about this agricultural project included increased income for beneficiaries.

AID/LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN BUREAU

The response of the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau to the Percy Amendment is to consider the role of women as an integral part of planning and implementing programs, rather than to emphasize separate women's programs. The Bureau has concentrated on expanding women's participation in non-traditional fields, involving women in political and economic activities and researching the legal, social and political situation of women in specific countries.¹

Each Mission in the region has established its own approach to the WID issue. In response to the specific development needs of the country. There has been some reservation about the concept of women in development as a separate development issue from both the project and Mission staff, partly from a lack of understanding of the parameters of the issue, partly from cultural biases. However, there are numerous examples of imaginative approaches taken by the Missions for involving women as participants and beneficiaries in development. To cite one example: In Paraguay, a livestock training project was offered to farmers. Although an unanticipated ninety percent of the farmers who enrolled in the training courses were women, the project staff and Mission adapted the program accordingly and the project became a de facto women's project.²

¹For a good summary of the activities undertaken by the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau to benefit women, see "Briefing Paper: Sec. 113 FAA - Role and Status of Women in Development and Implementation of AID Programs in Latin America (Fy '77)" and the "Report to Congress on Integrating Women into National Economies - Latin America," n.d.

²Interview with R. Knee, WID-Officer, L.A.C. Bureau, 9 April 1979..

Table 11-2

AID/ASIA PROJECTS
IDENTIFIED AS BENEFITING WOMEN

Source	Number of Projects Identified as WID	Number of Projects Identified as WID Specific
FOCUS Computer Search	19 ¹	5
AID/WID Report to Congress	27	6
AID/WID Tracking System	30	6
DSB WID Report	34 ²	2

¹ 3 projects identified here were also listed in the DSB WID Report

² 14 projects identified here as benefiting women concern family planning and population.

The Bureau has approximately 50 projects which have been coded as having women as beneficiaries and of these about 12 are identified as being women-specific. Table 11-3 on the following page summarizes these findings

While the projects cover all sectors and reflect a number of design strategies, the projects for which there are evaluations emphasize these development activities:

- Education/Training;
- Small-scale income generation;
- Technical assistance; and
- Implementation through a local organization.

Evaluations

The most valuable source of evaluations for AID projects in Latin America and the Caribbean is the LAC Bureau's Office of Evaluation. This office maintains a schedule of evaluations for each project which is organized chronologically by funding year and by country. The schedule lists projected and actual evaluations and indicates the type of evaluation to be prepared. Files containing all evaluations received from the Missions are available and contain documentation representative of the Agency, including the PES, the PAR and Special Evaluations, which include both case studies and reports. Copies of most evaluations located elsewhere were available in this collection.

Other potential sources for evaluations proved unrewarding. The FOCUS Computer Search identified 13 project evaluations. Not one of these was either a women-specific project or specifically mentioned women as participants or beneficiaries. The Development Support Bureau's WID Report identified a number of evaluations but it was found that only one concerned a project designed to benefit women.

The other 10 projects for which evaluations had taken place were identified through the Bureau's evaluation office, but were not included in the automated files. These evaluations provided little information on beneficiaries. They were implementation evaluations that concentrated on the timeliness of project activities, the problems of procurement, technical assistance and other issues involving the implementing institution. The evaluations discussed beneficiaries only insofar as to document the number of participants in classes of training programs, or to summarize statistics collected from questionnaires on participant behavior and attitudes.

Table 11-3
AID/LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN PROJECTS
IDENTIFIED AS BENEFITING WOMEN

Source	Number of Projects Identified as WID	Number of Projects identified as WID Specific
FOCUS Computer Search	55 ¹	8
AID/WID Report to Congress	50	15
AID/WID Tracking System ²	--	--
DSB WID Report	46 ³	11

¹ 12 projects identified here were also listed in the DSB WID report.

² Documentation from the tracking system was not available for this region at the time of this report.

³ 7 projects identified here as benefiting women concern family planning and population.

The Latin America and Caribbean Bureau has attempted to determine the most appropriate ways of increasing the participation of women in development through the collection of reliable data on the roles and status of women on a country by country basis. Several different approaches to collecting this data are being tried in an attempt to develop data sets that would be used in project design.¹ Most of it is not yet available, but one interesting example was tried in Bolivia. A team of investigators undertook a detailed investigation of projects throughout the country, across all sectors, to determine if the available literature and data on women had been used in project design and if it was accurate. They found the data was not useful for project designers, resulting in serious design defects. On a national level, they found that the intended beneficiaries of community service projects were often unaware that the projects which had been developed to serve them existed. On the project level, there were numerous failures because the designers did not take into consideration, or have available, adequate socio-economic data about beneficiaries. To cite one example: The Bolivian Ministry of Agriculture, under a loan from AID, administers a national credit program available to men and women. Ministry representatives are sent into rural areas to promote the project. In Indian communities both men and women attend meetings about the project and men ask all the questions and appear to make all decisions about joining or rejecting the program. However, the investigators found there was no relationship between what occurred during these meetings and the actual decisions about the program. In these communities, it is, in fact, women who make most of the decisions about agricultural production, but in mixed-social gatherings they do not voice opinions. Not knowing this, the project loans money exclusively to men and it

¹ One interesting approach, which did not originate as a study to collect disaggregate data on women, was the multi-purpose household survey recently completed in El Salvador. The survey team discovered from video tapes made during the survey that women suffered disproportionately to men. This has led to a proposal to edit the tapes and make a film on the roles and status of women in El Salvador. "The Report to Congress" op. cit., pp. 7-8. Another approach was taken in Paraguay. The Mission sponsored a study on the roles of women emphasizing agricultural activities in order to develop a socio-demographic profile on rural women, and to provide reliable data for Mission documents. Yet another approach has been taken in the Dominican Republic. Here the Mission has employed the sophisticated research undertaken by local institutions to collect information on women. Those institutions include the Secretariat of Agriculture and the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo among others. Interview with R. Knee, 9 April 1979.

is seldom used for agricultural purposes, and incidently, rarely repaid.¹ This is a clear case of a project based on faulty socio-economic data.

AID/NEAR EAST

The women in development activities being undertaken by the Near East Bureau are in response to the limited access of women to formal schooling, the growing demand for job opportunities and related training and the increasing number of women who are heads of households. Recognizing these factors, the Bureau is giving special attention to training women for income producing activities. Table 11-4 on the following page summarizes these findings.

The Near East Bureau has made technical assistance available to Missions to assist in the design of programs and projects for women, as well as to prepare background papers and programming guidance materials for both field and Washington staff.

Evaluations

The Near East Bureau is waiting for their newly appointed Women in Development Officer to join the staff. The Office of Evaluation could not identify any women in development projects which had been evaluated, but pointed out that most projects were too recent to be evaluated. However, the search of AID's automated data files identified three projects in the Near East which had been evaluated, one of which was concerned only with logistical considerations but two of which went further to describe their effect on beneficiaries.

AID/AGENCY-WIDE PROJECTS

In addition to those projects designed to benefit women which fall within the jurisdiction of the Regional Bureaus, a number of Agency-wide research oriented projects are defined by the Agency as including women as intended beneficiaries. These projects are concerned with a variety of sectors, and are designed to develop the institutional capability of an organization to provide research, training and information dissemination about a specific subject or technology. The projects have the following characteristics:

¹The final report on this study is not yet completed. The findings were collected during an interview with R. Knee, 9 April 1979.

Table 11-4

AID/NEAR EAST PROJECTS
IDENTIFIED AS BENEFITING WOMEN

Source	Number of Projects Identified as WID	Number of Projects Identified as WID Specific
FOCUS Computer Search	25 ¹	3
AID/WID Report to Congress	15	5
AID/WID Tracking System	33	4
DSB WID Report	26 ²	2

¹ 7 projects identified here were also listed in the DSB WID Report

² 3 projects identified here as benefiting women concern family planning and population.

- None has women as the specific beneficiary;
- All are world-wide in geographic coverage;
- Most concentrate on information dissemination;
- Most consist of grants to American universities;
- Most are planned for four years or more;
- Most are funded for \$1 million or more; and
- Most have several evaluation documents completed.

Evaluations

The evaluation documents available on these projects are representative of AID paperwork and include annual reports, audits, and PARs. Almost exclusively, they report on issues concerning the contracting institution, such as the number of workshops held or the number of papers disseminated. In cases where the evaluation pointed out some deficiencies in project design, (such as Educational Technology Florida State Project (9139131)), there is no indication that the project design was modified to accommodate the concerns of the evaluators.

No summative evaluations discussing impact assessment were located and there is little data available on women as beneficiaries. However, one project (To Apply Radio Teaching Elementary Math (9310569)) had such a positive interim evaluation on the benefits to the target population, it was recommended that the project be expanded throughout the country and abroad.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Since the automated filing system and coding system for women's projects is incomplete, only one section of the Inter-American Foundation, the Central American Region, was selected for an examination of projects designed to benefit women. Data for this analysis came from interviews with staff of the foundation and from review of the files.

The region, which includes Mexico and the Caribbean,¹ has 13 projects that were women-specific, located in five countries. Of these projects, the earliest began in 1973, and only five are currently active. The total funding for all 13 projects is \$3,700,000 or approximately \$285,000 per project. A profile of these projects is provided in Table 11-5.

¹One Caribbean regional project was referred to, but not located in the files. It was to provide funds (\$1,000) to the Caribbean Women's Association to administer a conference in April 1974 and publish papers presented there.

All projects have the general objective of increasing the economic and social well-being of women; all projects are sponsored by local organizations. The majority of the projects involve training, expansion, or some institution-building capacity of an organization that has attempted other development activities. Table 11-6 summarizes the project purposes.

Evaluations

The Inter-American Foundation has no specific evaluation structure for projects, sectors or regions. It has, in the past, attempted several evaluative strategies. Institutions have been granted funds to evaluate specific projects (such as the study by the Instituto Centroamericano de Investigacion Socio-economic of the Clubes de Amas de Casa de Honduras) and internal evaluations of programs have been tried. In the latter case, the Foundation established the Program Analysis and Review Format, a structured form similar to the logical framework. These evaluation forms were prepared by the appropriate regional staff in Washington without field investigation and were based on all available project information, including project agreement, trip reports, memorandums, audits and, rarely, field evaluations.

Specific project evaluations have been based primarily on informal discussions between project staff and Foundation personnel during field visits. No summative evaluations or assessments of project interventions on beneficiaries were found.

PEACE CORPS

-- The Peace Corps is in the process of examining its approach to women in development. As one step in doing so, Peace Corps had a contractor visit several countries in the Third World to consult with local staff, volunteers and host country officials and develop programmatic options. Many Peace Corps activities have an explicit or implicit women's component but there has been no consistent attempt to identify, catalog or evaluate activities which might be defined as women in development.

Table 11-5

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGION WOMEN-SPECIFIC PROJECTS

Country	Number of Projects	Active	Terminated	Total Funding \$ 000	Average Duration Years	Number of Evaluations
Honduras	1		1	368	4	1
El Salvador	2	1	1	323	2-1/2	-
Nicaragua	3	1	2	2,157	2-3/4	-
Panama	4	1	3	340	2-3/4	-
Mexico	3	2	1	512	1-7/8	-
TOTALS	13	5	8	3,700	2-3/4	1

Table 11-6

PROJECT PURPOSE

Purpose	Honduras	El Salvador	Nicaragua	Panama	Mexico
General community development through women's rural organizations	1	2		1	
Expansion of day care centers			1		
Support a women's production cooperative					1
Staff training and establishment of pre-schools				1	
Establishment of a revolving loan fund				1	
Training and expansion in cooperatives			1	1	1
Health education program			1		
Counseling and training women moving from rural to urban areas					1

WORLD BANK

During 1974 a group was organized within the World Bank to consider what contribution the Bank might make to the International Women's Year Conference. A statement was prepared, submitted to the conference and then published under the title "Integrating Women into Development."¹ This document discusses World Bank policies and activities within each sector with examples of specific projects funded by the Bank. It also presents, under each sector, a list of items which should be considered in the design of projects if the projects are to respond to the needs of women.

The World Bank does not fund projects which exclusively address women in development, but may include a women's component in projects designed with more general objectives. Some of these more general projects have inbuilt monitoring systems which may generate some information about the women's component and this information will be useful in evaluating women in development activities. However, these projects have not yet yielded any information.

The table on the following page summarizes information about five projects which the Bank has identified as illustrating its activities concerned with women in development. In none of these projects has the World Bank completed an evaluation of the women in development components.

The World Bank has, however, conducted a study of the impact of a major project on women.² This project had the objective of developing a new luxury resort in an economically depressed area north of Acapulco. It was found that local women had, on the whole, suffered as a result of the project. Women were employed in a narrow range of menial jobs and those who had been successful in getting employment tended to be the younger, single and literate job seekers, many of whom were from outside the area.

¹Integrating Women into Development, World Bank, August 1974.

²The Impact of Tourism Development on Women: A Case Study of Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, Mexico, Tourism Projects Department, World Bank, Draft, October 19, 1977.

MISSING PAGE
NO. 11-21

In another women in development-related activity, the International Center for Research on Women was asked by the World Bank to identify data in the Urban Projects Development which were related to women.¹ One objective of this study was to identify, catalog and select data items useful for developing a socioeconomic profile of poor urban women as the first step in the design, implementation and evaluation of projects to benefit urban women. Staff of the Center reviewed six Bank projects but found that they would not make conclusive statements about women's participation in and contribution to these projects based on the data available in the Bank's files. The Center and the Urban Projects Department will continue to work together to develop approaches that will better serve the needs of poor urban women as one category of beneficiaries of Bank-assisted activities.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES (PVOs)

Because of the limited scope of this study, only a cursory review could be undertaken of private and voluntary agencies (PVOs) which sponsor projects to benefit women.² Most of the information and leads about PVOs were obtained from the Secretariat for Women in Development, New TransCentury Foundation, which under a grant from the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation/AID, has produced a Directory of Projects Involving Women.³ With the objective of obtaining a comprehensive picture of field projects involving women, the Secretariat investigated, through a mailed questionnaire and substantial follow-up activity, the activities of private agencies operating in Third World countries and in the United States. Their findings provide information on the types of projects operating and comments about project effectiveness.

¹ Women Among the Urban Poor, Progress Report I, International Center for Research on Women, February 26, 1979.

² Projects that received AID funding were excluded here, but included in the appropriate AID regional discussion. Projects that focused on population, family planning, MCH or that did not primarily benefit women were not included.

³ The Directory consists of two volumes containing 20 projects each, and is the result of several hundred questionnaires. The Secretariat provides other resources concerning women in development including a bibliography called Development as if Women Mattered: An Annotated Bibliography with a Third World Focus; a bulletin about the types of women's projects funded; a roster of professional women qualified in development; a small library and workshops. A series of case studies that focus on project implementation will begin soon.

The sample of projects designed to benefit women specifically is small. Most of them are new (1975 or later) and most are in the implementation process. The sample indicates that the projects were designed around two basic concepts:

- The "new directions" approach focusing developing assistance on the rural poor; and
- Humanitarian relief and welfare assistance.¹

Those projects concerned with development assistance, despite the diverse nature of the PVO community, had several common characteristics. These include:

- Support to local organizations which are responsible for decisions and activities;
- Emphasis on self-help activities;
- Identification of income generating activities suitable to the particular area; and
- Transfer of skills through a variety of training activities.

Evaluations

Because most of the PVO projects intended to benefit women are in the early implementation stages, there were few evaluations available. There was only one case of a completed project: The San Marcos Sewing Center project in the Philippines.² The evaluators considered it successful and recommended that it be used as a model to design similar projects throughout the country, especially because it was self-sufficient after the donor agency withdrew its resources. However, it should be pointed out that the evaluation was done shortly after the project ended and the real test of project impact will have to wait several years.

In all other instances, donor agencies are currently actively involved in project implementation. The only indicators of project success, therefore, are the measures of project activities against the original objectives. In this sample, there is no indication that negative formative evaluations were used by the project staff to modify the design. There are no impact assessments, and thus, guidance for future project design is unavailable from this source.

¹Projects which began as relief programs and intended to move into development work, such as the Calcutta Mobile Milk Canteen project sponsored by Lutheran World Relief, were not included in this sample if the evaluations indicated that the development program had not yet begun.

²See project profile on page III-49.

CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Several development agencies in Canada were contacted to ascertain what, if any, evaluative activities concerning projects designed to benefit women were being considered. They were: the Canadian International Development Agency, the International Development Research Center and MATCH. As was the case with organizations in the United States, projects designed by these Canadian groups to benefit women were relatively new, and evaluative information is just beginning to be collected.

The Canadian International Development Agency now has a coordinator for Women in Development projects. She stated that the Agency has approximately 31 bilateral projects in which women have a significant role and several hundred small-scale projects, similar in scope to PVDs, in which women are participants and beneficiaries. No evaluations have been made on the bilateral projects, but several country assessments are underway in which it is anticipated that the evaluation teams will investigate the roles and activities of women. To date, the evaluation teams have not employed a standardized evaluation methodology, nor has the composition of the team been standardized. Thus, the inclusion of data on women or other types of specific information is random. One assessment was just completed on the integrated rural development program in Ghana in which guidelines were formed for the inclusion of women in development activities, and another, in Brazil, will be undertaken this summer to evaluate the impact of the Television Education Programs on women.

The International Development Research Center supports applied research and training in developing nations. Programs are divided into five functional areas and no particular emphasis is placed on women as a target population. The Center is relatively new (founded in 1970) and evaluation of projects is just beginning. These evaluative activities will not separate women from the rest of the targeted population.

The International centre matching women's needs and resources in Canada and the Third World, MATCH, is based on the idea that women all over the world share common concerns and have the ability to work together to identify these areas, seek out the needs that exist, and locate the resources which are available to address needs. The Centre sponsors projects based on criteria which insure that women initiate and participate in the project and which try to insure

that the design as a "build-in" evaluative component. There is no official evaluation unit but information on project activities is received from a variety of sources, including project staff, interested travellers, the professional network and project participants.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

This section of the chapter reports on some activities both within and outside of AID which are related to the evaluation of projects designed to benefit women. The investigators did not attempt to identify and collect information about all such activities but rather were open to the suggestions of those interviewed. Four activities are particularly relevant. These are:

- Studies undertaken by the World Bank and others on the effect on women of projects not designed specifically to benefit women;
- Studies of social analysis undertaken by AID's Bureau of Program and Policy Coordination;
- A study of AID's Development Support Bureau's FY '80 Congressional Presentation from the perspective of women in development;
- The activities of an informal working group on women's programs.

Each of these is described below.

Studies of the Effect on Women of Projects Not Designed Specifically to Benefit Women

A number of organizations have analyzed development projects which did not have women as designated beneficiaries from the standpoint of their effect on women. These retrospective studies are useful in identifying past mistakes and, to some extent, in guiding future activities. The World Bank, for example, found that a project to create employment by developing a new resort area in Mexico attracted women from outside the area who took jobs that might otherwise have been taken by local women, and that men were selected over even experienced women to fill many skilled and managerial hotel and restaurant jobs.¹ An unpublished case study prepared by the Population Council reports that an integrated rural development project altered labor patterns between the sexes and between classes of household, resulting in severe deprivation for landless women

¹The Impact of Tourism Development on Women: A Case Study of Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, Mexico, World Bank, Draft, October 19, 1977.

in particular.¹ Women in general were not consulted about their experiences or preferences and, to a great extent, higher household income and better nutrition were at the cost of a heavier female workload and greater financial dependence on their husbands. In Bolivia, an AID-sponsored study found that literature and data on women had not been used in the design of projects, with the result that many of the development activities funded by AID were unresponsive to the economic and social conditions of the country.²

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) is a PVO which has examined two rural electric distribution systems in Costa Rica from the point of view of women in development.³ In informal interviews with women recently served by electricity, NRECA found that attitudes towards women continuing education into secondary school and beyond had become more favorable now that domestic work had been reduced from a full-time occupation as a result of labor saving electric devices. They also found increased employment opportunities for women with the growth of industry, agriculture and tourism. Further, NRECA points out that the introduction of reliable electricity into rural areas provides an opportunity for women to seek and receive training in home economics, consumer choices and, perhaps, also in nutrition, health and child care practices. This study, although it is informal and descriptive, is an interesting example of how an organization working in developing countries for one reason can identify the effects of this intervention on women and provide guidance as to what additional interventions and strategies are needed to address the concerns of women in development.

A Study of Social Analysis

Recognizing the need to provide more guidance to AID Missions and Washington staff, the Agency's Bureau of Program and Policy Coordination commissioned a study of social analysis as it applies to program and project work.⁴ The _____

¹The Population Council, 1979.

²The final report of this study is not yet completed. The findings were collected during an interview with R. Knee, April 9, 1979.

³Interim Evaluation Report, Rural Electric Cooperative of Guanacaste and Rural Electric Cooperative of San Carlos, NRECA, March 1979.

⁴Social Analysis and Project Design in the Agency for International Development - Review, Recommendations, Guidelines, by Heli E. Perrett, July 7, 1978. Contract No.: AID/OTT-147-78-26.

study was to review the present status of social analysis in AID and identify any needed changes that would improve the performance and impact of social analysis. The study is highly relevant to the discussion of women in development because one important, and frequently overlooked, purpose of social analysis is anticipating the effect of a project or program on women.

The study found that social analyses are often too unfocused and descriptive to be useful for planning and implementing development. The analyses are frequently undertaken too late in the design of a project to be used, and serve more as a justification for decisions already made than a tool for making these decisions. The constraints to improving the quality and usefulness of social analysis are identified as staffing, especially the lack of social scientists, the absence of internal rewards, the weakness of specific skills and knowledge, caution associated with the political sensitivity of analysis and institutional constraints associated with time and paperwork pressures.

The study recommended that AID move towards operationalizing the concept of social analysis and points out that social analysis should be a continuous function, existing at all stages of program and project work, and be integrated with other activities during program and project design and implementation. If this is to occur, it is argued, social analysis should be seen as a vital part of the Community Development Strategy Statement (CDSS), sector assessments, project identification, project preparation and project monitoring and evaluation. Guidelines for performing social analysis at different stages of the project cycle point out that the in-country involvement of operationally experienced social scientists is especially important during the CDSS and sector assessment phases. Project identification and project design activities should be based upon these country and sector analyses and require expert social scientist involvement in the field only when it is anticipated that a project is particularly socially sensitive. Otherwise the responsibility for social analysis in project-specific activities should rest with the Mission and the project design team and be subject to thorough and expert review by AID/Washington.

The implications of these recommendations and guidelines for women in development are profound. It is clear that many development projects, whether they are intended to benefit women or not, are designed without a thorough understanding of the context, roles, attitudes and wants of the intended beneficiaries. Social analysis is a critical tool in gathering and, most importantly, using

information about the intended beneficiaries of development projects, and thus perhaps avoiding some of the pitfalls described in the previous section.

The lack of this kind of information is clearly illustrated in a review of 46 current CDSSs for their treatment of development-linked male and female roles.¹ The study found that less than half of the CDSSs give any real consideration to male and female roles. Only about half of the Statements, for example, considered either male or female roles as income earners, and, while most considered the male role as producer, less than half examined the role of women as producers. Very few of the CDSSs looked at either male or female roles as consumers, thus providing no information on consumption and expenditures within the home.

The study also looked at the application of any information about male and female roles in the CDSSs in statements about Mission plans for future AID programs. Using the most generous methods, it was only possible to establish links in 35% of CDSSs reviewed (16 out of 46). This finding clearly supports the arguments in favor of more rigorous and better timed social analysis.

A Review of the Development Support Bureau's Congressional Presentation

The Development Support Bureau (DSB) of AID recently commissioned a study to review its FY '80 Congressional Presentation.² This study was to guide DSB's FY '81 program proposals and had three objectives: the identification of projects which enhance or harm the roles of women in development; the identification of areas of DSB's program with the greatest potential for enhancing the roles of women in development; and recommendations about ways of restructuring or redirecting DSB's program to enhance the roles of women in development.

The study points out that the greatest harm likely to occur as a result of the FY '80 projects is that of being left out. Women are seldom identified as an integral part of DSB's projects, being either included among beneficiaries

¹Memorandum from Patrick Fleuret, PPC/PDPR/HR, March 26, 1979.

²Memorandum to Robert Simpson, AID, from Irene Tinker, Director of the Equity Policy Center, February 2, 1979.

without regard to their particular needs or being separated from the project and relegated to the periphery as beneficiaries of a separate women's component to be administered through women's or charitable organizations.

Two factors are identified as contributing to the difficulty of including the concerns of women in all stages of the project cycle. These are the bureaucratic processes within AID and the lack of programmatic experience in integrative planning. To overcome these difficulties the study recommends that DSB, in its FY '81 programs, focus its efforts to reach women in three areas: population training programs, improving village energy supplies and food-chain projects. The report argues forcefully that these three areas of concern are directly related to the needs of women in the Third World and, by concentrating on projects in these areas, DSB will be required to design and implement projects which are responsive to women in development issues.

The report also argues in favor of appointing women in development intervenors with expertise in each of the program areas to coordinate and advocate within DSB. Specifically, the intervenor concerned with population training programs should organize a seminar of major contractors, to include the preparation and review of case studies. The village energy supply coordinator should focus attention, through documentation and synthesis, on women in the household as the users of energy resources. The food-chain intervenor should collect and distribute country-specific information on women's roles in all food related activities.

In general, the programmatic specialists selected as women in development intervenors within DSB would, it is recommended, collect information from a variety of sources and prepare a state of the art report. They could also use this information to prepare a training module on women in development for use throughout AID. Overall, the intervenors would become the focus of women in development concerns within DSB and reduce the likelihood that DSB projects would be planned and implemented without regard to their specific impact on women.

An Informal Working Group on Women's Programs

An informal Working Group in Women's Programs, comprised of some of the leading advocates of the WID issue, has begun to address the question of evaluation. At a workshop held in April, 1978, the group reviewed three women in development

projects as case studies.¹ They pointed out that evaluation of these and similar projects was complicated by the lack of clear statements about the hierarchy of goals, the poor definition of objectives, the absence or poor quality of indicators and data, and the lack of clear statements about project activities. The workshop did not come to any final decisions or conclusions but noted the need for work to be done, particularly in the formulation of criteria, the development of indicators and in defining operationally the critical vocabulary of women's development programs.

A second meeting of many of these same specialists was held in September 1978.² This meeting was less focussed on evaluation, although three further women in development projects were reviewed from an evaluative viewpoint. In discussing the goals of women in development projects and consequent criteria for evaluation, the group identified three primary goals as being: (1) Enabling women to exercise more control over their lives; (2) Providing services which are comprehending of and responsive to women's needs; and (3) Enabling women to participate more fully in and have access to the benefits of development. As an initial step in establishing evaluation criteria which could be applied to all types of women in development programs, the group developed a check list of items. They point out, however, that the standard indicators currently in use do not reflect the concerns and priorities reflected in these goals and criteria.

Following this meeting, an Evaluation Committee selected from the working group began to identify the basic information required for a full description of women in development programs as a contribution to the development of evaluation measures. One member of the group went further and examined programs goals, assumptions and measures.³ She found that it was extremely difficult in the analysis to separate program goals and personal goals of individual women.

¹Report of a Workshop on the Evaluation of Women's Development Programs, Unpublished, April 1978.

²Report on the Second Meeting of the Working Group on Women and Development, Unpublished, September 1978.

³Memorandum from Kirstin Anderson, Carnegie Corporation of New York, October 17, 1978.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of this review of evaluations of projects designed to benefit women within the Agency for International Development and elsewhere, there are several conclusions to be drawn of both a management and substantive nature.

The only evaluations located were formative "implementation" evaluations which had as their primary purpose the assessment of immediate project objectives. There are not enough projects, and those that exist are too new to determine the effectiveness of the developmental strategy employed in the projects designed to benefit women. There are, however, several implementation problems that are raised in the evaluations that are relevant to those responsible for designing projects. Project designers grossly miscalculated the amount of time required to begin a project and serious delays in the procurement of equipment, the preparation of facilities and the hiring of staff have led to numerous negative effects on the projects. The documents also indicate that project designs are only infrequently based on sound social analysis of the target population. Either there is no socioeconomic data, or it is inappropriate or ignored.

As important as the content of the evaluations is the purpose to which they are put. It is clear from numerous frustrated efforts to locate evaluations of any kind that, with rare exceptions, there is no systematic retention or planned analysis of evaluations. It is also clear that few of those evaluations which have been undertaken were conceived in such a way as to be useful for programmatic or policy purpose, or if they were, they were badly designed for that purpose. Consequently, the evaluations were almost useless in answering questions related to the policy objectives of the Percy Amendment, such as:

- Are projects designed to benefit women resulting in the stated developmental benefits?
- Will the benefits be sustained when the project is terminated?
- Do the projects have spread and replicability potential?

Thus, we must conclude that sufficient evaluation material does not exist within the organizations investigated to provide policy-makers with guidance on the design of projects intended to benefit women.

Moreover, this investigation points out that there is a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding over the meaning of the Percy Amendment, that a variety of strategies have been attempted to respond to the initiative and that there is no consensus on what a women in development project is, or should

be. One way to resolve these problems is to collect impact data on a variety of development strategies in numerous environments to determine what kinds of designs are likely to be most beneficial to women in specific socioeconomic environments. Only then can AID begin to address some of the fundamental policy questions of the Percy Amendment concerning design, replicability and self sufficiency. These questions include:

- Is a donor likely to be more effective by eliminating the constraints that prevented traditional projects from benefiting women as they should?
- Or, is it better to expand the women-specific focus?
- Or, is some combination of these approaches an effective strategy?

Obviously, this process is complex, time-consuming and expensive, but until some attempt is made to get at these fundamental issues, all other important concerns regarding the women in development Initiative cannot be adequately addressed. Without empirical data on women as affected by and benefiting from development projects of different kinds one runs the risk of presenting no more than an advocacy position and does nothing to advance the state-of-the-art on women in development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations presented in this section are addressed specifically to AID, although the content of the recommendations may also be relevant to other international and non-government organizations.

Minimum Data Set

AID should require the collection and analysis of a minimum set of data on the roles and status of women in a particular environment prior to the design of any project which, intentionally or otherwise, includes these women as beneficiaries. Although some Missions and organizational units within AID have collected data on women, there have been few successful attempts to use this information in project design. Every project designed by AID should be required to show how this minimum data set was used in project design and which indicators of the role and status of women will be affected by project activities. The establishment of a set of data items required as a part of all women in development projects would increase the likelihood of project success, contribute to social analysis at all stages of the program and project development process, and result in a set of information comparable across countries which could be used to design broader AID policies in response to the Percy Amendment.

Evaluation Criteria

AID should develop a set of criteria for use in evaluating projects designed to benefit women. The development of criteria is complex and will probably need to be revised as the state-of-the-art changes, but those responsible for project design and evaluation need guidance. The set of criteria should relate to the minimum data set and be based on an investigation into a variety of development strategies of different scope and resource commitment. AID should be aware of the constraints to project implementation experienced in the field and, to the extent possible, develop pragmatic criteria for evaluation which are also useful to project managers in monitoring on-going activities. Until these criteria are established there is little point in attempting evaluations which go beyond the input-oriented evaluation activities which now predominate.

Social Analysis

AID should incorporate social analysis in all aspects of program and project design and implementation and should require that this analysis include facts about the roles and status of women. Regardless of whether or not a project specifies women as beneficiaries, it is clear that women are affected by development interventions. The weakness of social analysis should be corrected, and serious consideration should be given to the recommendations and guidelines developed by Perrett.¹

Coordination of Women in Development Concerns Within AID

AID should further centralize the responsibility for coordinating women in development within its bureaucratic structure. Consideration of women in development issues and concerns is spread throughout the Agency and there is insufficient sharing of experience and information. Without more extensive and effective coordination, no one organizational unit has the range of experience and information necessary to guide policymakers and project designers within AID. The lack of coordination is particularly serious in light of the needs of Mission staff as they are given increasing responsibility for the review and

¹Heli E. Perrett, Social Analysis and Project Design in AID, Review, Recommendations and Guidelines, Final Report, July 7, 1978.

approval of projects. Consideration should be given to increasing the size and responsibilities of the AID/WID Office so that it can undertake further coordination and information synthesis and dissemination activities. In order to prevent further overlap and confusion, it is not recommended that the Development Support Bureau appoint "women in development intervenors" without first establishing lines of communication and supervision which include the AID/WID Office.¹

Information Systems

AID should continue to devise, review and test ways of disseminating information among all Washington and Mission-based staff who need this information. The inconsistencies and inaccuracies evident in the investigators' review of information about women in development illustrate the inefficiency of the present systems.

Policy Related Research Findings

AID should require all those conducting research into aspects of women in development to draw conclusions which contribute to policy formulation. There is a need for activities which increase the understanding of women, their environment and role in development, but research into these areas will be of little value to AID unless it guides decision-makers. One way of assuring relevance to policy is to require, as a condition of AID funding, that those conducting research state clearly what has been learned as a result of the research and the ways in which this new knowledge relates to the state-of-the-art.

¹Memorandum to Robert Simpson, DS/PO from Irene Tinker, Director Equity Policy Center, February 2, 1979.

III. PROJECT PROFILES

This chapter presents profiles of development projects which identify women as beneficiaries and which have been evaluated. In the case of AID, a profile was prepared for every project with these two characteristics. The profiles are organized by geographic region and comprise eleven projects in Africa, two in Asia, eleven in Latin America and the Caribbean, three in the Near East and six Agency-wide projects.

Among the other organizations investigated, neither the World Bank nor Peace Corps have undertaken any women in development projects which have been evaluated. The Central America and Caribbean regional office of the Inter-American Foundation have funded one such project and a profile of this is included. The women in development projects undertaken by private and voluntary organizations reviewed in this study included ten for which some evaluation had taken place and a profile of each of these projects complete this compilation.

The information about each project is organized under the following headings:

- Project title and coding number, if any
- Geographic area: Region and specific country
- Sector addressed by the project¹
 - Education/Training
 - Employment/Productivity
 - Organizational Support
- Total cost and source of funds, if available
- Duration²
- Beneficiaries
- Purpose
- Organizational Structure
- Summary evaluative statement
 - Logistics
 - Beneficiaries
- Documentation: the documents from which the profile was taken

¹These sectors reflect the themes identified as being central to women in development policy, strategies and activities within AID as articulated in: Executive Summary, Women in Development Policy Discussion Paper, October 2, 1978.

²Duration reflects the total life of the project, and is not necessarily a reflection of the length of operation of components of larger projects.

In some cases, and despite intensive efforts to do so, it was not possible to obtain complete information on a project. Where this was the case that section of the profile has been left blank.

It should be emphasized that, for all projects, the information contained in the profile was abstracted from documents.¹ The information, therefore, synthesizes what the existing documentation says about characteristics of the project, and is not the result of analysis or interpretation by those compiling the project profiles.

¹The reference to "TransCentury" is a published directory of projects involving women. For further details see below page III-43.

AID/AFRICA

This section contains profiles of eleven AID-funded projects in Africa. Staff of the AID Africa Bureau were unable to identify any projects which identified women as beneficiaries and for which any evaluation activities had been undertaken. However, the search of automatic systems with AID and discussions with outside sources yielded information about these eleven projects.

PROJECT: NSO Women's Cooperative

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Cameroon)

SECTOR: Organizational Support

TOTAL COST: Grants: NS Union, CFA \$1,000,000 USAID - \$3,000,000;
Produce marketing organizations - \$560,000 +
\$1,422,000 yearly in salary subsidies.

DURATION: 1960-ongoing

BENEFICIARIES: Women in Bui Division

PURPOSE: To provide services to the rural poor.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The women's cooperative was begun by a woman British volunteer in the early 1960s. Members joined the National Cooperative Union in 1974 and then petitioned it for a grant to expand membership. The Women's cooperative receives financial and staff assistance from the NSO Cooperative Union.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics

The village is now the center for all palm oil purchases and farm produce sales, resulting in decreased transportation costs and time saving and increased markets and income. As a result food crop production has increased as much as four times in some areas. Profits of gross sales were about 20% for both palm oil and food crop sales. Of this 30% was returned to members in dividends, the rest went to a reserve fund. The evolution has been successful, starting slowly, answering one problem or issue at a time.

Beneficiaries

Because of the relationship of the women's cooperative to the NSO Cooperative Union and the traditional male domination, it appears that some of the decision-making of cooperative management has been given up by the women. The women are quickly entering the monetized economy and are less dependent on their husbands for financial support. A feeling of self-esteem is noticeable among cooperative members. On the negative side, there is little or no social interaction in the marketplace since the cooperative handles most marketing. There is a fear that men will take over the food crop production as it becomes more successful.

DOCUMENTATION:

Unpublished Case Study prepared by Development Alternatives, Inc., 1979.

PROJECT: Integrated Family Life Education (6630180)
Project (IFLE)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Ethiopia)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$1,200,000

DURATION: 1975-1977

BENEFICIARIES: Urban and rural poor men and women

PURPOSE: To further develop an integrated approach to adult education through the refinement of materials and concepts that emphasize a practical application of community self-help projects.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The World Education, Inc. and the Ethiopian Women's Association jointly sponsor the project. There is a small project core staff that trains group leaders who are selected by their villages to work in their villages on a variety of self-help projects. The staff receives assistance from a number of private voluntary agencies, such as Foster Parents Plan, etc. in the training and development of materials.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics The advisory board consisting of high ranking government officials has kept the IFLE staff well-informed about new government projects that could affect this project.

Beneficiaries There has been extensive female participation in the self-help projects. Some attitudinal roles of women are changing as a result of this participation. For example, some men used to condemn active, vocal women; now they encourage them to be self-reliant. As a result of this training the health practices and diet (they eat more vegetables, having learned about their nutritional value) of women have improved.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury; Internal Evaluation, February 1977.

PROJECT: Women in Ghanaian Development (6410083)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Ghana)

SECTOR: Organizational Support

TOTAL COST: \$500,000

DURATION: 1976-1978

BENEFICIARIES: Rural and urban poor women

PURPOSE: To support public and private initiatives to increase the status of women.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The National Council on Women and Development will conduct research on women to provide a data base on their various roles. The Ghanaian Assembly of Women and its affiliated women's organizations will receive grants for pilot projects in urban and rural areas.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics One study has led to the request for funds to begin a small-scale industry in five villages.

Beneficiaries ..

DOCUMENTATION: PP, TransCentury

PROJECT: Leadership Training Workshop

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Ghana)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$39,746

DURATION: 1977-1979

BENEFICIARIES: Members of private and voluntary women's organizations from 9 regions in Ghana.

PURPOSE: To provide leadership training for members of private and voluntary organizations to design and direct projects involving women in development.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: USAID grant to the Ghanaian Assembly of Women to hold training workshops for 25 participants in communication skills, planning, organization, leadership, etc.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Without the USAID grant the project would have been impossible. In addition, the Mission provided several consultants for the workshops.

Beneficiaries It is too early to assess the impact of the workshops, but several participants have organized craft and leadership workshops, and an attempt is underway to establish cottage industries and marketing facilities for handicrafts.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: CARE Water Development (6150166)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Kenya)

SECTOR: Employment/Production

TOTAL COST: \$300,000

DURATION: 1975-1977

BENEFICIARIES: About 300,000 rural people, particularly women

PURPOSE: To construct water systems with the assistance of local community groups in selected rural areas of Kenya, in order to reduce the amount of time involved in fetching water.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: CARE/Kenya is responsible for the project implementation.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics --

Beneficiaries As a result of the new piped water supply women were beginning to change their pattern of daily activities.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury, the evaluation is missing from the automated files at AID.

PROJECT: Thaba Basu Rural Development (6900031)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Lesotho)

SECTOR: Employment/Production

TOTAL COST: \$3,294,000

DURATION: 1973-1980

BENEFICIARIES: Small farmers of whom many are women since the majority of the male work force is employed in South Africa.

PURPOSE: To increase rural income and conserve water and land resources.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Joint AID-World Bank loan to the Thaba Basu Project which is operated under an Authority composed of the Permanent Secretary to the Cabinet, the Permanent Secretaries, Ministry of Finance, Works; Agriculture; a representative of the Ministry of Interior, and of the Central Planning and Development Office. The project manager is secretary to the Authority.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Staff recruitment lags by about 9 months; procurement delays run up to 2 years. In Phase II, AID and the Bank should not cooperatively sponsor the project.

Beneficiaries --

DOCUMENTATION: PP
1 PAR
Special Evaluation

PROJECT: Tie and Dye, Craft Education, Live-stock Raising

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Lesotho)

SECTOR: Employment/Production

TOTAL COST: Unknown; USAID \$72,800

DURATION: 1972-ongoing

BENEFICIARIES: Rural villagers, especially women and children

PURPOSE: To create income generating projects at the local level. Specifically, to train women to utilize personal skills and natural resources to sustain themselves economically, since the majority of the able-bodied males are out of the country.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The project is sponsored by the Lesotho National Council of Women with assistance from the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Rural and Community Development. Grants and other donations have been received from USAID, UNICEF, the Unitarian Service Committee, the Southern African Foundation for Education and Development. Village women initiate activities and request technical assistance, all of which comes from volunteers organized by the National Council.

SUMMARY-EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Transportation and the geography of the country are a big constraint to project success. Funds are insufficient. Money is needed to establish a loan-fund, to hire staff and to purchase vehicles. The most successful projects in terms of income generation have been poultry raising, tie and dye techniques in cloth, and spinning of mohair.

Beneficiaries The village women are anxious to participate in projects and to learn new income generating skills.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: Audio Cassette Listening Forums:
A Participatory Women's Development Project

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Tanzania)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: Grant from AID/WID (\$66 per participant)

DURATION: 1978-1979

BENEFICIARIES: Rural women

PURPOSE: To provide a program that enabled women to recognize the importance of their role in nutrition and health status of their family and to encourage implementation of self-determined action plans related to health and nutrition.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Grant from the WID Office of AID to undertake the project in cooperation with the Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University and the Institute for Adult Education, Arutha, Tanzania. Two villages were chosen to implement the project and women from each locally chosen as group leaders for the duration of the project from members of the local organization, Women United, Tanzania (UWT). Needs/Resources surveys were done by each village prior to project implementation.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics In general the pilot project helped to encourage attitudinal change and was instrumental in bringing about action and behavioral change. In the future, similar projects should seek villages with these characteristics: existence of basic needs, little or no present group activity, little or no present development efforts. The technology was appropriate to project design of self-reliant development.

Beneficiaries In one village, 73% of the participants said they had undertaken actions as a result of the project; in the other village 63%. Women in participating villages have initiated more activities than women in control villages since the project started. The project increased participants' self-awareness and pride.

DOCUMENTATION: The Audio Cassette Listening Forums: A Participatory Women's Development Project - by Joyce Stanley with Alisa Lundeen

FOCUS
International Incorporated

PROJECT: Secondary Girls Schools (6170011)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Uganda)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: --

DURATION: 1962-1975

BENEFICIARIES: 540 high school girls

PURPOSE: To establish a comprehensive secondary school for girls which would ultimately be run by Ugandans.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The University of Massachusetts provided technical assistance to operate the school. TransCentury Corporation provided teachers. The Ugandan Ministry of Education sponsored the project.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics The contractors were behind on their reporting responsibilities and recruiting. Teacher training was on schedule.

Beneficiaries The school was under the management of country nationals. Students were passing exams on a higher level and finding employment upon graduation in increasing numbers.

DOCUMENTATION: Project paper
4 project Appraisal Reports
2 End-of-tour reports

PROJECT: Social and Economic Development (62509260)
in Upper Volta: Women's Perspective

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Upper Volta)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$15,300

DURATION: 1977-1978

BENEFICIARIES: The Federation of Volta Women and all Voltaic women

PURPOSE: To hold two seminars on responsible participation of Voltaic women in the national economy and social development.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The project was organized by the Societe Africaine d'Etudes et de Developpement, which held two seminars for 53 participants from government ministries, the Federation of Voltaic Women and others.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics

As a result of the seminars, commissions have been formed to study the viability of a national women's council to affect national policy. The Societe received a grant of \$13,500 from AID/REDSO, Ivory Coast to research the role and status of Voltaic women by evaluating their position and analyzing their changing roles. (It was planned that this would lead to a project based on the research analysis). The researchers interviewed over 100 women in the modern sector. The study produced a detailed working paper tracing the changes in women's situations. Their main suggestion was that future projects to benefit women should be community based and supported programs. They concluded that the modernization thrust in Upper Volta was ignoring the traditional roles of women in agriculture and that women found the development programming threatening.

Beneficiaries

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DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury and Social and Economic Development in Upper Volta, a study prepared by the Societe Africaine d'Etudes et de Developpement for AID/REDSO/Wa in April 1978.

PROJECT: Strengthening Women's Roles in Development (666-0211)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Upper Volta)

SECTOR: All sectors

TOTAL COST: \$1,408,000

DURATION: 1977-1980

BENEFICIARIES: Rural women

PURPOSE: To strengthen the role of women in the development process by providing training in income generating activities and institutionalizing credit facilities for this purpose.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The female Rural Domestic Economy Unit of the government of Upper Volta is responsible for training, development, production and distribution of educational materials and for controlling a Revolving Loan Fund. Coordinators in four Organizations for Regional Development (ORDs) work with the national unit to distribute the project benefits.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics
-- The timing for the project's initial activities was miscalculated. As a result, all project activities were behind schedule.

Beneficiaries
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DOCUMENTATION: PP, TransCentury

AID/ASIA

Two AID-funded projects were identified in Asia. Staff of the AID Asia Bureau cited the National Women's Development Academy project which had also been identified through the AID automated files. The second project is supported by AID and was identified through the Trans-Century directory as well as being listed in the AID/WID Report to Congress.

PROJECT: National Women's Development Academy (NWDA) (388-0028)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Bangladesh)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$912,000

DURATION: 1977-1980

BENEFICIARIES: Poor, rural women trained at NWDA

PURPOSE: To enable the National Women's Development Academy to train personnel, to collect data and disseminate information needed for an outreach network from the national to the village level, providing skills, new ideas, procedures, methodologies and practices to rural women.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The NWDA was established by two new Bangladesh organizations: The Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Bangladesh Jatiyo Mahila Sangstha (BJMS - National Women's Organization). These two organizations supplied the Academy with buildings, development grants and staff salaries to support union level activities of the Academy, plus a building, office furniture and some operating costs for the Academy. AID provided technical assistance, stipends, travel allowances, funds for research evaluation, commodities, etc.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Start-up project activities took longer than expected; some targets were too ambitious; training courses were contracted or expanded according to participants' needs; administrative links between Cadda and the villages were inadequate.

Beneficiaries: To date, 154 women have been trained by the NWDA and now earn a regular income as village motivators; 180 women have been placed in jobs by the Employment Exchange.

DOCUMENTATION: PES
TransCentury

PROJECT: Sericulture/Settlement (493-0271)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Thailand)

SECTOR: Employment/Production

TOTAL COST: \$2,600,000

DURATION: 1976-1981

BENEFICIARIES: 1,500 farm families in 10 settlements in northeast Thailand

PURPOSE: To increase annual net cash farm incomes over 50% in a five year period, by adopting modern sericulture practices. Specifically, the project hopes to reduce the underemployment of older women and teenage girls.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The project is managed by the Ministry of Interior with technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture's Sericulture Division agricultural cooperative.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Coordination among participating agencies is very good. Technology is appropriate.

Beneficiaries Additional net cash income from the project is \$150/family

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

AID/LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

This section contains profiles of eleven projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). All but one of these projects were identified by the evaluation office of the AID LAC Bureau but were not included in AID's automated files. Those projects identified in these automated files as benefiting women and as having been evaluated were found upon review to be incorrectly categorized with the exception of the regional Leadership Education for Women project.

PROJECT: Leadership/Education for Women (5980190)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin American/Caribbean (Regional Project)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: --

DURATION: 1971-1976

BENEFICIARIES: Middle and upper-class women

PURPOSE: The Overseas Education Fund (OEF) of the League of Women Voters will train professional volunteer women from L.A. in leadership and organizational development techniques to increase citizen participation in national life.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The fund provides technical assistance, to local women's organizations throughout Latin America.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Institutional building goals were met. Training has been good. The OEF should transform itself from a training organization to one with clear goals about strengthening the role of women.

Beneficiaries Social dynamics of L.A. make integration of middle-class volunteers and poor volunteers difficult. There are more benefits to volunteers than to poor people.

DOCUMENTATION: Proposal
Quarterly progress reports
End of Project Evaluation
PARs

PROJECT: National Community Development Service
Rural Women's Project

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Bolivia)

SECTOR: All sectors

TOTAL COST: This is part of a larger project. For FY '77 the total funding was \$4,046.

DURATION: 1965-ongoing

BENEFICIARIES: Poor Aymara and Quechua speaking women 18 years and older.

PURPOSE: To support indigenous development efforts by organizing and training women to be active participants in income generating activities at all levels. The main projects have been agricultural production with credit, animal raising, collective gardens, commercial sewing, hand-crafts and consumer stores run as sections of cooperatives.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Grants and loans are given to the National Community Development Service which sponsors this project nationally. It trains peasant women as promoters who are assigned communities based on the type of project solicited by the community. They assist in planning the activity with the community.

SUMMARY-EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Within the overall development program there are inconsistencies between the goals at the upper level and needs of the community. Staff are inadequately compensated and living conditions are difficult. Systematic marketing of cooperative products has not been achieved, but numerous income generating projects, and requests for many more, have been started. Training has been provided in cooperative management and accounting systems.

Beneficiaries --

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury, Evaluacion de la Division de Bienestar Social de la Mujer Compesina, prepared for USAID/Bolivia by Ms. Hilda Marie Eddy Arellano, June 1975.

PROJECT: Day Care Center for Hardship Children (OPG 5130300)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Chile)

SECTOR: Employment/Production

TOTAL COST: \$109,000

DURATION: 1976-1979

BENEFICIARIES: Poor children, ages 6-14 and their families

PURPOSE: To test if day care centers with family participation, study programs and workshops is a better alternative for hardship children than orphanages or limited care centers. Specifically, the project intended to improve the mental, physical and emotional condition of hardship children, especially through improved nutrition. It is unique in Chile and based on the hypothesis that day care centers are more effective than closed institutions in assisting hardship children in that they are not removed from their families.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Grant to the YMCA to establish a youth center in Santiago (day care center).

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics

The PVO's New York office was unresponsive in procurement assistance. The major outputs have been provided: a feeding program providing over 3/4 of the children's daily diet; a tutorial assistance program; health and legal assistance; workshops for technical training. The final psycho-social evaluation has been delayed. Because of the uniqueness of this project, it has been difficult to locate other institutions for comparison.

Beneficiaries

The children's social, psychological attitudes and scholastic achievement have improved. The parents, who were uninterested at project inception, have displayed an active interest in their children's progress.

DOCUMENTATION: PES

PROJECT: Human Development Project (OPG 5150140)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Costa Rica)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$500,518

DURATION: 1970-1980

BENEFICIARIES: Women in barrios of San Jose

PURPOSE: To improve the socio-economic conditions of women and their families living in the marginal barrios of San Jose.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Low-income urban women in the barrios of San Jose. Funds to the OEF/FOV jointly to provide motivation/adaptation training to women participating in various projects sponsored by governmental agencies and private industries including the National Urban Housing Institute, the National Training Institute, the National Institute of Welfare Assistance, the Social Security Institute (CCSS), the Ministry of Culture and the Poliandy Factory.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Project had considerable success in the implementation and evaluation of motivation/adaptation training programs for low-income women in housing and employment projects in private industry and government. The women in the industrial sewing classes have received a contract for their products from CCSS, the number of programs available has increased, entrance education requirements (6th grade) have been eliminated, and housing conditions have improved.

Beneficiaries Women identified their needs in training and the project was structured around them. Thus, the emphasis was placed on vocational training in industrial sewing, preparing commercial Christmas ornaments, commercial baking and cosmetology. Women participants also identified the lack of child care facilities, their household responsibilities and husband's hostility as obstacles. The project then arranged for child care facilities, motivation/adaptation training for participants and families.

DOCUMENTATION: PES - Part I, OEF-EOV Agreement

PROJECT: Organization of Costa Rican Citizens (OCC)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Costa Rica)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: Unknown; \$40,439 from AID

DURATION: 1972-1977

BENEFICIARIES: Upper, middle class citizens (mainly women)

PURPOSE: To increase citizen participation in the socio-economic and civic development of the country. Training courses were given in voluntary work, community development, municipal development, civic/political training, citizens participation, human relations, sensitivity training, pedagogy and programming. Seminars were given on legal and working status of women and on incorporating women into the development process. Numerous publications were prepared including a directory of voluntary organizations in Costa Rica, and a survey of the working and legal status of women.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Grant to the Organizacion de Ciudadanas Costaricenses, which has a membership of 27.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Now that AID funding is no longer available for training programs, a permanent source of income is a problem. It has been difficult to find people with free time to attend meetings and training courses to devote their time to train others, sometimes in distant locations.

Beneficiaries Many women have participated in this non-traditional area of training. The training has increased consciousness among women for their role in politics and socio-economic life. One former trainee has been elected to Congress, four have served as municipal officers, others actively work for political parties and community development organizations.

DOCUMENTATION: Evaluation Memo 1978

PROJECT: Fundamental Education and Skills Training (FEAST) (5190170)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (El Salvador)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$404,000

DURATION: 1976-1978

BENEFICIARIES: Poor, unskilled, urban and rural students

PURPOSE: To develop the institutional capability of the Ministry of Education to plan, manage and evaluate the FEAST program emphasizing curriculum development, training, innovative short term, non-formal fundamental education and skill training courses.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Pilot project in the Division of Adult and Permanent Education (DAPE), part of the Ministry of Education.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics After initial delays, progress was satisfactory in planning, curriculum development, training and guidance services. There is an increased enrollment and retention rate in courses and a higher skill level and labor market awareness; number of courses has increased, quality has decreased.

Beneficiaries Approximately 2,400 students were enrolled in occupational skills; instructors and project administrators were trained. The pilot project has not yet presented evidence it can train and place unemployed and/or underemployed people in occupations which are in demand on the labor market. No unplanned socio-economic or environmental changes occurred as a result of this project. The only unplanned effect was the premature expansion of the FEAST project beyond its original scope.

DOCUMENTATION: PP
PES

PROJECT: Evaluation of Educational Television (9310019)
Projects

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (El Salvador)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$100,000

DURATION: 1969-1976

BENEFICIARIES: Ultimately, the student community in developing countries.

PURPOSE: To evaluate current TV-based educational reform project to provide guidance to developing countries and Agency policy-makers.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The Academy for Educational Development will test students and survey teachers and parents.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Activities are on schedule, and the project should be continued as designed.

Beneficiaries --

DOCUMENTATION: PP
Project Summary by TA/EHR

PROJECT: Basic Rural Education (5200228)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Guatemala)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$1,348,000

DURATION: 1975-1978

BENEFICIARIES: Rural people (men and women 15-45 years and children 10-14 years)

PURPOSE: To assist the government of Guatemala to undertake a major low-cost, multi-sector, non-formal education program to affect income, agricultural and health practices of highland people.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Technical assistance from AID staff and contractors is provided to the National Board for Non-formal Education. Offices, some equipment, and consultants will be provided by UNICEF and UNESCO.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics There were time delays in host country budget appraisals, and a lack of cooperation of some participating groups. Staff training was inadequate; board members must be better informed and involved.

Beneficiaries Target group focus is too narrow.

DOCUMENTATION: PP
2 PAR
Special Evaluation report (missing from AID files)

PROJECT: Pespire Valley Integrated Development (5220128)
(Community Development Foundation OPG)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Honduras)

SECTOR: Organizational Support

TOTAL COST: \$200,000

DURATION: 1976-1979

BENEFICIARIES: Small scale, near subsistence farmers.

PURPOSE: To help the communities in Pespire Valley develop organizational and financial capabilities for community development programs without outside assistance. This will be done through institutional socio-economic infrastructure development, specifically through a sorghum production and marketing cooperative. Activities concerning women specifically were the Cooperative Women's mango puree plant in San Juan Bosco.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: --

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:
Logistics

Project activities in all 9 towns were carried out. Regarding the mango puree plant, the factory generates, during the harvest, employment for 19 women. A wholesaler purchased 100 cases of the product to test its marketability, so the cooperative made a profit. The possibilities of a continuing contract are not known. To create employment at other times, the cooperative is experimenting with ways to manufacture local foods imported into the community such as bread. They are also experimenting with bottling production and have filed a petition with the National Agrarian Reform Institute for title to land for fruit and vegetable cultivation. A decision is not yet known.

Beneficiaries: For the mango puree plant, 19 women were employed creating family income, but continuing employment is uncertain.

DOCUMENTATION: Proposal and Grant Agreement, PES

PROJECT: Rural Market Women's Cooperatives (52413140108)
 GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Nicaragua)
 SECTOR: Organizational Support
 TOTAL COST: \$75,000
 DURATION: 1975-1977
 BENEFICIARIES: Rural women

PURPOSE: To establish viable rural organizations serving market women and other small tradespeople with credit and cooperative purchasing facilities. Specifically, the project intends to establish 20 viable credit unions with 6,000 active members and savings up to \$450,000 which will be self-sufficient after two years.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The Nicaraguan Development Foundation (FUNDE), will establish cooperatives in 20 towns with populations between 5-10,000 and to provide seed capital loans of \$12,500 to each cooperative.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics

Commodities, office equipment have been provided to FUNDE and by FUNDE to individual coops as they are established on a timely basis. The recruitment and motivation of personnel has been on schedule. Managers have been efficient and enthusiastic. Within the first year, 12 credit unions with 1400 members (55% women) were established. Accounting systems were installed in all credit unions, and baseline studies for 10 coops were undertaken.

Beneficiaries

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DOCUMENTATION: PAR, Project Agreement

PROJECT: Community Services for Women and Disadvantaged Peoples (OPG 5260506)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Paraguay)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$107,337

DURATION: 1977-1978

BENEFICIARIES: Rural poor and handicapped young people and young adults and those in the suburbs of Asuncion.

PURPOSE: To improve the capacity of low income and disadvantaged people to contribute to and participate in the national economy through vocational training (on the job) and to establish within CONEB an increased theoretico-practical vocational capability to carry out development oriented programs.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: USAID/Paraguay grant to the Technical Department of the Consejo Nacional de Entidades de Beneficencia (CONEB), a local PVO. Courses were given by CONEB with the assistance of the National University of Asuncion's In-Training Service to beneficiaries, volunteers and staff of affiliated groups which house training projects. Counterpart funds were provided by the PVO and its affiliates.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics None of the affiliated groups have yet reached a state of being self-supporting and still rely on CONEB for technical or financial support. There were some delays in disbursements and some of the affiliates failed to meet their agreed contributions. At the end of the first year, 10 workshops in 4 types of skills with 150 participants received professional training while earning an income.

Beneficiaries Participants have increased income during training (prior to the project 80% of the participants had no cash income). Classes are well received and well attended.

DOCUMENTATION: PP & PES - Part I

AID/NEAR EAST

The Near East Bureau was unable to identify any projects which benefit women for which any evaluative activities have been undertaken. However, the Agency's automated files identified three projects as having these characteristics. Profiles of each of these projects are presented in this section.

PROJECT: Rural Primary Schools, Phase I (3060142)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Near East (Afghanistan)

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$2,491,000

DURATION: 1975-1978

BENEFICIARIES: Rural children of whom girls will have 15% of the total places available in newly constructed schools reserved for them.

PURPOSE: To construct 170 rural elementary schools and 40 teacher's hostels and to provide rural females with educational opportunities.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: --

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics There is not sufficient data for full project assessment, but the design appears sound. There are architectural problems.

Beneficiaries Quota for female attendance in newly constructed schools will be met in Parwan, but not in southern areas, where it is not yet accepted culturally.

DOCUMENTATION: PP
1 PAR
2 Evaluation cables

PROJECT:	Taiz Water Rehabilitation	(2790017)
GEOGRAPHIC AREA:	Near East	(Yemen Arab Republic)
SECTOR:	--	
TOTAL COST:	\$457,000	
DURATION:	1973-1975	
BENEFICIARIES:	--	
PURPOSE:	--	
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:	--	

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics

Water cooperative's public relations office is ineffective; managerial and engineering comments are mentioned in detail. An adequate water system in a major urban area established.

Beneficiaries

Population getting additional water supply, quality of water is improved and water related diseases have been reduced.

DOCUMENTATION:

PP
1 PAR
1 Evaluation Memo

PROJECT: Poultry Development (2790019)
 GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Near East (Yemen Arab Republic)
 SECTOR: Employment/Production
 TOTAL COST: \$1,703,000
 DURATION: 1975-1980
 BENEFICIARIES: Small farmers of whom women are expected to assume a major role.
 PURPOSE: To increase the income of the target population and improve their diet through poultry raising and extension training.
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: A PCV will work as an extension agent with women in home flock operations.
 SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Procurement is behind schedule and there is no overall agricultural extension program in the country at this time, but increased production is taking place.

Beneficiaries --

DOCUMENTATION: PP
 2 PARs
 1 Evaluation Report

AID/AGENCY WIDE

The six project profiles in this section describe AID projects which are identified as benefiting women but which do not have a particular geographic focus.

PROJECT: To Apply Radio in Teaching Elementary Math in LDCs (9310569)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: World-wide

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$2,424,000

DURATION: 1973-1979

BENEFICIARIES: Primary school children

PURPOSE: To design a prototype that could be used in many developing nations to teach elementary math by radio.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Stanford University sponsored the project to design and test educational methodologies.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Results of one analysis in Nicaragua in 1975 on first graders are positive: math failure rate reduced 26% to 17%, a cost savings exceeding marginal cost of radio project of \$2/student/year.

Beneficiaries Nicaragua has decided to use the radio for total primary school education in several provinces. The World Bank has urged the Philippines to adopt the project, and Brazil and Paraguay are seeking technical assistance from Stanford for adaptations.

DOCUMENTATION: pp
3 PARs

PROJECT: Research in Lower Cost Methods of Water and Waste Treatment in LDCs. (9310563)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: World-wide

SECTOR: --

TOTAL COST: \$269,000

DURATION: 1973-1978

BENEFICIARIES: --

PURPOSE: Develop a system of matrices of processes and country resources to identify an optimal process of water and waste treatment in developing nations.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Oklahoma University will undertake nine studies in selected developing nations on this topic.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

<u>Logistics</u>	On schedule
<u>Beneficiaries</u>	--

DOCUMENTATION: PP
1 PAR

PROJECT: Educational Technology Florida State (9310131)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: World-wide

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$1,000,000

DURATION: 1971-1978

BENEFICIARIES: Educators in developing nations (men and women)

PURPOSE: To strengthen the ability of Florida State to apply the systems approach to development and the use of technology in education in LDCs.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Florida State will provide research, training and information dissemination in this field.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics The approach is too sophisticated for developing nations' educational needs; the program is not well-defined; there is no systematic programming, no research, no information dissemination.

Beneficiaries Training of students from developing nations is good and includes women participants.

DOCUMENTATION: pp
4th year review of Grant

PROJECT: Competent Non-Formal Education (9310165)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: World-wide

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$798,000

DURATION: 1974-1979

BENEFICIARIES: --

PURPOSE: To strengthen the University of Massachusetts' capability in non-formal education.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: University of Massachusetts will sponsor the project.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Progress is satisfactory.

Beneficiaries --

DOCUMENTATION: PP
2 PARs

PROJECT: Low Cost Communication (9310153)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: World-wide

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$1,180,000

DURATION: 1973-1978

BENEFICIARIES: Educators in developing nations (men and women)

PURPOSE: To strengthen developing nations' competence in communication in education and human resources by research, training, information dissemination, and curriculum development.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Stanford University will provide research, training and sponsor the project.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics This institutional grant is difficult to evaluate as the nature of the institution has changed. There is no research strategy, and no evidence of working relationships with institutions in developing nations.

Beneficiaries Training of students from LDCs is good. This summarizes the number of women students:

1974-75	25 students	10 women	15 men
	2 professors	1 woman	1 man
1975-76	22 students	10 women	12 men
1976-72	28 students	9 women	19 men

DOCUMENTATION: pp
4 Annual Reports

PROJECT: Family Planning Through Home Economics (9320980)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: World-wide

SECTOR: Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$2,743,000

DURATION: 1972-1980

BENEFICIARIES: Educated Third World women home economists and their students and families.

PURPOSE: To motivate home economists in developing nations to provide family planning information through programs, publications, contacts and workshops.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The American Home Economic Association will provide technical assistance to related organizations in selected developing nations.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics By December 1972, 38 countries had been contacted through 53 agencies concerned with family planning. Seven workshops had been held in developing countries including 759 participants.

Beneficiaries --

DOCUMENTATION: PP
4 Annual Reports

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION/CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Central America and Caribbean division of the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was investigated. Only one project which benefited women had been evaluated and a profile of this project is presented in this section.

PROJECT: Caritas de Honduras (IAF HO-001)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Latin America/Caribbean (Honduras)

SECTOR: Organizational Support

TOTAL COST: \$367,561

DURATION: 1972-1976

BENEFICIARIES: Poor women

PURPOSE: This Catholic non-profit organization, the Clubes de Amas de Casa, sponsors radio schools, community training centers, rural housewives' clubs.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: --

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics There is a lack of identified objectives and collaboration between the clubs and other community groups.

Beneficiaries Whenever there is a conflict between the goals of the clubs and other community activities, the women-members almost always submit their desires to those of their husbands and the club suffers.

DOCUMENTATION: Project Summary Statement, Evaluation undertaken by the Instituto CentroAmericano de Investigacion Socio-Economico under a separate grant from the IAF.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The projects profiled in this section were identified through a "Directory of Projects Involving Women," published by the Secretariat for Women in Development, the New TransCentury Foundation.¹ In compiling the directory the Secretariat collected detailed information from private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), both in the field and through any U.S. offices. Although few of these projects have been formally evaluated, the directory summarizes evaluative statements made by the sponsoring organizations.

¹The Directory may be requested from: The Secretariat for Women in Development, New TransCentury Foundation, 1789 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

PROJECT: Self-Developing Projects (PVO)
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Africa (Kenya)
SECTOR: All sectors
TOTAL COST: \$90,000
DURATION: 1975-ongoing
BENEFICIARIES: Approximately 220 village women
PURPOSE: To develop self-determination in local women's groups with an income generating focus.
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Partnership for Productivity (PPF) will provide technical assistance to women's groups in four rural villages to help them improve their management ability in agricultural production and marketing, and other activities.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Evaluation consists of reports from the field; there has been no formal evaluation. Income generating projects are underway. There is no formal structure for discussion between the women's group and PPF; and PPF wants to structure the process; that has not been done as of April 1979.

Beneficiaries There is a growing self-confidence which can be observed in the participants.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury, Interview with PPF staff

PROJECT: Women's Cooperative and Resource Development Project

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Bangladesh)

SECTOR: Employment/Production

TOTAL COST: Unknown

DURATION: 1978-1979

BENEFICIARIES: Rural women, primarily the wives of small landowners

PURPOSE: To increase the income of rural women by creating income generating skills, taking into consideration the unique problems of women in Purdah.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: CARE and the Integrated Rural Development Program of Bangladesh together with the Mahila Sanshed Samity (MSS) women's cooperatives determine the direction and scope of the project. Management of project activities is undertaken by MSS officers who are village women elected by cooperative members. Village women requested the project and choose most of the activities undertaken.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics

A development fund account has been established; new MSS cooperatives have been created; income generating activities are underway. Coordination between the sponsoring groups has been good, partly because "CARE field offices are located in the project area." CARE has an ongoing data collection system from which they prepare trimester reports.

Beneficiaries

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DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: Methodist Delainaresi Poultry Farm (PVO)
Project

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Fiji)

SECTOR: All sectors

TOTAL COST: \$25,200

DURATION: 1975-ongoing

BENEFICIARIES: 85 girl students

PURPOSE: To train girl students in income generating skills to support the school and to give the girls power through education to eventually control their own lives. Specifically, the project emphasizes handicraft production, egg and poultry raising and sales.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The Methodist Handicraft and Farming School is the sponsoring organization. It is entirely self-sustaining, with girl students undertaking all school tasks. The school staff is comprised of volunteers including teachers on loan from the Department of Education, paid by government and Peace Corps volunteers.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics The handicraft production has been a good source of income for the school

Beneficiaries --

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: Women's Project Bank (PVO)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Korea)

SECTOR: All sectors

TOTAL COST: Unknown - \$2,000 for 1977

DURATION: 1977-ongoing

BENEFICIARIES: 50 low-income, women members of home improvement clubs

PURPOSE: To provide women access to credit and to impart skills in income generation projects.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Save the Children Federation, Inc. (Korea) sent field workers to women's groups to design income generating projects based on their expressed needs. The women's groups selected 50 members for this project. The women decided to begin a pig raising activity. Field workers then determined what, if any, training was necessary or resources were needed to carry the project out.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics The women were able to pay back the loan which allowed them to purchase the pigs and erect a shelter. Extra money was shared among the 50 women. Not enough poor families in the community participated. There is no indication if similar projects have been initiated.

Beneficiaries Although the women were better off, they were more highly motivated than most rural women before the project started. Moreover, it was not the first project they had participated in. They earned some extra income that was used to provide additional food for their families and improvements for the home.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: Integrating Rural Women into the Development Process (PVO)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Philippines)

SECTOR: Employment/Production and Education/Training

TOTAL COST: \$211,000

DURATION: 1977-1982

BENEFICIARIES: Lower and lower, middle-class rural women

PURPOSE: To develop a method to harness rural women's potential for active participation in social and economic development activities under indigenous leadership.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Grants from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) have been made to the Filipino IIRR's People's School to mobilize and train village workers. They will organize village and regional women's associations, and an inter-municipality Women's Movement for Rural Reconstruction all founded on village project interest groups.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Informal evaluations based on staff reports and meetings indicated that women's organizations are functioning, and leadership training has been good; and that income producing projects in mushroom growing, ornamental plants, vegetable gardens, swine raising, and a cooperative store are successful.

Beneficiaries Women's behavior varies from village to village, but there is a noticeable change in attitude among participating rural women from indifference to awareness and involvement in undertaking projects.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: San Marcos Sewing Center (PVO)
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Philippines)
SECTOR: Employment/Production
TOTAL COST: \$2,166
DURATION: 1977-1978
BENEFICIARIES: Poor women in the Province of Bulacan
PURPOSE: To enable women to increase their family income through sewing and needlecraft activities.
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: This project is a spinoff of the Family Planning and Nutrition Program of the Diocese of Molocos, Province of Bulacan. The International Human Assistance Programs, Inc. (IHAP) provided funds to begin the sewing center which was requested by local women.
SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:
Logistics The project provided vocational training. It is now over and completely self-sufficient. Four additional sewing centers have been established by the Bulacan Social Action Council based on this model. The IHAP has funded a fifth center.
Beneficiaries Participating women have an additional income source from the project.
DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: Community Development Project (PVO)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Sri Lanka)

SECTOR: All sectors

TOTAL COST: \$10,000 annually + \$90,000 from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, London

DURATION: 1977-ongoing

BENEFICIARIES: Girls and women in the urban slums of Colombo

PURPOSE: To develop non-formal education programs for young girls and women to develop skills in income generating activities, family life, and to develop day care facilities.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The Sri Lanka Women's Conference (SLWC) offers classes and day care facilities for target population. In cooperation with SLWC, the Family Planning Association began a community center and met with the target population to develop programs for the center and helped design the classes.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics Training program, particularly in needlework, is successful. Children attending the day care center have improved health (meals are provided). Attendance of mothers at various programs has been irregular and below expectation. The curriculum of the home science course had to be revised downward because of the educational attainment of students.

Beneficiaries The girls who finished the needlework course are forming a producer's cooperative with SLWC assistance.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: Women Development Program (PVO)
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Asia (Thailand)
SECTOR: Education/Training
TOTAL COST: \$55,845
DURATION: 1976-1979
BENEFICIARIES: Rural and urban girls aged 15-24
PURPOSE: To train girls to be good citizens and to teach them skills to enable them to earn more income.
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: The Girl Guides Association of Thailand received grants from several foundations including the Asia Foundation to train groups of girls for 45 days in different subjects. From these groups, the best trainees were selected for 3-6 months training at regional centers. Trainees were expected to return to their villages to lead their original groups and to pass on newly acquired knowledge. Most training concerns "good citizenship."
SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:
Logistics The Girl Guides Association of Thailand is satisfied with the content and operation of the program and would like to expand it to cover ten million girls who are not in school and live in rural areas throughout Thailand. There was no information on income-generating skills taught.
Beneficiaries Most trainees have more self-confidence since participating in the program.
DOCUMENTATION: TransCentury

PROJECT: Credit and Social Services (PVO)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: (Dominican Republic)

SECTOR: All sectors

TOTAL COST: \$182,000 in 1978

DURATION: 1978-1983

BENEFICIARIES: Rural women

PURPOSE: To encourage economic independence among women by providing small loans to begin group enterprises.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Mujeres en Desarrollo, Inc. (MUDE) provides credit to groups in all areas of community development and group process training and technical assistance and social services. The project has two other joint sponsors: the Fundacion Dominicana de Desarrollo (FDD) and the Instituto Dominicano de Estudios Aplicados (IDEA). The former will provide technical assistance and administrative services related to loan disbursement; the latter will help design awareness training and do evaluations.

SUMMARY EVALUATIVE STATEMENT:

Logistics There has been a lack of qualified staff; organization has been inadequate; numerous difficulties in communication between the central office and rural areas has been observed.

Beneficiaries Women are more aware of what government social services are available; they have a better understanding of business management, and more credit is available.

DOCUMENTATION: TransCenturv

APPENDIX

The people listed below were interviewed in person or by telephone and asked to contribute information to this study.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Women in Development

Elsa Chaney
Arvonne Fraser
Paula Goddard
Kathleen Stuardt
Faye Thompson
Peter Benedict
Mary Brent
Aloyse Doyle
Vance Elliott
Bernice Goldstein

Regional Bureaus

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Norman Olsen
Louis Ortego
Paul Saenz
Joan Silver

Others

Hal Datta (PVC)
Elizabeth Hunt (PPC)
Chuck Malfatto (DSB)
Alice Morton (DSB)
Barbara Pillsbury (PPC)
Robert Simpson (DSB)
Ann Van Dusen (PPC)
Nina Vreeland (DSB)
Roxanne Carlisle

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AGENCY

CENTER FOR FAMILY PLANNING

ACTIVITIES

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Peggy Curlin
Molly Mayo
Leida Apell
Roger Soles

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<u>MATCH</u>	Norma Walmsley
<u>NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION</u>	Jane Nundy
<u>PARTNERS FOR PRODUCTIVITY</u>	James Hochschwender
<u>PATHFINDER FUND</u>	Freya Bicknell Judith Helzner
<u>PEACE CORPS</u>	Arlene Mitchell Michelle Sinclair
<u>POPULATION COUNCIL</u>	Judith Bruce
<u>SECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT NEW TRANSCENTURY FOUNDATION</u>	May Rihani
<u>TECHNOSERVE, INC.</u>	Susan Goldmark
<u>VOLUNTEERS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</u>	Ellen Mayock
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