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Secretariat For  
Women in Development

**EUROPEAN  
FUNDING RESOURCES  
FOR  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECTS**

**Marilyn W. Richards  
New TransCentury Foundation  
July 1980**

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This bulletin would not have been possible without the cooperation of individuals in each of the sources listed herein. They took time to meet with me, and gave thoughtful consideration to the information we sought to include. TransCentury is grateful for their assistance.

*Marilyn W. Richards*  
*New TransCentury Foundation*

## FOREWORD

This bulletin of European Funding Resources for Women in Development Projects is a major product of the Secretariat for Women in Development of the New TransCentury Foundation. The Secretariat was founded January 1977 as part of TransCentury's larger program to assist private voluntary agencies and non-governmental organizations to integrate women, especially Third World women, into development projects and programming more effectively.

Through the Secretariat, private organizations have access to special services for improving the impact of their programs on women and for identifying opportunities for expanding the vital role women have to play.

As part of its mandate to facilitate the charge of voluntary agencies meeting this challenge, the Secretariat offers its assistance in a variety of ways:

- A U.S. Funding Bulletin: Funding Resources for Women in Development Projects. The bulletin describes U.S. -based international organizations, governmental agencies, private foundations and private voluntary organizations which make grants for Third world development projects. Included is information on priority issues and geographic interests, funding organization policies, key contact people, types of women's projects funded and special hints for getting a positive response to proposals. A special feature is whether and how organizations indigenous to developing countries receive grants.
- Development as if Women Mattered, A Third World Focus. An annotated bibliography that offers special features. It gathers together a large number of documents with an action/programming focus. A large proportion of the studies listed were prepared by and present the perspective of Third World Women.

- A Directory of Projects involving women which, in addition to its informational content, is meant to stimulate a flow of ideas among development practitioners, academicians and organizations involved in development, about how concerns for the role of women in development can be translated into the planning, initiation and implementation of a variety of projects which have a beneficial impact on women's lives.
- A publication retrieval system which facilitates the acquisition of both academic and action-oriented documents in the field of women in development. Two special foci are unpublished documents and documents by Third World women. 1000 documents are currently available and are itemized in the Secretariat's Resource List.
- Overseas workshops with private voluntary agencies on the role of women in development for the encouragement of agency field staff to more effectively involve women in the project implementation process.

The range of our activities is wide, and the challenge is great. We view those interrelated and complementary activities as elements of one program which encompasses current as well as future projects that will enable us at TransCentury and other agencies to devote more attention and to ensure that future projects are conceived and implemented "as if women mattered."

May Rihani  
Director  
Secretariat for Women in Development  
New TransCentury Foundation

## INTRODUCTION

July 1980 is a momentous month for women and men around the world. It marks the occasion of the half-way point in the Decade for Women declared by the United Nations in 1975. As we assess the progress women have made in meeting basic health care needs for themselves and their families, in opening new educational opportunities, in gaining greater employment possibilities and in generally increasing their role in development, we find some evidence of progress. But we also realize there are still significant gaps.

One of those gaps relates to MONEY. If Third World women are to make real progress in any area, they need the financial resources which allow them the opportunity to plan and implement their own programs. Third World women are expressing in strong terms their need to be in the mainstream of funding--their need to open up funding channels which have historically left them on the sidelines.

This funding bulletin describing European-based international, governmental and nongovernmental agencies is dedicated to opening funding channels for Third World Women in Development Programs. It gives Third World women and the nongovernmental organizations in the United States, Europe and Canada with which they work the information they need to tap these European funding resources. It shares basic information about the geographic focus of each funding source, the kinds of Third World development issues each addresses, the ways each agency makes funding decisions and what Third World women might do to open these channels.

While women in development is a special focus of this funding bulletin, and the women in development interests of each funding source are described, the publication is also useful to groups seeking funding for Third World development projects in general. However, it is important to note that with the exception of the international organizations described herein, U.S. private voluntary organizations working in Third World development generally cannot directly tap the European funding agencies. These agencies make grants to their own national NGO (nongovernmental organizations) or to Third World governments and NGOs.

But just as important, any organization which works with Third World NGOs on development projects can use this publication as a primary information resource in helping indigenous groups strengthen their self-reliance.

## CONTENTS

This funding bulletin describes a variety of international organizations, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations and private foundations based in Europe which make grants to development projects. It is written for use by organizations working in Third World development. It does not speak to the interests some of these funding sources have in making grants to programs within Europe or elsewhere outside of the Third World. We have not attempted to include here every European agency which ever made a grant related to Third World development. We have excluded those agencies which focus on providing technical assistance to Third World groups without any grant-making functions. We recognize the importance of these technical assistance agencies, although they fall outside of the purposes of this publication.

## MAKING THE BULLETIN WORK FOR YOU

Nothing is more important in the art of raising funds than the personal relationship you establish with the funding source.

While funding sources have specific policies about where and how they make grants, and they need written proposals with good budgets, the people-to-people dynamics between key individuals in the funding source and in your organization will often be the final determining factor in grant decisions.

Funding sources need to feel confident that their money will be put to good use. At the same time, organizations want to know that the funding source shares their interests and goals. This mutual trust relationship is the product of ongoing discussions, interaction and the sharing of ideas and resources.

This bulletin gives you the main ingredients (key people, primary issue and geographic interests, important elements in the decision-making process) for building that personal relationship with each source.

Whenever possible, it is important that you find ways to establish that personal contact through meetings with representatives of the funding source who are based in or visit your country. In some cases, you might wish to have some kind of communication with both the local representatives and with the headquarters people, even if the headquarters contact must be by mail. This two-pronged approach may enable you to reach an individual who is especially sensitive to the needs of Third World women and can help guide your application through the headquarters' decision-making process.

This publication also tells you the types of grants a source has available. If a funding source makes grants for research, it may be possible to obtain a research grant to gather data you may need to develop a good project. Or if your project includes both research and training, you might apply for a grant to cover the research component from one source, and the training component from another.

With this bulletin you have the basic information you need to approach a funding source and emphasize how your program helps that source meet its own objectives. Without changing your program, you can tailor personal communication and written proposals to a funding source's interests.

### PROPOSALS

To the degree that each funding source is specific about its interests and policies, we have included the information here. In some cases, we have also included some key elements which should be included in a proposal to the source.

In general, the following guide can be used as the basis for development of project proposals:

- A. Summary: Give the funding source a short summary (one or two pages) with a clear, concise statement of the proposed program. The summary should serve to interest the reader in knowing more about the proposed project.
- B. Statement of the Problem or Need which the project addresses: It is vital to demonstrate that the need has been expressed by the people who will benefit from the project. This is particularly important to assure the funding source that the project is not being imposed, but rather emanates from local in-country concerns.
- C. Objectives of the Project: (What is to be accomplished). Objectives should be attainable and measurable.
- D. Project Background: Historical and demographic information about the country/region where the project is located (population, income, economy base, education, health and nutrition factors, roles and status of women). The background is the rationale for the project.

- E. Beneficiaries: Who will benefit from the project (target population). Of special importance here is how the beneficiaries are involved in the planning and implementation of the proposed project.
- F. Relationship of the Project to other activities in the area and to similar projects elsewhere. Funding sources want to know what else is being done which complements and strengthens the proposed project. Also, it is important to show that your project design makes use of previous experience from other projects and that it does not duplicate an existing effort. Finally, the fact that a project might be replicated elsewhere makes it more attractive to funding sources.
- G. Techniques: How the objectives will be accomplished (such as training, data collection and dissemination, low-cost loans, etc.).
- H. Work Plan: A step-by-step description of how the project will be implemented, including time frame.
- I. Evaluation Plan: How the organization will determine if the objectives have been accomplished, and then share this information with the funding source. This should be worked out individually with each funding source.
- J. Description of the Organization: including (a) what makes the organization particularly qualified to do the project; and (b) a statement of the expertise and experience of key individuals responsible for carrying out the project.
- K. Detailed, Realistic Budget: All costs directly related to the project (staff salaries, consultants, travel, equipment and supplies, printing, postage, telephone and telegraph, rent and possibly overhead).
- L. A statement of the amount of funds being requested from the funding source: This is often worked out during written and oral communications with the funding source prior to actual submission of the full written proposal.
- M. Other contributions to the project: This includes other funding sources and in-kind contributions. Having the interest and commitment of one funding source can often serve as leverage to convince another to support the project.

DANIDA  
DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Asiatisk Plads 2  
1448 Copenhagen K  
Denmark  
Telephone: (01) 92 00 00

KEY PEOPLE: Mrs. Birgit Storgaard

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Agriculture, Rural Development, Education,  
Health, Family Planning

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Least developed countries, with project assistance concentrated in a few main recipient countries:

Tanzania	India
Kenya	Bangladesh

DANIDA also gives considerable project support to Mozambique and Vietnam. Zambia receives a large number of technical experts.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS:

It is DANIDA's general view that in the longer perspective the ultimate goal is to see women as totally integrated and an equal part in the development process. Consequently, women are to be regarded as an integrated part of any development program. In the planning and execution of individual projects special attention is therefore given to insuring that the project is of benefit to the women or at least does not generate negative effects on women.

In the short term perspective, however, Denmark realizes that there is a need to give specific attention to women as a special group, because women have been and are still lagging behind men in terms of education, employment and access to improved means of production. Therefore, it is necessary for some time to support projects particularly aimed at improving the conditions of women. Of special interest in

DANIDA  
(continued)

this connection are income generating projects; and Denmark is at the moment supporting a few projects of this kind.

Moreover, it is felt of great importance to incorporate supportive activities in integrated programs in order to enable women to respond to and act as an integrated part of the program. Such supportive activities could be special credit schemes for women, training programs, kindergarten facilities, etc.

TYPES OF GRANTS:

Action-oriented projects, Technical (personnel) assistance including volunteers, Seminars, Research (also as part of action projects), Scholarships.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

Slightly over half of official Danish development assistance is bilateral (Danish Government to recipient country government). The remainder is multilateral, channeled through United Nations, European Economic Community and other international bodies. (Refer to descriptions of each multilateral aid agency elsewhere in the funding bulletin.) Danish bilateral assistance is given through DANIDA in the form of special project assistance to main recipient countries), loans (to least developed countries), scholarships and fellowships, technical experts, volunteers and financing of Danish non-governmental organization projects. Among these, special project assistance and scholarships and fellowships are of great importance to Third World women.

DANIDA's special project assistance is designed to "ensure social progress, economic growth and political independence" in recipient countries, within DANIDA's broad priority program areas. (See "primary issue interests" above.)

The kinds of projects supported are defined by the national priorities of each recipient country. Specific grants are the result of lengthy discussions between DANIDA's representatives in the recipient countries and the host-country government.

DANIDA  
(continued)

Third World women's organizations and other indigenous development agencies must submit their project funding needs to their own government ministry responsible for working with DANIDA. DANIDA cannot make grants directly to Third World organizations. The request must come from the the host-country government or be submitted through a Danish NGO.

DANIDA is concerned that projects receiving Danish Government support be supportive of women's needs, and projects which take this into account are more likely to be funded.

While concentrating on garnering support within their governments for women's projects, it is useful for women's organizations to keep DANIDA headquarters and overseas staff informed of their project activities and funding needs. (Denmark has special development aid missions located in embassies in the main recipient countries and in Vietnam and Zambia.)

In approaching DANIDA for support, it is important to stress two inseparable goals which are the basis for funding decisions: alleviating poverty and meeting basic human needs. To further these goals DANIDA thus gives certain kinds of projects highest priority:

- integrated rural development
- basic health care (preventive health programs, treatment and prevention of poverty diseases)
- improved rural water supply, irrigation, "feeder" roads
- promotion of small farming technologies and marketing for small farm products
- family planning.

The time frame for funding negotiations and decisions varies from a few months to a year depending on the scope and location of the project.

DANIDA  
(continued)

DANIDA can fund up to 100% of local project costs. Its major concern in funding recurring local project expenditures is to insure that local staff receive the training and back-up support necessary to fully assume project management and implementation soon after the project is established.

In addition to special project assistance, Third World women should be aware that DANIDA awards scholarships and fellowships to individuals in developing countries who hold university degrees. They are for specialized study in Third World countries, usually in the fields of natural science, agriculture or medical science. Scholarship and fellowship grantees are recommended by their governments to DANIDA.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Total ODA (Overseas Development Assistance) in 1979: Dkr. 2.228 million or 0.7% of GNP. (approximately \$405,756 U.S.).

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Through the Government of Bangladesh for the Women's Component of an integrated rural development project, in Noakhali, Bangladesh. Special activities to benefit women and increase their involvement in development: supplementary lending facilities, cottage industry, improved health service, educational and training opportunities.

15,520,000 Danish Kroner (\$2.8 million U.S.)  
(1978-1981)

Support to the Women's Bureau of the Kenyan Government for income generation.

MINISTÈRE DE LA COOPERATION  
20, Rue Monsieur  
75007 Paris, France  
Telephone: 567 55 90

KEY PEOPLE: Mme. Andrée Audibert, Assistant Director for Public Health  
and Social Action of the Directorate of Cultural and  
Technical Cooperation

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Health, Nutrition, Agriculture, Education,  
Natural Resource Development, Transportation,  
Water.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: French development assistance is concentrated  
in the following African countries:

Burundi	Mauritania
Cameroon	Mauritius
Cape-Verde	Niger
Central African Empire	Rwanda
Chad	Saõ-Tomé
Comoro Islands	Senegal
Congo	Seychelles
Djibouti	Togo
Gabon	Upper Volta
Guinea-Bissau	Zaire
Ivory Coast	
Madagascar	

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: Funding of women's projects by the French  
Ministry of Cooperation has primarily been  
the responsibility of the Public Health and  
Social Action Division of the Ministry's  
Directorate of Cultural and Technical Cooper-  
ation. The French Government's concern for  
the role of women is currently manifested in  
projects aimed at improving the health and  
nutrition of women and children, strengthening  
the natural roles of African women in the  
agricultural sector, and helping women gain  
basic educational skills.

It is likely these women in development trends  
will continue in the near future. At the  
same time the Ministry of Cooperation is currently  
discussing the option of establishing a special  
position for women's affairs to help strengthen  
the impact on women of projects funded by  
each directorate within the Ministry.

MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION  
(continued)

TYPES OF GRANTS:

Action-oriented Projects, Research, Scholarships, Workshops and Seminars.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

The official development aid of the French Government is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Cooperation. This Ministry allocates funding for both bilateral (French Government directly to recipient country) and multilateral aid to international aid organizations (UNESCO, European Economic Community and other multilateral donor agencies described in separate profiles of the funding bulletin).

French bilateral assistance is given in the form of grants, loans, technical assistance, scholarships and volunteers. Of these, grants and scholarships have the most significance for Third World women seeking financial assistance.

The key department within the French Ministry of Cooperation for Third World women in development organizations is the Public Health and Social Action Division of the Directorate of Cultural and Technical Cooperation. Grants from this division for women's projects are made in relation to a broader program of development assistance worked out between the French Government and the government of the recipient country. Women in development projects must be submitted to the Public Health and Social Action Division by the host-country government.

The host-country government negotiates amounts and uses of development assistance with the Ministry of Cooperation's representatives located in the French embassies overseas. Third World women's organizations may enhance their opportunities to receive French assistance by keeping the Ministry's overseas officials and the Public Health and Social Action Division informed of their activities and funding needs.

MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION  
(continued)

France directs its development assistance primarily to the Black African countries listed under "Geographic Interests" above. Its assistance is aimed at improving the quality of family-life in these countries. While French development aid in general goes to projects in several areas (agriculture, industrial development, health, nutrition, education, natural resource development, road and transportation systems and water supply), projects for women focus especially on agriculture, education, health and nutrition. The Ministry of Cooperation places particular importance on projects reaching rural areas.

In assessing project proposals from host-country governments for women-related activities, the Division of Public Health and Social Action is particularly concerned about enhancing the productive and income-producing roles of women in agriculture, strengthening basic health care for women and children, helping mothers improve nutrition for their children, and developing basic literacy skills and vocational training for women.

The Ministry of Cooperation also makes scholarships available for professional skills and advanced degree study. Women applying for scholarships must have the support and approval of their governments. In awarding scholarships the French Government is concerned about increasing educational opportunity for women, and will be receptive to scholarship applications for Third World women.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1978 the official development assistance from France was approximately 8,937 million francs or (\$2,617 million U.S.). This figure includes both bilateral and multilateral assistance.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Not provided.

GERMAN FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION  
(BMZ--Bundesministerium Fur Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit)  
Karl Marx Strasse 4-6  
5300 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany  
Telephone: (02221) 535 345

KEY PEOPLE: Mr. Micheal Bauer )  
Mr. Ernert ) Section 225

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Rural Development (includes agriculture), Water Supply, Small and Large Scale Industrial Development, Nutrition, Health, Education.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, with strong emphasis on African countries.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: The development policies of the German Federal Government call for the inclusion of women in the development process and the strengthening of their own initiatives. The German Federal Government believes that there can be no real improvement in social and economic living conditions of developing countries without the active participation of women. It recognizes the key role women must play in satisfying basic human needs.

Besides the inclusion of women-specific criteria in the planning, implementation and evaluation process of projects and programs, in 1978 the German Federal Government established a special fund for pilot projects relevant to women. The fund is provided to encourage host country governments to develop women's projects. While the German Federal Government has expressed its willingness to support women's projects, it subscribes over the long-run to a policy of full integration of women into community and country-wide development programs.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Action-oriented projects, including technical advice and construction and equipment, Scholarships and fellowships, Institution-building.

BMZ  
(continued)

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

The official development policies of the Federal Republic of Germany are formulated and supervised by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) in Bonn. The BMZ carries the responsibility for the German Federal Government's contributions both to multilateral aid agencies (ILO, FAO, and so forth, described elsewhere in the funding bulletin), and bilateral aid given directly to recipient countries.

Bilateral assistance from the BMZ takes the form of grants, loans, technical experts, materials, volunteers and cooperative financing of private sector agencies (churches, foundations and so forth). Among these, bilateral grants to Third World countries are of primary interest to organizations seeking support for women in development projects. The grant-making process is described in later paragraphs.

Cooperative financing with private agencies is equally important. The individual agencies (MISEREOR, EZE, Bread for the World, the political party foundations, and so forth) are grant-making agencies themselves, and are described in separate profiles elsewhere in the funding bulletin. The sharing of technical expertise is an important part of the BMZ's bilateral assistance program. A special agency, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) is commissioned by the BMZ to examine and implement projects relating to technical cooperation approved by the BMZ.

Official bilateral assistance from the German Federal Government, in whatever form, is determined through discussions between the German Federal Government's representatives and the governments of the more than 120 countries which receive some form of bilateral aid. Third World indigenous organizations must work through their government ministry responsible for submission of programs to the BMZ in order to receive funding. At the same time, the German Federal Government is committed to improving the position of women and expresses it during bilateral discussions on the government level either verbally or through

BMZ  
(continued)

written memoranda. The BMZ's special fund to support pilot projects relevant to women, which is also administered through government to government negotiations, is an added encouragement to Third World governments to submit women's projects to the BMZ for funding.

While Third World women's organizations must work through their own governments, they might also keep the BMZ's representatives at the German Embassy in their country, as well as the BMZ headquarters in Bonn apprised of their activities and project needs. While the BMZ does not have any field missions, development assistance attachés responsible for carrying out the BMZ's bilateral assistance are assigned to many German embassies in Third World countries.

The German Federal Government is committed to the basic needs concept of development. Over the past two years it has started to focus its programs on the basic needs of the poorest groups especially in the least developed countries. The BMZ therefore looks closely at the relationship of proposed projects to more equitable distribution of wealth, to the promotion of social and economic justice, and to raising the level of employment. It is equally concerned about increasing the productive capacities of developing countries, safeguarding the environment, and building infrastructures which will move the least developed countries towards greater economic self-sufficiency.

Agriculture and rural development is a high priority of BMZ-funded projects. Likewise, nutrition and health, as key components of the basic needs concept, receive increasing attention. There is a strong recognition that women are the primary carriers of improved nutrition and basic health care.

The German Federal Government also makes educational assistance available in the form of scholarships, vocational skills programs, managerial training for mid-level industrial manpower and for trade union and cooperative personnel. There is currently

BMZ  
(continued)

an effort to increase the number of women involved in these programs. Again, the decision-making on these programs of assistance also rests with the government-to-government negotiations.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1977 the BMZ Budget totalled DM 2,217 million (approximately \$1,885 million U.S.). Of this amount DM 2,552 million (\$1,450 million U.S.) went for official bilateral assistance and DM 627 million (\$358,333,333 U.S.) was channeled through multilateral agencies.

Grants for women-relevant or specific projects range from DM 36,000 (\$20,400 U.S.) to DM 2.7 million (\$1.5 million U.S.) per project.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Small trade and handicraft activities of women in the Kerak region of Jordan.

Small industries promotion on cooperative basis in Lesotho.

Establishment of an Educational Training Center for Women in Mali.

Promotion of Community Development Center in Gambia.

Promotion of a women's organization in Upper Volta.

BRITISH ODA  
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (ODA)  
OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN AND COMMERCE OFFICE  
Eland House  
Stag Place  
London SW1E 5DH  
England, United Kingdom  
(01) 213 5409

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. Terese Spens, Social Development Advisor  
with special responsibility for women.

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS:           Agriculture,  
Health (including Family Planning)  
Education,  
Industrial Development,  
Income Generation, and  
Housing.

The ODA places a priority emphasis on rural development.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS:           Asia and the Pacific, Middle East, Latin  
America and the Caribbean.

Priority is given to the lesser developed countries.

Britain's bilateral aid has reflected a primary concern for developing countries which were former British colonial territories. In 1976 about 73.9% of British bilateral aid was disbursed to the Commonwealth countries. However, aid to non-Commonwealth countries has increased in recent years.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS:    The British Overseas Development Administration has recently reviewed its policies in relation to the impact of British aid on women in developing countries. Given the historic neglect of women's roles in development programs, the ODA recognizes the importance of giving special attention to the needs of women. It has developed a check list for reviewing the extent to which women are full participants in development projects.

BRITISH ODA  
(continued)

This list, formulated with representatives from developing countries, has been shared with all of Britain's overseas missions. The ODA anticipates that British representatives will encourage, as far as possible, special attention to the impact on women when they are negotiating British aid with recipient country governments.

TYPES OF GRANTS:

Action-oriented projects, construction, Equipment and materials costs, Research, Scholarships, and Emergency relief.

GRANT-MAKING POLICIES:

The British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) has the responsibility to formulate and carry out official British development aid. This aid is provided either bilaterally on a government-to-government basis or multilaterally through appropriations to the United Nations, the European Economic Community and other multilateral aid agencies. (Funding through each multilateral aid agency is described in separate sections of the funding bulletin.)

The initiative for proposing development programs and projects for bilateral assistance from the ODA lies primarily with the government of the country requesting the aid. Third World organizations seeking assistance from the ODA for women in development projects must work through their government planning ministry responsible for negotiating with the ODA. While the formal request for funding should be made to the ODA by their governments, Third World women's organizations may also communicate informally with the ODA headquarters in London.

If the ODA headquarters' staff knows the activities and project needs of women's organizations they can give advice regarding application procedures, serve as a liaison with ODA representatives overseas, and sometimes be an important link to British non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in developing countries.

*BRITISH ODA  
(continued)*

The ODA also co-finances projects with British NGOs. Descriptions of Oxfam, Christian Aid, and the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development can be found elsewhere in this funding bulletin.

British bilateral aid follows a poverty-oriented development strategy. It is directed towards the poorest countries and the poorest people in those countries.

Since the majority of the poor live in rural areas, the ODA places high priority on rural development projects. This emphasis on rural development means that agricultural projects focus on power, irrigation and construction of feeder roads, in addition to improving and increasing fruit, vegetable, livestock, fishery and forestry production.

Educational projects take place at the village level, emphasizing functional literacy and building technical skills. Health projects emphasize preventive health schemes and community-based health services.

Helping developing countries increase their standard of living is also a primary concern of British development assistance. Thus projects aimed at industrial growth and income-generation also receive priority in the ODA.

Because the ODA's financial aid is negotiated with the host-country government, project assistance is often directed towards the public sector. Great Britain encourages the host-country governments to provide as much as possible of the local labor and materials needed for projects, although the ODA will often bear some of the local project costs.

The ODA makes funding available for scholarships and for research. Scholarships usually go to individuals working in the public sector of a developing country, and they are normally directed toward post-graduate or senior professional studies in the Third World, or in Great Britain if no adequate facilities are available locally.

*BRITISH ODA  
(continued)*

Scholarships are made for study in the fields of education, public administration, medicine, health, social sciences, engineering, natural sciences, agricultural science and natural resources. Women wishing to apply for scholarships from the British government may make inquiries either with the British Embassy or High Commission in their country or with the ODA headquarters in London.

The ODA funds specific research projects which are directed towards gathering new knowledge or developing new techniques directly relevant to problems in developing countries and capable of practical application in a reasonably limited time period. The ODA gives high priority to research projects aimed at attacking poverty, and in particular, rural poverty.

**LEVEL OF FUNDING:**

In 1978 official British development assistance totalled 613 million pounds (\$1,402 million U.S.) or .46% of GNP.

**SAMPLE GRANTS:**

Not provided.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE NETHERLANDS  
Plein 23  
The Hague, The Netherlands  
Telephone: (070) 614941

KEY PEOPLE: Drs. Jan de Koning, Minister of Development Cooperation  
Dr. Geertje Thomas) Coordinators for International Women's  
Drs. Jose van Hussen) Affairs

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Agriculture and Food Aid, Water and Irrigation,  
Health Care, Income Generation (including  
skills training and credit facilities),  
Literacy, Low-Cost Housing, Development of  
Natural Resources.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Since 1979 thirteen countries have been designa-  
ted as special target countries for official  
bilateral assistance on a long-term basis:

Bangladesh	Kenya
India	Sudan
Indonesia	Tanzania
North Yemen	Upper Volta
Pakistan	Zambia
Sri Lanka	Colombia
Egypt	Surinam (special relationship)

Outside of the Dutch bilateral assistance program,  
other low-income countries not on the target list  
are eligible for other forms of Dutch develop-  
ment assistance. (See "Grant Making Policies"  
for a description of the various channels of  
development assistance from the Government of  
The Netherlands.)

Important factors influencing the designation of  
target countries, as well as decision-making  
about where Direct Aid and other forms of Dutch  
development assistance will be channeled, include:

- degree of poverty (countries with an annual  
per capita income of less than \$550 U.S. are  
of highest priority),
- need for aid,
- historical links between The Netherlands and  
some of the target countries,

THE NETHERLANDS  
(continued)

- existence of a social and political structure which makes it possible to implement projects which benefit the poorest groups in the country.
- extent to which human rights are respected.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS:

Late in 1977 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appointed two Coordinators for International Women's Affairs to function as catalysts for activities focusing especially on the needs of Third World women. Their roles are meant to ensure that adequate attention is given in the Ministry's overall policies to improve position of women in developing countries.

The Dutch Government is currently funding a major women in development research program in cooperation with the University of Leyden. The research, which is being conducted by joint teams of Dutch and host-country nationals in Sri Lanka, Egypt and Upper Volta, will provide recommendations for future development cooperation policies of The Netherlands in relation to the needs of women and their participation in the development process.

TYPES OF GRANTS:

Action-oriented projects, training, fellowships, research, disaster and refugee relief.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

There are several channels through which official Dutch development assistance is directed:

- Joint-financing with NGOs
- Bilateral Aid
- Direct Aid
- Education and Research
- Multilateral Aid
- Cooperation with the European Economic Community
- Food Aid

Of these, joint-financing through NGOs is the most important for Third World women's organizations. Also significant are the Bilateral Aid, Direct Aid, and Education and Research funding channels.

*THE NETHERLANDS*  
*(continued)*

Multilateral Aid, Cooperation with the EEC and Food Aid will not be described here. Refer to the separate profiles of the European Economic Community and each multilateral agency (UNESCO, ILO, etc.) for an understanding of how Third World women's organizations might tap these resources. Food Aid is channeled either through multilateral agencies or through bilateral government agreements and is not a significant funding channel for Third World indigenous organizations.

Joint Financing With NGOs

Recognizing the important role non-governmental organizations can play in reaching grass-roots needs in developing countries, since 1960 the Dutch Government has channeled development assistance through Netherlands-based private, voluntary organizations.

The four Dutch NGOs which serve this intermediary function are CEBEMO, ICCO, NOVIB and HIVOS. Each of these are described in separate profiles in this funding bulletin.

The Dutch Government considers joint-financing through NGOs the most important channel through which it provides funding to indigenous Third World organizations. It believes that working with the intermediary organizations will help ensure that the poorest sectors of society are reached with assistance which helps develop leadership abilities of local people, builds of local initiatives and moves communities toward self-reliance. A priority objective is the advancement of women.

Bilateral Development Assistance

Official Dutch bilateral development assistance is directed toward the 13 special target countries, plus Surinam, listed in "Geographic Interests" above. Within the priority concerns of the Dutch Government the specific kinds of activities funded bilaterally are determined through extensive discussions between the Dutch Government and the government of the target country.

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(continued)

Women's organizations must have the support of their own governments to be included in the bilateral assistance program. At the same time the Dutch Government remains vitally concerned about enhancing the participation of women. It encourages women's organizations to write to the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation in The Hague describing their activities and outlining their project needs. The Minister can then forward both to the Coordinators for International Women's Affairs and to the Dutch Embassy in the country concerned any project requests which might be feasible to include in the bilateral assistance program. In this way the Dutch Government can help encourage attention to women's project needs in its official bilateral assistance program.

Women's organizations who have the backing of their government in support of their projects are well advised to be in communication with the Dutch Embassy in their country to help ensure that these representatives are fully knowledgeable about women's needs. Women's organizations might also keep the Coordinators for International Women's Affairs at the Dutch Ministry's Headquarters informed of their activities and project needs.

Direct Aid

Under its direct aid program the Dutch Government provides assistance to the poorest countries and poorest groups which are not included in the 13 bilateral target countries. Funding through the direct aid channel is for specific projects and programs and is usually short-term assistance aimed at improving the position of the poorest groups in a region or country. Direct aid is generally negotiated with the government of the country where the project is located. In any case, no direct aid grant would be made to a project which does not have the approval of the host country government.

There are several distinct areas of need on which the Dutch Government has placed a high priority in deciding direct aid allocations:

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(continued)

- Aid to the Sahel region as a result of the drought
- Aid to rebuilding Indochina after the war
- Aid to refugees
- Aid to newly independent countries in Africa
- Aid to liberation movements.

Education and Research

Through university cooperation projects, fellowships and its research program the Dutch Government seeks to work with developing countries to remove the obstacles to increasing economic and social development of the broad mass of the population. Primary aims of education and research grants are to lessen the world food shortage, promote rural development, advance the position of women and other groups facing discrimination, develop alternative development strategies and appropriate technologies, and alleviate problems of the "informal" (unregulated and unregistered) economic sector.

The Dutch Government firmly recognizes the importance of building indigenous skills and leadership capabilities, and utilizing these resources in carrying out research projects. The significance here for Third World women is that, as a prime target group, they should be fully involved in both research projects and in opportunities to further their education.

"K.A.P." Projects

"K.A.P." Projects are small scale development projects with budgets up to about 4,000 guilders (\$7,700 U.S.) funded directly by the Dutch embassy in the country where the project is located. This funding channel is especially significant for indigenous women's organizations because they can go directly to the Dutch Embassy officials in their country and discuss their project needs without the requirement of a sophisticated, lengthy proposal.

"K.A.P." funds are discretionary funds of the Dutch embassies in developing countries to be used as the Dutch Ambassador and staff of the Embassy deem most important.

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If the embassy staff approves the project it can be funded immediately.

K.A.P. Projects have objectives related to either socio-economic development or humanitarian concerns. A single project can draw on K.A.P. funds only once; thus there are no long-term funding commitments.

Indigenous organizations with women in development projects should directly contact the Dutch Embassy in their country. The embassy staff will give guidance on the specific information it needs to consider the project for K.A.P. funding.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Total official Dutch development assistance in 1978: 3,374.3 million guilders (\$1,743 million). Of this total, 123.9 million guilders (\$64 million U.S.) was for joint-financing of projects with Dutch NGOs, 1202,1 million guilders (\$621 million U.S.) was for bilateral project and program aid, 439,1 million guilders (\$227 million U.S.) in direct aid went to the poorest countries and groups, and 71.4 million guilders (\$37 million U.S.) for education and research.

The 1978 Dutch development assistance represented .8% of its GNP, one of the highest levels among the donor governments.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Not provided.

NORAD  
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
P.O. Box 8142 DEP STOP  
Oslo 1, Norway  
Telephone: (02) 46 58 40

KEY PEOPLE: Ms. Bjorg Leite  
Mr. Bjorn Johannessen

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Agriculture, Rural Development, Health, Nutrition,  
Family Planning, Education.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Norway concentrates its development assistance on  
nine main partner countries in Africa and Asia:

Africa: Botswana  
Zambia  
Kenya  
Tanzania  
Mozambique

Asia: Pakistan  
Bangladesh  
Sri Lanka  
India

Norway has also concluded special bilateral aid agreements with Vietnam, Portugal and Jamaica.

The main partner countries are so designated because of their poverty level and their adherence to policies that bring benefits for the whole population and promote human rights. In some cases their historic relationship with Norway is also a factor.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: A special Women's Advisory Committee serves as an unofficial advisor to NORAD on the integration of women into the development process. The Norwegian Government is committed to the "Basic Human Needs" strategy of development, and recognizes the situation of women as an important element in adhering to this strategy. While impact on women is one of the key questions

NORAD  
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asked by NORAD headquarters staff and representatives overseas in assessing projects for funding, the Norwegian Government prefers in the long run to support projects which integrate women rather than projects focusing specifically on women as the main beneficiaries.

However, NORAD supports certain projects focusing specifically on women, support of official women's bureaus, etc.

TYPES OF GRANTS:

Action-oriented projects, Workshops and seminars, Construction, Fellowships and scholarships, Research, Training.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

Approximately fifty percent of Norway's official development assistance is "bilateral" (country to country) under the administration of NORAD. The remaining 50% is multilateral assistance channeled through United Nations and other international bodies. Multilateral assistance, which is under the responsibility of Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will not be discussed here since Third World organizations and their governments must apply directly to the multilateral agency to receive funding. (See separate descriptions of each multilateral agency for information on how to obtain funding.)

Norway's bilateral development assistance is extended on the basis of country programs worked out between NORAD and the governments of each main partner country. Third World women's organizations located in the partner countries can tap into NORAD resources primarily by developing programs with their government ministry or ministries responsible for negotiating the country program with NORAD often the Ministry of Planning, of Agriculture or of Social Welfare. In developing a program with each partner country, NORAD prepares a country analysis which details the socio-economic situation of the country, its long-range development goals, specific needs for assistance from NORAD, and other sources of aid which are available. Throughout this process NORAD believes it important that the needs of

women have full attention. Therefore women's organizations are well-advised to work with their own government ministries, while at the same time sharing their project interests with the official NORAD representatives based in the embassies of Norway in their respective countries.

Some 4-5% of NORAD funds are earmarked for support of NGO projects. Indigenous women's organizations in the nine main partner countries may apply directly, through the local NORAD resident representative. Women's organizations in other developing countries must apply through a Norwegian sponsoring organization. Norwegian women's organizations may apply on behalf of themselves, "mother" international organizations or sister organizations in developing organizations. A booklet describing rules and regulations may be obtained through NORAD (Oslo or any resident representative office of NORAD).

Resident representatives also have certain discretionary funds which can be applied to support smaller NGO projects.

Successful proposals to NORAD for bilateral development assistance will meet several priority concerns:

- The development assistance must be directed towards the poorest groups in the country and it must have the broadest possible impact on the population. NORAD will closely assess who will benefit from the project, in what ways they have been involved in initiating and planning the project, and time frame for reaching the broad mass of the population.
- Priority is given to projects which promote social services (such as education, health, nutrition, water supply, economic growth, increased employment opportunities, redistribution of wealth and so forth). Income-generating schemes for women is also a priority. NORAD will be particularly interested in how the project fits into and builds on existing social and economic programs in the country and community concerned.

NORAD  
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- Where outside expertise is needed in NGO projects an important factor in NORAD's decision-making is the process by which the local population will eventually assume complete operational responsibility for the project, and how long that process will take.
- NORAD can finance up to 80% of project costs (including local costs) of NGO projects. Thus another key factor is the availability of funds from other sources (local government, other multilateral or bilateral donors, or Norwegian NGOs) to finance the remaining 20% of project costs. Voluntary work including self-help efforts by the local groups themselves (beneficiaries) may be counted as part of the 20%.

NORAD's bilateral assistance program includes monies for scholarships, fellowships and research projects. The majority of scholarships go to students and trainees from main partner countries of Africa and Asia, with fewer to Latin American students. Scholarships are primarily for study in the home country, another Third World country or in Norway, according to the availability of openings in a needed line of study. Increasingly, scholarships go to individuals associated with projects supported by NORAD.

Fellowships are also granted primarily to individuals associated with projects supported by NORAD. Fellowships are also granted primarily to individuals in main partner countries for advanced study or for attendance at seminars and conferences. As with scholarships, fellowships are meant to broaden the recipient's capabilities, especially in conjunction with skills needed in programs funded by NORAD in Third World countries.

Funding for research is directed primarily towards four serious problems faced by developing countries: poverty, resource depletion, pollution of the environment, and armed conflict. Much of the research funded by NORAD is the

NORAD  
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result of a cooperative program between an agency or research center in a main partner country and a Norwegian institution or organization. As with other forms of NORAD bilateral assistance, Third World women are most likely to receive scholarships, fellowships or research grants through application to their appropriate government ministry and the NORAD representative in their country.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Total Norwegian official development assistance budget = Nkr. 2,169.8 million in 1979. This represents 0.93% of Norway's GNP. (approximately \$444 million U.S.)

Bilateral assistance (NORAD's responsibility) is pegged at approximately 50% of total official development assistance. In 1979 Norwegian bilateral assistance totaled 1,250 million Nkr. (approximately \$ 256 million U.S.).

Project financing through Norwegian NGOs was 50 million Norwegian Kroner in 1979.

SAMPLE OF GRANTS:

Bilateral Program:

Bangladesh National Women's Organization. To build community vocational training centers for women.  
(1976-1979) 1 million Nkr. (\$200,000 U.S.)

Women's Bureau, Sri Lanka. To establish and run the Women's Bureau. (1979-1980).

Women's Bureau, Kenya. Program support.  
(1979-1980) 1 million Nkr. over two years.

Village Development Fund, Botswana. Allocation for community operated fund to support small development projects.

Organization of Mozambican Women. Construction of 2-3 training centers for women.

NGO Projects:

Agricultural school for girls, Kenya. Operational support over a five year period.

*SIDA*  
*Swedish International Development*  
*Authority*  
*Birger Jarlsgatan 61*  
*S105 25 Stockholm, Sweden*  
*(08) 15 01 00*

KEY PEOPLE: Mrs. Karin Himmelstrand (Coordinates women's programs)

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Family Planning, Education, Industry, Water, Forestry, Energy. SIDA also supports refugees and liberation movements.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Sweden's bilateral assistance is concentrated on 20 primary recipient countries. These program countries are specified for this special, long-term assistance due to their poverty levels (14 are classified by the United Nations as "least developed countries"), historic relations between Sweden and some of these countries, and because their governments share a desire and decisiveness to solve economic and social problems of the majority of the population.

The 20 bilateral cooperation countries are:

Africa	Asia
-Angola	-Bangladesh
-Botswana	-India
-Ethiopia	-Laos
-Guinea-Bissau	-Pakistan
-Cape Verde	-Sri Lanka
-Lesotho	-Vietnam
-Kenya	
-Mozambique	Latin America
-Swaziland	-Cuba
-Tanzania	
-Tunisia	Europe
-Zambia	-Portugal

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: A cornerstone of SIDA's development assistance program has always been to direct support towards the poorest and most underprivileged people in the developing world. Thus, by nature SIDA's program has included the elimination of unjust treatment of women as an integral part of development programming.

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While pursuing a policy of integration of women generally, SIDA recognizes this need for placing special emphasis on the needs of Third World women. Because the nature of SIDA's bilateral assistance is determined largely by priorities of the recipient countries, SIDA has encouraged the governments of those countries to include at least one woman in their official delegation charged with developing the country program and projects submitted to SIDA for funding.

SIDA has also set up a special fund for women's projects to encourage and strengthen the interest of recipient countries in submitting projects focusing on women as a target group.

SIDA also takes a strong, positive stance in its participation in international agencies towards programs which improve the economic and social position of women.

TYPES OF GRANTS:

Action-oriented projects, training, workshops, emergency aid, and construction.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

SIDA is charged with responsibility for planning and implementing official Swedish development assistance for Third World countries. Two-thirds of its development cooperation budget is channeled bilaterally (i.e. funds are channeled directly from Sweden to a Third World country). The remaining one-third is allocated to multilateral aid agencies such as the ILO, FAO, WHO and so forth.

Most of SIDA's bilateral assistance is given in the form of project grants to the 20 designated program countries (see list of countries under "Geographic Interests.") Use of the grants is determined through discussions between governments of recipient countries and

SIDA

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SIDA. Thus the primary way for Third World women's organizations to tap SIDA funding is for their governments to include women's projects in their annual program requests to SIDA.

A second alternative will soon be available to indigenous organizations in developing countries. SIDA is establishing a new program which allows it to make grants directly to Third World organizations. These grants will be for projects which fall within the primary interest categories listed above (See "Primary Issue Interests.") In order to begin application for these grants, Third World groups may approach the SIDA representatives in their home countries or write to SIDA headquarters. SIDA is not likely to fund any projects which do not have the support and approval of the host-country government.

SIDA directs its development assistance to the poorest countries, and to programs aimed at improving the social and economic position of the majority of the population. It concentrates development cooperation on a limited number of recipient countries which are earmarked for long-term assistance. The kinds of programs SIDA funds with these recipient countries are shaped by the development priorities articulated by governments of each country.

Each year the Swedish Parliament approves the next year's annual budget allocation for individual recipient countries. At the same time, it designates minimum budget allocations for the two years thereafter to enable recipient countries to plan accordingly. The precise programs and projects to be supported by the country's budget allocation result from consultations between SIDA representatives and the cooperating ministry of the program country. Once the Swedish Parliament has passed the budget allocation, SIDA is responsible for approving the project uses of it. Usually one ministry in the recipient country government is charged with

SIDA  
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preparing the country's program for submission to SIDA. This ministry defines a series of projects which fall within SIDA's broad areas of interest.

It is at the project definition stage that women's groups must get involved and see to it that their projects are included. While SIDA believes it must work within the priorities and administrative structure of each country, it encourages recipient country governments to submit projects which improve the position of women. SIDA's special fund for women's projects is an important added stimulant, since governments can tap that funding only by submitting women's projects.

Women's organizations can enhance their opportunity for SIDA funding by making sure SIDA headquarters staff and country representatives are kept informed of their activities and project needs. SIDA country representatives are located in the Swedish embassies of recipient countries.

Within the proposals to SIDA it is important to demonstrate how the project will contribute to the growth of resources, improve social and economic equality for the poorest and most disadvantaged groups in the country, and how people at the grass roots are involved.

Development projects directed toward rural areas are of high priority for SIDA. It follows then that the health related programs SIDA funds are usually for treatment and prevention of diseases which plague the poorest strata of the population, to improve nutritional deficiencies of mothers and children, or for family planning integrated into primary health care programs.

Education projects generally focus on primary level and non-formal education. Vocational training programs which increase the income-earning potential of poor groups also carry

*SIDA*  
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importance. Projects which improve access to water supply, increase industrial production and economic advancement of low-income groups, encourage land reform, or enhance transportation and power systems are equally important.

The objective in all of these is to move towards an increase in the standard of living for the broadest sector of the population.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

SIDA's 1978 budget appropriation for development assistance was 3,870 million Swedish (\$968 million U.S.). This equaled 1% of Sweden's GNP, the largest percentage of GNP commitment of any country to official development assistance.

About 2/3 of the allocation of 2,465 million Swedish Kroner (\$617.7 million U.S.) goes toward bilateral assistance. The remaining one-third is channeled through multinational development agencies.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Not provided.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (CEC)  
Program of Co-Financing with European NGOs  
Directorate-General for Development  
NGO Section  
200, rue de la Loi  
1040 Brussels, Belgium  
Telephone: (322) 735 00 40 or  
735 80 40

The Commission of the European Communities has a special program of co-financing development projects with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) based in one of the nine European countries which are members of the European Community. (Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, The Netherlands, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg.) This co-financing program is described briefly below. While Third World organizations cannot apply directly to the European Community for funding, they should be aware that this financing option is open to the European NGOs with which they cooperate. Several European NGOs which make grants to Third World groups are described elsewhere in this funding bulletin.

KEY PEOPLE: In the Directorate-General for Development:  
Mr. Gerhard Schiffler, Head of Division for Institutional  
and Governmental Circles  
Mr. Marc Janssens, Head of NGO Section  
Mr. Vincent Dowd, NGO Section

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Broad areas of development, with priority emphasis on rural development through the following areas: Education, Agriculture, Nutrition, Family Planning, Income-Generation, Land Reclamation, Reforestation, Energy, Water, Communications, Migrants and Refugees, Social Development. Also Development Education within Europe.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: The European Community has no stated emphasis for women in development projects. The kinds of projects it co-finances depend on the kinds of requests made to it by the European NGOs. The CEC has co-financed a few projects for women.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For Personnel, Training, Equipment, Construction of Buildings, Transport.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

In 1976 the Commission of European Communities initiated its program of co-financing development projects with European NGOs. The establishment of this program confirms the European Community's belief that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are an important resource and vehicle in the promotion of Third World development. European organizations which are based in European Community member countries and which are recognized by their own governments as non-profit and nongovernmental may apply to the Directorate-General for Development (NGO Section) of the European Community for funds to co-finance a project in the Third World. Normally the European NGOs cooperate with local indigenous NGOs in these projects. Thus the European Community's co-financing program is a resource to Third World NGOs via their European partners.

Under the co-financing program, the European Community does not initiate projects. Rather it responds to the requests put before it by the European NGOs. Therefore the kinds of projects the CEC co-finances result from the development policies and priority program areas of the individual member countries and their NGOs. The CEC places priority on co-financing projects with NGOs which are concentrated in the lesser developed countries. These tend to promote rural development, education and training and health programs.

In considering project requests for co-financing the CEC is concerned that proposed projects are developed and implemented in close collaboration with indigenous Third World NGOs, and that they will move quickly towards self-management. The CEC generally will not grant funds to any one project for longer than three separate years. The CEC also requires the European NGO to insure that the proposed project has the approval of the appropriate authorities in the country of implementation.

Other general conditions for European Community co-financing dictate that NGOs demonstrate that

CEC  
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proposed projects are compatible with the development priorities of the host-country and are aimed at economic growth and social equality of the least developed sectors of the population. The CEC looks favorably on projects which might be applicable in other countries and regions.

The CEC has a standard proposal submission form to be completed by the European NGO. Basically this includes:

- a description of the European NGO showing its experience, implementation capabilities, and ability to carry out their financial obligations;
- the relationship between the European NGO and its Third World partner in the project, including a description of the partner and its role in planning and implementing the project;
- clearly defined objectives within a reasonable time frame;
- background of the project, description of how it will be implemented and key people involved;
- assurance that the total financing to match the CEC contribution is already available.

The CEC operates in a special monetary unit called "European Units of Account" or "EAU". In 1980 one EAU equals approximately \$1.40 U.S. The CEC will generally co-finance up to 50% of the total project cost. In any given year, this may not exceed 100,000 EAU (approximately \$140,000 U.S.) and usually will not be less than 10,000 EAU (\$14,000 U.S.)

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1979 the Commission of European Communities co-financed 152 projects with NGOs, with the CEC grants totaling 11,947,669 EAU (approximately \$16,726,737 U.S.)

CEC  
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SAMPLE GRANTS:

All of the following are examples of co-financing with a European NGO:

Cameroon. For construction of a vocational training centre for unmarried mothers.  
(1980) 17,372 EAU (\$24,320 U.S.)

Ecuador. Equipment and staffing of eleven artisanal cooperative centers.  
(1980) 58,966 EAU (\$82,552 U.S.)

India. For job creation and increased revenue for agricultural workers.  
(1980) 101,433 EAU (\$142,006 U.S.)

Jordan. For installation of drinking water in a rural village.  
(1980) 12,260 EAU (\$17,164 U.S.)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome, Italy  
Telephone: (100) 5797

KEY PEOPLE: Edouard Saouma, Director-General  
Nurul Islam, Assistant Director-General for the Economic and  
Social Policy Department and Chairperson, FAO Interdivisional  
Working Group on Women in Development  
Ingrid Janelid, Senior Officer, Integration of Women in  
Development, Home Economics and Social Programme Service

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: FAO is an autonomous agency in the United Nations family of agencies, which is pledged to:

- raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of the world's people;
- secure improvements in the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products; and
- better the conditions of rural populations.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Worldwide, with emphasis on developing regions and countries.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: Because of the close relationship between food and women, particularly in subsistence agriculture, promoting awareness of the potential role and contributions of rural women to development has been from its beginning a part of the FAO work. However, this activity had been limited and focused mainly in the home economics program; today women-in-development comprises an organization-wide effort.

In this connection, the Director-General established in April 1976 an FAO Interdivisional Working Group on Women in Development to advise him on relevant policies and programs for the purpose of integrating women into agricultural and rural development efforts of the organization. The group developed guidelines (a) for reviewing

current programs and projects and (b) for investigating, designing, planning, implementing and reviewing proposed projects. It assists in reporting progress to the governing bodies of FAO. It also coordinates with the UN and other agencies in responding to the World Plan of Action for International Women's Year and to related resolutions.

TYPES OF GRANTS:

Salaries of technical experts, training and fellowships, equipment and supplies, research.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

FAO assistance is generally made in consultation with concurrence of the host-country government and channeled through the appropriate government ministry.

Grants are made under the FAO Regular Programme in response to urgent small-scale requests covering emergencies related to pests and diseases and disasters; investment needs such as identification and preparation of projects and advice on possible sources of funding; training with a practical orientation, including materials; advisory services and physical inputs. The average amount of assistance has been about \$80,000 as against the authorized ceiling of \$250,000.

Assistance under the Programme for Prevention of Food Losses is provided for direct action projects, such as improving farm and village storage structures; designing, constructing and managing pilot warehouses; providing small scale grain driers; improving processing facilities; improving rodent control; and training at all levels in all aspects of post-harvest loss reduction.

Funds derived from the Money and Medals Programme are used primarily for field projects contributing to the active participation of small farmers and rural families in their own development or for building institutional infrastructure to promote such participation.

Requests for assistance under these programs are channeled through the FAO Representative or Senior Agricultural Advisor/Country Representative in the country, or in cases where FAO has no representative, direct to FAO or through the UNDP Representative. These requests may include those from non-governmental institutions, such as local foundations, unions of cooperatives and private groups.

The FAO has no special funding resources as such for women in development projects. Under the Regular Programme budget within the Home Economics and Social Programme Service a small amount of money is available for catalytic purposes; similarly, the FAO Regional Offices have some consultancy funds to draw on.

However, there has been increasing activity to incorporate women in development elements in on-going or planned projects under various programmes which are financed from extra-budgetary sources as well as under FAO's own programmes cited above. Also increasing is the number of projects which are financed by UNDP but planned and executed by FAO and which include women in development elements.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1978 about \$196 million was spent on FAO field activities as a whole, the largest single source of the funds being the UN Development Programme (\$111 million). Other sources were the FAO/Government Cooperation Programme, the Associate Expert Scheme, the Near East Cooperation Programme, the Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO), the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development, and various UN-system funding programmes.

As mentioned above, field activities are also financed under the Technical Cooperation Programme which had an allocation of \$25.6 million for the two years 1978 and 1979. When fully established, it is hoped that the annual disbursement under the Programme for Prevention of Food Losses will be about \$10 million. The Money and Medals Programme has made cumulative contribution of \$1.16 million to 34 projects.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Under FAC Money and Medals Programme

- "Women's Programme in Agricultural Credit and Banking" in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, to assist agricultural credit institutions in formulating practical projects and programmes which would qualify larger numbers of rural women to have access to institutional credit and savings facilities (1979/80). \$50,000.
- "Women's Participation in Rural Development," in Colombia, an education programme conducted by specialists and lecturers in population control, family life and farm production to initially benefit two groups of Colombian women, one on the coast and the other in the Andes (1978/79). \$50,000.
- "Income Generation through Women's Embroidery Centre," Karnataka, India, to promote the employment of rural women by training them to produce traditional embroidery and to market it (1978/79). \$49,000.

Under FAO Programmes for Prevention of Food Losses (PFL):

- "Reduction of Post-Harvest Rice Losses in on-Farm Operations and Primary Marketing," in Liberia, with activities including the training of home economics extension personnel.

Under Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)

- Training in Income-earning Activities for Rural Women in Sudan. On a pilot basis in eight villages, to enable members of the Sudan Women's Union to improve their skills in food production, processing and marketing (12 months). \$84,000.
- Increasing Food Production through Women's Cooperatives in Cameroun under which a fruit and vegetable production project is to be identified and a manual on cooperative training for women to be prepared (six months). \$35,000.

*INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)*  
*4 route des Morillons*  
*CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland*  
*Telephone: (022) 99 61 11*

KEY PEOPLE: ILO Representatives in Third World countries (May be contacted directly or through the UNDP Resident Representative)  
Offices of Women Workers' Questions, Vocational Training, Rural Development, and Research at ILO Headquarters.

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Vocational Training, Income Generation, Development of Cooperatives and Small-Scale Industry, Management, Development, Social Security, Occupational Safety and Health, Workers' Education and Industrial Relations.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Worldwide.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: The International Labour Organization has an Office of Women Workers' Questions which focuses on the special concerns of Third World Women. It operates on a cooperating basis with other offices -- in particular rural development, vocational training and research -- to help ensure that women's employment issues receive attention in any ILO project. The ILO supports a number of women-specific projects.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For technical assistance, training, research, operational costs of projects, and some travel grants for attendance at seminars.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: The ILO was created in 1919 and in 1946 it became the first specialized agency associated with the United Nations. It is a membership organization of national governments. The make-up of the Executive Council, which governs the ILO (28 government members, 14 employer members and 14 worker members), reflects the agency's overall mandate to bring governments, employers and trade unions together toward social justice and better living conditions.

*ILO*  
*(continued)*

A primary way the ILO cooperates with Third World countries is through its program of technical cooperation, a major part of which is carried out through funding channeled from the UNDP. It also finances projects from its own budget and with funding from governments and other sources.

Technical cooperation projects are concentrated in several areas:

- Development of human resources, including vocational training and management development,
- Labour relations, trade union development, growth of social institutions,
- Conditions of work and life, and
- Rural development, to raise rural incomes and improve living standards.

Within these areas, the Offices for Women Workers' Questions, Vocational Training, and Rural Development are probably the most important for ILO funding of Third World women in development projects.

Research is another ILO area of focus for women in development projects. The ILO conducts research related to employment, working conditions, income distribution, migration, appropriate technology, social security planning, and employer/worker relations.

The key factor with ILO funding, as with other U.N. agencies, is that the request for technical cooperation must be presented by a government. The ILO relates to government ministries (such as the Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Social Affairs, and so forth) in implementing Third World projects. In certain instances, a nongovernmental organization may be in a position to help the government carry out a given project. In this case the NGO must have the recognition and support of its own

*ILO*  
*(continued)*

government. NGOs might enhance their opportunities to collaborate on ILO projects by establishing communication and rapport with the ILO representative based in their country or region. NGOs which have difficulty locating the ILO representative may contact the local UNDP Resident Representative.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1979 the ILO's total budget was \$163,961,165. Of this amount \$47,716,702 was earmarked for technical programs.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

India. Vocational Training Program for Women.  
(3 years, beginning 1977) \$2,607,644

Ghana. Modern skills training laboratory for women in five selected villages.  
(2 years, beginning 1979) \$390,260

Cameroon. For a study of the training needs of girls towards future employment.  
(3 months, 1979) \$15,600.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION  
(UNESCO)  
7 place de Fontenoy  
75700 Paris, France  
Telephone: 577 16 10

KEY PEOPLE: UNESCO National Commissions  
Divisions of Education,  
Social Sciences, and Culture/Communications.

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Education, Literacy, Technical and Vocational  
Training, Communications (including mass  
media and family planning communications),  
Social Sciences, Culture, Natural Sciences.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Worldwide.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: In 1967 UNESCO adopted resolution 1.1322  
dedicated to a long-term program of action  
in cooperation with the U.N. and other  
specialized agencies to promote the achieve-  
ment of full equality for women. UNESCO  
has since reaffirmed the importance of  
on-going efforts to promote women's access  
to and effective participation in its areas  
of interest. It encourages specific projects  
which identify structural reasons for  
continued discrimination and develop strategies  
for the integration of women's needs into  
its overall program.

UNESCO has funded several women's programs.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Operational project expenses, training,  
research.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: UNESCO was established in 1946 as a specialized  
agency of the United Nations. It's membership  
is made up of national governments.

By and large, UNESCO's assistance to the Third  
World is channeled through host-country govern-  
ments. The agency also works directly with

UNESCO  
(continued)

international NGOs which have consultative status with UNESCO, and on occasion cooperates with certain recognized liberation movements. For the most part, organizations with women in development projects cannot apply directly to UNESCO, but will generally need to persuade their own governments to include their projects in applications to UNESCO. They should, however, seek to share their project activities with the UNESCO national commission in their own countries, who can give advice and guidance about ways in which the organization might cooperate with UNESCO.

UNESCO's mandate spans a broad area of activity with women in development concerns incorporated into each area. The Education Division includes literacy projects, technical and vocational training, teacher training, and the reshaping of educational structures and methods. Underlying UNESCO's technical and financial cooperation is the recognition of education as a human right which women must have an equal opportunity to exercise.

In the Communications Field UNESCO supports mass media programs including radio and TV, cooperation in communications policy and planning, and information services. UNESCO has a population communications program aimed at increasing knowledge and awareness of the causes and consequences of population problems, and their interrelationship to other social, economic and cultural problems.

The field of Social Sciences comprises a prime area of UNESCO activity, which includes the building up of social science disciplines and institutions in the Third World, social science research and training programs, studying the relationship between the social and natural sciences, and encouraging interregional cooperation.

Within the Natural Science arena UNESCO seeks to build national capacities in the sciences, support science policy planning and the development of specific disciplines, and encourage

international exchange of information in the science and technology areas. Culture, as another primary focal point for UNESCO activities includes helping to mobilize and support skills in the arts, engineering, archeology and ecology, promoting cultural development and supporting Third World countries in publishing and disseminating literature.

UNESCO's concern for women in all of the above areas is translated into several different forms. It seeks to identify the obstacles to women's participation in policy-making. It is examining the structural factors which impede women's access to education and opportunities for vocational training. UNESCO seeks to enhance the full participation of women in the fields of science and technology.

These special concerns are manifested in project support for a variety of activities:

- Country and comparative studies on the role of working mothers in early childhood education;
- Preparation of microfiches on documents related to the expert meeting on educational and vocational guidance for girls and women;
- Exchange of information and experience between women in member States the encouragement of women's efforts for peace;
- Experimental projects for access of girls and women to education in Nepal, Upper Volta, and Democratic Yemen.
- International and country studies on the causes and scope of drop-out among school-age girls;
- Exchange of information and experiences with regard to programmes and action to combat and prevent drop-out among school-age girls;
- Comparative studies on differences in curricula for boys and girls;

- Asian Regional Seminar on Access of Girls to Primary Education;
- An experimental project for the access of girls to general and technical/vocational secondary education in Democratic Yemen;
- New activities in cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

UNESCO also seeks to support women researchers and training programs for women through fellowships, travel study grants, and seminars.

Outside of all the above work there is an activity within UNESCO's purview of special interest to Third World NGO. That is the "Co-operative Action Programme" or "CO-ACTION"

for short. The Co-Action program seeks to match specific projects with contributors (individuals, schools, associations or other groups) around the world. Intended to answer the most urgent needs in the Third World, the Co-Action Program generates support for fairly small scale projects, often at a community or village level. UNESCO identifies these projects, publishes them in its printed communications, and receives contributions directly for them, while bearing the costs of administering Co-Action from UNESCO's budget. Any amount of contribution is accepted. An individual or group might give \$5 or \$5,000. Project budgets generally range from \$500 to \$25,000 although UNESCO identifies specific project costs which smaller contributions can cover, and it has promoted a women's project with a target of \$50,000.

To explore possibilities of being included in UNESCO's Co-Action Program NGOs should contact their national commissions, or they may write directly to the Co-Action Program at UNESCO's Paris headquarters.

*UNESCO*  
*(continued)*

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

UNESCO's total budget for the two years 1979 and 1980 is \$481,173,900.

The total Education budget for the same period is \$155,646,100; of this amount \$2,578,700 is earmarked for programs which improve the status of women.

The Natural Sciences Budget is \$71,578,000, with no funds earmarked especially for women.

The Social Sciences budget totals \$22,568,500 with \$430,900 earmarked for status of women programs.

The Culture and Communications budget totals \$43,725,000, with \$71,200 earmarked for status of women programs.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Nepal. Promote access of girls to education by training women teachers to staff rural primary schools.

Ecuador. For out of school education for women as part of an integrated services project for women and children.

Arab Women's Federation. For a training course on the "Role of Women Leaders Responsible for Literacy Programmes for Housewives."

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)  
Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland  
Telephone: (022) 34 60 61

KEY PEOPLE: Regional WHO Representatives in the Third World (See list of regional offices at end of this profile).  
Family Health division at WHO Headquarters.

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Primary health services for the world's population.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Worldwide.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: WHO has no special mandate to focus specifically on women in development concerns. Much of the programs relating to women's needs in particular fall within the Family Health Division. WHO does have a "Women, Health and Development" Committee to promote the recognition of women as primary health providers and the inclusion of women-specific criteria in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For operational projects, including salaries, equipment, vehicles and supplies. Also for training, research and fellowships.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: The World Health Organization, an international organization within the United Nations system, was established in 1948 with the broad mandate to plan and coordinate health action on a global basis. This mandate includes support to programs in several health related areas:

- Development and strengthening of health services,
- Mother and child health, including family planning,
- Nutrition,
- Health education,

WHO  
(continued)

- Training health workers,
- Nursing and medical education,
- Public health engineering,
- Rural water supply and sanitation,
- Health-related research,
- Health services in emergencies and disasters.

The World Health Organization also sets international health regulations, provides surveillance of communicable diseases, and sets standards for quality control of drugs and vaccines.

WHO is a member organization with some 145 member countries and three associate members. Its activities respond generally to requests WHO receives from member countries. Thus, the primary way organizations with women in development projects should seek WHO funding is through their own governments, usually the Ministry of Health.

WHO also relates at times directly to non-governmental organizations. These agencies can establish an official relationship with WHO when they are in a strong position to help implement WHO's programs. Generally this official relationship results from two or three years of contact and cooperation between WHO and the NGO, either at the urging of a member country or on the basis of direct mutual program activities. NGOs with health-related projects might pursue a relationship with WHO through their own governments or directly through their country or regional WHO representatives. A list of the regional WHO offices may be found at the end of this profile. Establishing of relationship with regional representatives is important, as much of WHO's work is decentralized through these regional offices.

WHO  
(continued)

Programs of the World Health Organization emphasizing women's concerns have usually been channeled through WHO's Family Health Division. Organizations with women in development projects might also establish communications with the Family Health Division, while at the same time pursuing funding possibilities directly with their own Ministry of Health and the WHO regional or national representative.

The World Health Organization also relies on research and training institutes to help it plan and implement programs. Again, WHO establishes a collaborative relationship either through the official WHO communications with national governments, or through direct contact between WHO and the institute. Most research activities are channeled directly through WHO's headquarters, with less decentralization through the regional offices. WHO's research program spans several issues: "human reproduction, mental health, viral, bacterial and parasitic diseases, cancer, and cardiovascular disorders. WHO places special emphasis on the promotion of research and training of research workers in developing countries. In addition to sponsoring specific research programs, WHO sometimes awards grants for travel of research workers to exchange information with others working in the same field.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1979 WHO's total budget was \$73.0 million. The Family Health Division 1979 budget totalled \$14.1 million.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Not provided.

WHO REGIONAL OFFICES:

Africa

P.O. Box No. 6  
Brazzaville, Congo  
Telephone: 81.38.60-65

WHO  
(continued)

Eastern Mediterranean

P.O. Box 1517  
Alexandria, Egypt  
Telephone: 30090

Western Pacific

P.O. Box 2932  
12115 Manila, Philippines  
Telephone: 59 20 41

South-East Asia

World Health House  
Indraprastha Estate  
Ring Road  
New Delhi-110002, India  
Telephone: 27-01-81-88

Latin America

Pan American Health Organization  
525 23rd Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
Telephone: (202) 223-4700

Europe

8, Scherfigsvej  
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

BARCLAY'S BANK DEVELOPMENT FUND  
BARCLAY'S BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
54 Lombard Street  
London EC3P 3AH  
United Kingdom  
Telephone: (02) 283 8989

KEY PEOPLE: Miss Linda G. Lewis, The Secretary (Chief  
Administrative Officer)

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Helping entrepreneurs gain access to financial resources to start or enhance commercially productive projects which have important social and economic benefits.

Projects involve increased production and improved services in the agricultural, industrial or commercial sectors of the economy.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: British Commonwealth countries in which Barclay's Bank and its subsidiaries and associate banks are established:

The Caribbean:

Barbados  
Belize  
Guyana  
Leeward Islands  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Turks and Caicos  
Windward Islands

Africa:

Botswana  
Cameroon  
Egypt  
Ghana  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Malta  
Malawi  
Mauritius  
Nigeria  
Sierra Leone  
Seychelles  
Swaziland  
Uganda  
Zambia

Asia and the Pacific:

Fiji  
New Hebrides  
Philippines

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS:

The Barclay's Bank Development Fund welcomes proposals from women in development projects and has made loans, guarantees and grants for projects with Third World women. Its program is aimed at supporting projects which commercial banks might normally consider too high risk to extend credit. Given that

*BARCLAY'S BANK DEVELOPMENT FUND*  
*(continued)*

women in the Third World are often outside of established credit systems and their income-generation projects may be considered a high risk, the Barclay's Development Fund represents an important alternative.

**TYPES OF GRANTS:**

Interest-bearing loans, Interest-free loans, Loan guarantees, Grants, or a mix of these forms.

On rare occasions Barclay's Development Fund might support a pilot project which examines practical development problems, or a socially or economically-useful research study.

**GRANT MAKING POLICIES:**

Barclay's Development Fund was established in 1970 by Barclay's Bank International, Limited to help social and economic development projects become commercially productive and self-sustaining. Projects are supported through loan guarantees, equity and grants. The projects selected for Development Fund assistance are considered high risks from a commercial perspective, but show promise of becoming financially viable in the long term given some up front financial backing of "pump-priming".

The Fund identifies and supports productive projects in the agricultural, industrial or commercial sectors which make a socially useful contribution to the country's economy.

Often projects selected for financial backing are ones which might not otherwise attract support. They generally cannot be financed initially through the normal commercial system. It is expected, however, that the projects will eventually gain sufficient economic viability that local commercial sources of finance will undertake to provide whatever additional loans or equity might be necessary once they are financially stable.

BARCLAY'S BANK DEVELOPMENT FUND  
(continued)

Applications for Development Fund support are often the result of discussions between a local Barclay's Bank subsidiary or associate bank and the proponents of a development project which that bank has determined is socially and economically worthwhile, but is too high a risk to meet the local bank's lending criteria. In this case applications might be submitted to Barclay's Development Fund through a local Barclay's branch.

Applications may also be sent directly to the Secretary of the Development Fund at Barclay's London headquarters.

The Development Fund often tries to combine financial resources with management and administrative training to help insure the success of a commercial venture. It might combine forces with a nongovernmental development agency also working with the project. Thus another aid agency might help facilitate the application to the Development Fund.

Applications should include the following information:

- Name, address and profession or trade of the applicant, and of the borrower, if different from the applicant.
- Project background and objective (both economic and social, including financial marketing targets).
- Methods of operation.
- Estimated costs and benefits. (This should include all relevant costs of land, buildings, plant, machinery, materials and operations costs.) It is also helpful to include a cash flow statement showing expected benefits and a time frame.

BARCLAY'S BANK DEVELOPMENT FUND  
(continued)

- Sources of finance (project participants' contributions, other sponsors or investors).
- Type and amount of financial assistance required from the Development Fund.

Project proposals should also demonstrate how the project plans to utilize local resources and skills, and how it will eventually become financially self-sufficient.

Once applications are received by Barclay's Head Office in London they are reviewed by the Secretary and by a committee of both Barclay's Bank officials and outside experts. The Development Fund may request additional information before a final decision is made, and sometimes the project may be visited by Barclay's Bank officials or a Barclay's special agricultural and industrial development officer. The application and decision-making process may take from four to twelve months, although six to eight months is the average.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Since 1970 the Barclay's Development Fund has received for its work over a million and a half pounds from the after-tax profits of the Barclays Bank International Limited.

Financial resources have been made available to projects in the past in amounts varying from 50 pounds to 50,000 pounds (\$114 U.S. to \$114,000 U.S.). It is likely that much larger amounts will be available to projects in the future, possibly spread over a period of years.

SAMPLE PROJECTS:

Kenya Eastleigh Community Center; to assist in the cost of crafts training program:  
two grants 1,145 pounds (\$2,600 U.S.)  
1,500 pounds (\$3,400 U.S.).

Guyana, small sugar scheme (in cooperation with Technoserve) which began with Develop-

*BARCLAY'S BANK DEVELOPMENT FUND*  
*(continued)*

ment Fund loans of 1,000 pounds to 10,000 pounds is now relying on local Bank loans of up to 100,000 pounds.

Botswana, Karakul farmers. Barclay's Development Fund is sharing the loan guarantee with Barclay's Bank of Botswana for loans made to small farmers. Loan guarantee of 75% = 15,000 pounds (\$34,000 U.S.).

*BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION  
P.O. Box 1905 (mailing address)  
Koninginnegracht 52 (street address)  
The Hague, The Netherlands  
Telephone: (070) 18 35 26*

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. W. H. Welling, Executive Director  
A. W. Wood, Chief, Division of Development and Operations

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Education: Early Childhood Education with Community Education, Parent Education, and Integrated Education for Development.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Selected countries in Latin America, Africa, Middle East and Asia, primarily countries where the Van Leer Group of companies are located. Third World countries include: Dominica, Trinidad & Tobago, Jamaica, Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Morocco, Nigeria, Angola, Botswana, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Malaysia.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: Bernard van Leer Foundation places no special emphasis on women in development.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For experimental education models, including operational programs, research and evaluation.

Bernard van Leer Foundation does not usually make grants for buildings, equipment, scholarships, travel or publications unless these relate directly to the needs of an on-going Foundation-supported program.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: The Bernard van Leer Foundation makes grants from income it receives as the sole shareholder and beneficiary of the Van Leer Group of Companies. It focuses its grants on education especially of children, and with interest in education of the disadvantaged.

Bernard van Leer Foundation operates under the premise that education is a means of

*BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION*  
*(continued)*

realizing a human being's potential. It believes in an integrated educational program, and looks to children, parents and the community all as important focal points to achieve education of young people. In fact, programs which utilize or relate closely to such an integrated approach are more likely to be funded than those which do not.

Many of the projects funded by the Bernard van Leer Foundation promote innovative ways to educate socially deprived children and youth. The Foundation looks toward projects which can be learning models for relocation and adaptation elsewhere. The Foundation's projects always include aspects of evaluation -- both evaluation of an existing educational system or approach, and an internal step by step evaluation of the funded program.

Organizations submitting child education projects to Bernard van Leer Foundation should pay special attention to the ways their projects build on previous models, develop new approaches to education of disadvantaged youth, and how the results will be measured and shared for adaptation elsewhere both within the country and in other countries.

Grant decisions by the Bernard van Leer Foundation are made largely on the basis of on-going communications between the Foundation and the developers of the project. Foundation staff or consultants make a point of getting to know organizations applying for grants if the proposed project seems to fall within the Foundation's interests.

Through written communications and on-site visits the Foundation will need to understand how the proposed project was developed, what qualifications the organization and staff have to run it, how it relates to other local and outside resources to be used in addition to the Bernard van Leer Foundation, and how the project might become self-sufficient when the Foundation no longer supports it.

*BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION  
(continued)*

Organizations wishing to apply to Bernard van Leer Foundation should send a preliminary letter with a project description to the Foundation's headquarters. It might also be useful to explore whether there are representatives of projects already supported by Bernard van Leer either in the country or in the region who might be useful in initiating communications with the Foundation.

Grant decisions might take as little as six months or as long as a year, depending on how well the Foundation knows the applying organization and how large a project is proposed.

**LEVEL OF FUNDING:**

Bernard van Leer Foundation publishes very little about funding levels. It is safe to say that its project grants may vary from 58,000 Dfl. to 968,000 Dfl. (\$30,000 U.S. to \$500,000 U.S.) or more, and that support is often given more than one year.

**SAMPLE GRANTS:**

SERVOL (Service Volunteered for All), Trinidad and Tobago. Integrated child-to-community education project in rural Gran Couva which helps establish village nursery schools and involves adults and adolescents in developing and running complementary health, nutrition and food production programs.

Serowe Brigades Development Trust, Botswana. Vocational training in various crafts and trades (brigades) to provide unemployed primary school leavers with a wide range of usable skills.

Curriculum Development Centre, Ministry of Education, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Introduction of pre-school education in rural areas through curriculum development and in-service training.

BREAD FOR THE WORLD  
(Brot Fur die Welt)  
Stafflenbergstrasse 76  
7000 Stuttgart 1  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Telephone: (07 11) 2 15 91

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. Hans-Otto Hahn, Director

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Health (Primary and Preventive Care), Education (Formal and Non-Formal), Agriculture, Vocational Training, Cooperatives, Disaster and Emergency Relief.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Latin America.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: Bread for the World has no special program for Women. It seeks to meet women's needs through projects affecting the whole community.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For Action-Oriented projects, personnel costs, construction and equipment as part of action projects, and training. Scholarships are very limited, and research grants very rare.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: Bread for the World was established by the German Protestant churches in 1958 through their first annual collection campaign to provide assistance to people in the Third World. Some 22 years later Bread for the World continues as a private, nongovernmental organization serving the German Protestant churches as the administrator of their private church contributions (collected from each church congregation) for development projects in the Third World. (Another German NGO, "EZE", which is described elsewhere in this funding bulletin, administers the German Government funds which are channeled to the German Protestant churches.)

About 10% of Bread for the World's funds go to emergency relief. The remaining 90% are

*BREAD FOR THE WORLD*  
*(continued)*

channeled to medium and long-term development projects in the other "Primary Issue Interests" described above. Bread for the World decides to fund these development projects on the basis of several factors. Of primary importance is that the project demonstrates it will promote the self-reliance and economic growth of the local people concerned, and that it will use local people and resources in managing and implementing the proposed activities. Projects which include the creation of new jobs and the training of local people in productive skills are of special interest. In addition, projects funded by Bread for the World must fit closely with the national development plans and priorities of the host-country. They should reach low-income peoples in rural areas and urban slums, and benefit marginal groups of the population (minorities, youth, elderly, physically handicapped, etc.). A project which helps strengthen the role of a partner church organization in the Third World to provide development assistance is also of interest.

Bread for the World usually works through partner church agencies in Third World countries, such as the National Council of Churches or other national or regional Protestant Church body. While it does not always fund projects directly through these church agencies, in most cases it will at least seek the opinion of the national church body in the country concerned. Third World organizations wishing to apply to Bread for the World may send proposals directly to the headquarters in Stuttgart. They might also explore the possibility of establishing good communications with the national Protestant church organization in their country, since Bread for the World may check with this church agency.

Bread for the World works with private church funding which carries few restrictions. Thus it has a good deal of flexibility in responding to requests for assistance from Third World groups. Project proposals do not have to be

*BREAD FOR THE WORLD*  
*(continued)*

long or sophisticated. The proposal guide on pages vii-viii of this funding bulletin details the kinds of information Third World groups should try to include in their proposals.

Because of its flexibility, Bread for the World funds pilot projects which are pioneering in their approaches to problems as well as already established programs. But it will not pay for the running of projects year after year. The projects it funds must show how they will move toward self-reliance during a fixed period of time, usually no more than three to six years.

Bread for the World has no field staff. Its headquarters staff travel once or twice a year to visit projects and partner organizations. The staff, which is divided into regional offices (Asia, Africa, Latin America) review project proposals when they are received, check with the appropriate national church body in the country concerned, and seek any further information which might be needed to evaluate the proposal.

For project funding requests of up to DM 30,000 (\$ 17,000 U.S.) the Regional Area Director, Executive Director and Chairman may make the grant decision. This can take as little as three weeks if the application is complete. Requests over DM 30,000 which meet Bread for the World's criteria are presented to its Board of Directors which meets three times a year. Thus the larger funding requests might take six months for a grant decision.

**LEVEL OF FUNDING:**

Bread for the World granted close to DM 50 million in 1979. (\$28.3 million U.S.)

The average grant is DM 80,000 (\$ 46,000 U.S.), although many grants are DM 30,000 (\$ 17,000 U.S.) or less.

*BREAD FOR THE WORLE*  
*(continued)*

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Indonesia. For short courses for women in a rural district to discuss common concerns in nutrition, health and community organizing, with possibility to establish an ongoing women's council.

(1978) DM 102,600 (\$ 58,163 U.S.)

Guatemala. Vocational training for girls in the slums.

(1978) DM 20,040 (\$ 11,360 U.S.)

Lesotho. For assistance to homeless families through provision of social worker and procurement of a vehicle.

(1978) DM 25,000 (\$ 14,172 U.S.)

CAFOD  
The Catholic Fund for Overseas  
Development  
21a Soho Square  
London W1V 6NR  
United Kingdom  
Telephone: (01) 734-4158 and  
439-7938

KEY PEOPLE: Mr. Robin A. Hood, Administrator  
Mrs. Kathleen Bagen, Director of Projects

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Agriculture and Food Production, Irrigation and Wells, Cooperatives and Credit Unions, Vocational Training, Non-formal Education designed to increase self-motivation, Community Development, Child Welfare and Nutrition Education, General Health Care.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: CAFOD has no special women in development focus. The projects it funds come to it through Catholic Church channels in Third World countries, and thus its funding decisions are the result of the kinds of requests CAFOD receives through these church bodies.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Generally for operational (action-oriented) projects and training. Sometimes for construction of schools or centers in relation to an already existing and on-going activity.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: CAFOD was established in 1962 by the Catholic Church Hierarchy of England and Wales to raise funds from Catholics for the purpose of making grants overseas for socio-economic development projects.

CAFOD concentrates on small scale development projects which show promise of improving lives of poor people. The projects it funds have a strong element of self-support and

CAFOD  
(continued)

initiative by the local people. CAFOD must also have indication of support in principle by the local government concerned.

CAFOD receives project proposals through a Catholic organization, usually from a Catholic national church body, diocese, or mission in a developing country or an ecumenical body in which there is a Catholic representation.

Upon receipt of project proposals endorsed by this Catholic organization, regional program staff at CAFOD's headquarters (Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean) review them to determine if they fall within CAFOD's interests. If this initial assessment is positive an advisory body of CAFOD staff and other experts study the project in greater depth. Finally, a CAFOD Committee, composed of a chairman (a Diocesan Bishop), the CAFOD Administrator and representatives of Catholic organizations meet three times a year to make final grant decisions. This process usually takes from three to nine months between the time the proposal is first received at CAFOD headquarters until a final decision is made.

Proposals should be submitted in English.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1978 CAFOD made grants totaling 1,104,512 English pounds (approximately \$2.5 million U.S.).

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Not provided.

CEBEMO  
Central Agency for the Joint Financing  
of Development Programs  
Van Alkemedelaan  
2597 AA Den Haag  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: (070) 24 45 94

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. Thom Kerstiens, Director Foreign Relations  
Mrs. Martine Benschop, Advisor on Women's Programs

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Community Development Cooperatives, Housing, Vocational Training, Agriculture and Fisheries, Education, health, Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Latin America, Africa, Asia.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: CEBEMO approaches women in development as an integral part of the total Third World development program. It will consider women's projects specifically, but is more favorable towards integrated projects which give attention to the needs of women.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Operational (action-oriented projects), Personnel Costs, Training, Construction and Equipment.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: CEBEMO is the private, voluntary development aid agency of the Dutch Catholic Church. It channels funds from the Catholic Church, and from the Netherlands Government through the co-financing program, to development projects in the Third World. CEBEMO also participates in the co-financing program of the European Economic Community, described elsewhere in this funding bulletin. CEBEMO makes grants primarily through intermediary organizations, mostly with organizations related to the Catholic Church of the host-country.

CEBEMO staff travel frequently to visit projects and evaluate funding applications. Through its staff and with input from the

*CEBEMO*  
*(continued)*

local intermediary agency, CEBEMO looks closely at projects to determine if the idea is resulting from local initiative and will be run by local people. Other important factors in projects funded by CEBEMO include an indication that the idea is acceptable to the host-country government; that the target group is of the lowest income sector in rural areas or the urban slums; and that the project shows promise of promoting self-reliance, and will result in some structural improvement which will help the target group continue the benefits after project funding is terminated.

CEBEMO favors projects which relate to and utilize already existing resources in the community. Whether the project focuses on training for the handicapped, revolving loans for agricultural cooperatives, low-cost housing, water supply, mobile health units, nutrition, education or other activities which fall under the "primary issue interests" listed above, CEBEMO is most likely to fund projects which help develop and nurture local initiative and leadership capabilities.

Project proposals can be submitted directly to CEBEMO headquarters. CEBEMO staff generally work in the national language of the country concerned.

If a project seems to fall within the funding policies of CEBEMO, either the local counterpart agency or CEBEMO staff or both will visit the project holders. Throughout its communications with proposed project CEBEMO will need to know some basic information in order to satisfy funding requirements:

- Target group: income level, social and economic status, special problems of the target group addressed by the project
- Project holder and implementor: description of organization and capabilities and past

CEBEMO  
(continued)

experience of people responsible for carrying out the project

- Origin of the project
- Long-term goals and objectives
- Specific project activities
- Methods for carrying out activities
- Personnel and facilities needed
- How target group is participating
- Follow-up activities planned
- Detailed budget showing total costs, the organization's contribution (monetary and in-kind) and the contribution sought from CEBEMO.

The organization requesting CEBEMO's support must contribute 25% of the total project costs through its own resources or through grants from another aid agency.

When it has gathered the above information a committee within CEBEMO determines if the project can be funded, and if so whether CEBEMO will use church funds or Dutch Government funds through the co-financing program.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

1979 grants for development projects totalled 81,000,000 Dutch guilders (approximately \$41,838,843 U.S.)

Projects costing up to Dfl. 100,000 (about \$51,653 U.S.) can generally be approved within four to six months. Projects over Dfl. 100,000 may take up to 12 months for decision.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Resettlement of people from slum quarters into social housing projects with particular attention to self-help programs and training programs for the men and women involved.

*CEBEMO*  
*(continued)*

CEBEMO is currently carrying out such projects in Argentina, Colombia, Brazil and El Salvador.

Pre-school training for women on the local level.

90,000 Dfl. (approximately \$46,488 U.S.)

CHRISTIAN AID  
P.O. Box No. 1  
London SW9 8 BH, United Kingdom  
(Street address: 2401 Ferndale Road)  
Telephone: (01) 733 5500

KEY PEOPLE: Mr. Carlisle Patterson, Aid Administrator

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Agriculture, (particularly training and farm settlement schemes), Land Reclamation, Irrigation, Afforestation, Skills Training toward Income Generation, Education, (including Literacy and Adult Education), Family and Health Services, Nutrition, Community Development in Urban Slums, Rural Development.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Over 100 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Middle East, with majority of allocations going to Africa and Asia.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: Christian Aid works through a network of local partner agencies in Third World countries and through international and interdenominational bodies such as the World Council of Churches. It responds to the requests it receives, and does not initiate projects. Thus it is not in a position to initiate women's projects. At the same time, Christian Aid is dedicated to social and economic justice for Third World women, and its Aid Department assesses project applications with a full concern for the impact on women. Generally, Christian Aid prefers to see projects which integrate women into community-wide development programs.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Action-Oriented Projects, Training, and Construction (where part of action-oriented project). Generally research is not funded except on rare cases of disease and deprivation. Also Emergency Aid.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: Christian Aid is a Division of the British Council of Churches, representing its development aid program directed to Third World countries.

CHRISTIAN AID  
(continued)

Christian Aid works primarily through local counterpart agencies or through international bodies. The local counterparts through which Christian Aid channels project funding vary from country to country.

The most significant local counterpart agencies are the national councils of churches in countries where they are well organized, able to assess projects and function as intermediaries in directing funds to development projects assisting the poorest sectors of the population. Other local counterparts might include regional or local diocese or missionary boards, other church-related organizations, or secular (non-church-related) agencies.

Christian Aid also works through the World Council of Churches, the Food and Agricultural Organization and other international and/or interdenominational agencies. Christian Aid responds to requests coming to it from these counterparts or "partners", and does not itself initiate or develop its own projects.

Third World organizations seeking support for women in development projects must become familiar with the most appropriate channels in their countries to reach Christian Aid. In a country where the Protestant or Anglican Church has a strong tradition, it is likely that the national council of churches of that country will be the primary channel to request Christian Aid support. In other countries it may be one of several church-related organizations or a secular agency.

Third World organizations may write directly to Christian Aid headquarters to request information on which indigenous counterpart agency or agencies they might contact. This kind of request for information might usefully include a discussion of what communications the organization has had to date with potential counterpart agencies, so that Christian Aid can be as responsive as possible to women in development requests.

CHRISTIAN AID  
(continued)

The Development Aid Department of Christian Aid is responsible for assessing project requests and working with regional committees of the Board of Directors in making project funding decisions and allocations. Christian Aid has no field representatives, but the staff of its Aid Department does travel overseas to assess project requests along with the counterpart agencies.

The normal funding process begins when the counterpart agency becomes aware of a potential project. It prepares a project description and forwards this to Christian Aid. The Aid Department regional staff makes a preliminary assessment based on guidelines set by the regional committees. The funding guidelines or considerations, as discussed below, are important for Third World organizations to note in presenting project proposals for funding:

- The proposal should show how the project will benefit the poorest sectors of the population.
- The project should be a response to needs identified by the local community.
- It must include the local people in design and implementation, and give the target group as much control as possible.
- Projects which deal with the causes of suffering and deprivation are generally of higher priority than those which deal with consequences.
- Projects should help foster independence of local target groups. For this reason Christian Aid hopes to avoid as much as possible long-term financial assistance which might form a dependency by local groups. Also, wherever possible, local organizations and leaders should be trained to take over the projects.

CHRISTIAN AID  
(continued)

- Construction of buildings receives favorable consideration only when it is shown that the building is crucial to an already existing program of services.
- Christian Aid prefers to support projects which are part of a broader program to raise the standard of living of the whole community. This does not exclude women in development projects, but it does mean that proposals for women's projects should support the broader community development process.
- It is important to include, whenever possible, the elements of a project which might be applied elsewhere. That is, what lessons from successes and failures could be useful as others are developing projects.

Once the Aid Department has gathered information based on the above considerations (through correspondence and possibly a field visit) it presents the project proposal for decision to the appropriate Regional Committee of the Board of Directors. The application and decision-making process may take as little as three months or as long as a year, depending on how large the funding request is, and to what extent Christian Aid is already familiar with the local project holders.

In the case of requests reaching Christian Aid from international organizations such as the World Council of Churches, the funding decisions are usually made fairly easily through consultations between the Aid Department, the Regional Directors, and the international agency.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1978, 4.5 million pounds (\$10.3 million U.S.) was allocated for development projects.

Grants range from 10 pounds to 50,000 pounds or more (\$23.00 U.S. to \$115,000 U.S. or more.)

*CHRISTIAN AID*  
*(continued)*

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Development Center of the Council of Churches,  
Indonesia. For program of motivator training,  
education, and village community development.  
(1978) 25,000 pounds (\$57,000 U.S.)

Bujumbura Youth and Community Center, Burundi.  
To help cover salary of sewing instructor.  
(1978) 210 pounds (\$480 U.S.)

Radio Escuela, la Voz de Atitlan, Guatemala.  
For salaries of teacher and assistant working  
with the Radio School in the Indian communities  
around Lake Atitlan.  
(1978) 2,065 pounds (\$4,720 U.S.)

Isabel People's Development Society, Solomon  
Islands. For a revolving loan fund to enable  
people to obtain loans for agricultural develop-  
ment and the establishment of small workshops.  
(1978) 2,570 pounds (\$5,880 U.S.)

EZE

*Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid  
(Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe E.V.)  
Mittelstrasse 37  
D53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Telephone: (022 31) 31 80 41*

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. Klaus Poser, Secretary General  
Mr. Jan Reinders, Program Director

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Education, Health, Nutrition, Agriculture,  
Income Generation, Vocational Training,  
Social Rehabilitation.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: EZE has no special focus on women in develop-  
ment. It has funded a few women's programs  
and recognizes the importance of increasing  
opportunities for women to contribute to  
development. However EZE generally tries to  
meet women's concerns through an integrated  
approach to development programs.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For action-oriented programs, training,  
scholarships, construction of buildings (in  
relation to health, education and community  
development projects), and occasionally research  
as part of an on-going, action-oriented program.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: EZE was founded in 1962 as the Protestant church  
organization designated to support development  
projects with funds from the German Government.  
Under its mandate as a private Protestant  
church agency it receives proposals and makes  
grants to indigenous organizations in the  
Third World which have some church relationship  
or are recommended by one of the many inter-  
mediary bodies to which EZE relates. These  
intermediary bodies might be international  
church organizations, regional church organi-  
zations for Asia, Africa, or the Caribbean,  
or national church councils.

EZE  
(continued)

As part of the international church network EZE often works cooperatively with the World Council of Churches or the Lutheran World Relief to support development projects. Other project funding decisions are often made in response to proposals which reach EZE through the African Council of Churches or Asian regional Christian Church bodies, or the national council of churches in any given country. This point is key to any group seeking EZE funding as EZE is not likely to fund a project which does not have the approval of at least the national Protestant church body in the country concerned.

This does not mean that grant recipients are actual church bodies. They may be secular groups which have relied on some church assistance. For example, EZE has funded credit unions where a particular church parish or national or regional church body has had some involvement.

In addition to funding indigenous groups recommended by the intermediary church bodies, EZE's other mandates dictate that it not fund pastoral or evangelica activities. Further, EZE does not fund recurrent expenses. EZE might fund a project for up to three years, but would then expect the project holder or partner church group to carry the project on themselves.

EZE funds projects which benefit the poorest groups in developing countries, especially in the rural areas. While health and education (including construction of buildings to house health and education programs) have received a good portion of EZE funding in the past, the trend now is more towards mutli-sectoral programs in rural areas which integrate agriculture, income generation, and community health, nutrition and education.

EZE receives its funding from the German Federal Government, and as such follows similar development assistance priorities and interests. It also participates in the co-financing program of the European Economic

EZE  
(continued)

Community. (Descriptions of these two funding agencies may be found elsewhere in this funding bulletin.)

EZE can fund up to 75% of a project's costs. The additional 25% must be supplied by the requesting organization through its own resources or with a grant from another aid agency. In some cases in-kind contributions, such as labor, may be used as part of the 25% contributed by the organization.

Groups wishing to apply to EZE may do so either through their local or national Protestant church body, or by writing directly to EZE headquarters in Germany. Project requests received at EZE headquarters are screened to determine if they fall within EZE's interest areas and funding mandates. They may then be answered directly by EZE staff and/or channeled to intermediary church bodies for further exploration. EZE staff or representatives of intermediary bodies may sometimes visit the project before a final funding decision is made.

In submitting proposals to EZE, organizations can use the outline on pages vii-viii of the introduction of this funding bulletin as a guide to the kinds of information EZE will need in considering project proposals.

Once projects receive initial approval within EZE they are submitted to the German Government for final approval.

EZE normally receives proposals and operates in the national language of the country concerned.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Not provided.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Women's Department of the Rhodesian National Council of Churches for training programs

FZE  
(continued)

to raise the level of income for women (from traditional village activities to new employment opportunities in the market place).

Various area community development programs run by private Protestant church-related groups which integrate adult education, health, agriculture and other income-producing activities, including marketing.

*FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN -  
German Committee  
(DEUTSCHE WELTHUNDGERMILFE)  
Adenauerallee 49  
53 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany  
Telephone: (0 22 21) 65 09 96*

KEY PEOPLE: Mr. Bernd V. Dreesmann, Secretary-General

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Food and Agriculture, primarily in rural areas.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: Freedom from Hunger places no special emphasis on women in development programs. It will consider women-specific proposals, but prefers to fund projects which have an impact on the community in general.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For action-oriented projects, training, and on occasion research as part of a larger, action-oriented food or agricultural development project. In urgent cases for disaster relief.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: Freedom from Hunger is a non-governmental, non-church affiliated private, non-profit organization of the Federal Republic of Germany. It supports the work of the Food and Agricultural Organization, with the overall goal of improving living conditions and nutritious food supply in rural areas of the Third World. On carrying out this aim Freedom from Hunger supports projects which increase agricultural production, develop fisheries, expand wells and water supply, and promote nutrition education.

Freedom from Hunger receives private funds, German Federal Government subsidies and also participates in the NGO joint-financing program of the European Economic Community (described elsewhere in this book). It provides financial assistance to development projects of the FAO and of indigenous national and local organizations in the Third World. The projects it supports primarily benefit rural populations, but also reach the lowest-income groups in

*FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN  
(continued)*

urban areas. Freedom from Hunger assesses project proposals with a special concern that local groups are responsible for planning and implementing the projects, and that the projects demonstrate potential to move the people concerned toward self-reliance.

While many proposals reach Freedom from Hunger through the FAO or national organizations affiliated with the FAO in Third World countries, organizations with projects falling within the stated interests of Freedom from Hunger may write directly to its Bonn, Germany office to inquire whether financial assistance is possible. The proposal guidelines on pages vii-viii of this funding bulletin outline the kinds of information Freedom from Hunger needs to consider funding requests.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Not provided.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Ecuador. Mechanization of small farming cooperatives.

India. Promotion of animal feed production and construction of "bio-gas plants".

Mauritius. Construction and equipment of a rural agricultural training center.

Kenya. Water supply project.

*FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG*  
*Koelner Strasse 149*  
*5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg*  
*Federal Republic of Germany*  
*Telephone: (02221) 83 31*

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. Alfred Nau, President  
Dr. Siegfried Bangart, Director of International Department

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean,  
the Arab world.

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Adult education, including civic and political  
education, vocational training, and technical  
use of radio, film and television in education;  
cooperatives and trade unions; studies related  
to the international labor movement and social  
and economic change in developing countries.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: There is no special emphasis on women in  
development programming. Friedrich-Ebert-  
Stiftung emphasizes the importance of  
increasing opportunities for participation  
by "deprived peoples" in progress and decision-  
making. It also concerns itself with the  
labor movement--including trade unions and  
cooperatives.

It naturally touches on issues of primary  
importance to Third World women.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Scholarships, seminars and training programs,  
conferences, lectures, research, publications.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, the oldest of  
the big political foundations in the Federal  
Republic of Germany, was established in 1925.  
Its work embodies the principles of the  
Social Democratic Party of Germany: equality  
of rights for workers, justice, and solidarity.  
The Foundation operates with three general  
aims:

*FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG*  
*(continued)*

- political and social education of people from all spheres of life in the spirit of democracy,
- promotion of understanding and cooperation among nations, and
- financial and intellectual support for talented German and foreign students.

Translated into activities, these aims take the form of seminars, conferences, lectures and training programs, broadened educational opportunities for adults, especially in the fields of political support for the development of cooperatives and the trade union movement; scholarships for talented students toward enabling them to assume positions of responsibility within their countries; and research and publications.

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung works with a variety of "partners" in developing countries, the most frequent being trade unions, cooperatives, institutes of adult education, universities, research institutes, journalists, radio and television stations, and international organizations such as UNESCO, the International Labour Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Through financial assistance and the provision of technical experts, the Foundation, cooperates with these partners to increase the chances for participation in prosperity and leadership by people normally deprived of the opportunity. The Foundation seeks to overcome the lack of educational facilities which inhibit adult education, makes scholarships available to deserving students, and promotes credit and marketing possibilities for cooperatives and trade unions.

Through the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Research Institute the Foundation supports scholars in Latin America, Asia and Africa who are working on social and political problems of relevance

*FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG*  
*(continued)*

to their countries, regions or continents. The Foundation also helps maintain special residential colleges or study centres in Costa Rica, Madagascar, Zambia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Kenya.

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung also supports the development of education through the mass media, such as radio, television and film. The Foundation currently has media projects at the national level in Africa and Asia, and at regional levels in South-east Asia (based in Singapore), the Arab World (based in Amman, Jordan) and the Caribbean (based in Kingston, Jamaica).

The Foundation publishes specialized literature, research and training documents, scholarly works and periodicals. These publications are related to its special emphasis and to its contacts and the programs it supports in developing countries and elsewhere. It also houses the "Archive of Social Democracy" to collect and evaluate documents related to the history of the German and international labor movements.

Organizations with women in development projects wishing to apply to the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung should address a letter of inquiry, either with or without the full project proposal, to Dr. Alfred Nau at the Foundation's headquarters in Germany. While the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung does not feel it desirable to publish the names and addresses of its field representatives and affiliated institutions in Third World countries, interested organizations might explore whether there is a Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung representative in their country, and try to establish good communications with that representative. Since the Foundation does not generally share in very much detail its grant decision-making process, and because it tends to provide assistance through an already existing network of contacts in any given

*FRIEDRICH-EBERT-STIFTUNG*  
*(continued)*

country, organizations seeking assistance will probably be most successful if they can find and establish links with the existing network.

Otherwise, organizations can expect the Foundation headquarters to answer all initial inquiries stating whether the proposed activity is within the foundation's purview. The Foundation may then request a complete proposal, and determine a time when its representatives can meet with the applying agency for further discussions.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Not provided.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Not provided.

*FREIDRICH-NAUMANN-STIFTUNG*  
*Baunscheidtstr. 15*  
*5300 Bonn*  
*Federal Republic of Germany*  
*Telephone: (02221) 54 72 28*

KEY PEOPLE: Mr. Gottfried Wü<sup>st</sup>, Secretary General, Foreign Programs

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Rural Development, including Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Promotion of Employment Opportunities, Cooperatives and Trade Unions; Youth programs; Leadership development; Journalism and Mass Media.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Latin America.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: The Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung places no special emphasis on women's programs. It has supported a few women-specific activities and expresses an interest in meeting the needs of women through programs within its "Primary Issue Interests".

TYPES OF GRANTS: For operational expenses (personnel, supplies); training and technical assistance, research and publications.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: The Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung was founded in 1958 under the principles of the Free Democratic Party of the German Federal Republic. As one of the political foundations in Germany it receives funds through the German Government for support to programs in the Third World.

The Foundation works in the Third World primarily through local partners -- institutions, groups and individuals--who share the Foundation's concern for the promotion of development and self-determination, and the growth of opportunities for more people to develop and use their individual and group capacities.

The Third World partners of Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung might be cooperatives, trade unions and other self-help organizations; business entrepreneurs and crafts people; educational

or scientific institutes; youth organizations; journalists and media organizations; and on occasion local or national governmental agencies. The programs it supports through these partners are aimed generally at the improvement of economic and social living conditions, promotion of mass media, development of individual leadership capabilities, growth of community infrastructures, skills training to alleviate youth unemployment, and programs to stimulate the growth and independence of scientific research institutes.

Much of the Foundation's work centers on rural areas: on the encouragement of viable economic activities, increase of food production, and generally improving economic possibilities to reverse the migration from the countryside. For example, the Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung has helped set up agricultural training programs in secondary schools, provided funds for training and technical assistance to cooperative unions, and trained people in rural areas in mechanical and other marketable skills. It has supported the development of programs with young people who have been outside the traditional educational system in skills which will help them become self-employed.

The Foundation has helped start media education programs, trained journalists, and supported the publication of books and magazines. It has sponsored numerous leadership training programs for responsible individuals in the community.

In funding projects Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung looks for models which might be useful for their learning and possible application elsewhere. This is coupled with a strong interest in programs which bring various social groups together around common development issues or establish on-going communications between the government and private sectors toward joint solutions to community problems.

*FRIEDRICH-NAUMANN-STIFTUNG*  
*(continued)*

Organizations wishing to explore funding possibilities may write to the Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung headquarters. If their activities fall within the Foundation's interests they will be advised as to full application procedures, and possibly referred to one of the Foundation's field representatives for a further exploration. For the kinds of information the Foundation will need to know to assess project proposals refer to the guide on pages vii-viii in the Introduction of this funding bulletin.

In addition to contacting the Foundation's headquarters, applicants might also check to see if there is a Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung office in their capital city, and if so establish contact with this office as well. The headquarters office will often rely on its representatives and consultant experts overseas to advise it about potential projects, thus Third World women's organizations are well-advised to initiate and maintain communications with the Foundation's overseas representatives.

Once a proposal has been formally submitted to the Foundation, there are three different categories of decisions. For grants under DM 10,000 (\$ 5,600 U.S.) the Secretary General can give final approval. Grants between DM 10,000 and DM 30,000 (\$ 5,600 and \$ 17,000 U.S.) require the approval of the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Foundation's Board of Directors. For proposals over DM 30,000 the Board of Directors must decide. The decision-making process usually takes about six months.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1978 the Foundation made grants totaling about DM 18 million (\$ 10.2 million U.S.). About 40% of its funding goes to African countries, 35% to Latin America, and 25% to Asia.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Not provided.

*Stichting HIVOS*  
*Beeklaan 387*  
*2562 AZ Den Haag*  
*Holland*  
*Telephone: (070) 63 69 07*

KEY PEOPLE: Mr. Rutger Engelhard, Managing Director

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Overall community approach to development, including Education, Health, Nutrition, Agriculture, and Income Generation.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: HIVOS supports integrated development activities, and as such is concerned that the needs of women are met equally with those of men and children. Its funding focuses on the most disadvantaged, and by definition includes women as important beneficiaries of HIVOS assistance. Women-specific projects are welcomed by HIVOS, but the most important factors in its decisions on such projects is the potential and impact of the requesting organization in improving the social and economic status of the population group it represents.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Generally to support the organization as a whole, including action-oriented programs, training personnel and administrative expenses.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: HIVOS is the "humanistic" Dutch aid agency among its three other Dutch counterpart agencies described in this funding bulletin (CEBEMO, ICCO, and NOVIB). Founded eleven years ago, it is supported through contributions from individuals and groups throughout Holland. Its grants to organizations in developing countries come from these contributions and through the co-financing program of the Dutch Government.

*HIVOS*  
*(continued)*

HIVOS approaches its funding program in the Third World from an overall community development perspective. It supports organizations, not projects, which promote development from several key activities which show promise of improving educational levels, increasing health care, raising nutritional levels of the diet, and supporting the growth of agricultural output or other income-producing activities.

HIVOS supports indigenous organizations made up of the lower income people of a country. When HIVOS makes grants it is interested in the institutional growth of an organization toward eventual self-reliance. It will often support an organization for three or four years, as long as the organization shows signs of moving toward self-sufficiency.

Organizations seeking assistance from HIVOS should send a letter describing their activities and funding needs to HIVOS headquarters. The letter should include background information about the organization and the community in which it works, descriptions of the organization's goals, objectives and key activities, experience and capabilities of the staff, and a detailed budget showing income and expenses during the past two years and for the next two years.

Funding decisions may take as little as six weeks or up to six months depending on the project information available and whether HIVOS has had any previous communication and experience with the requesting organization.

For funding requests which HIVOS presents to the Dutch Government it will require that 25% of the proposed budget be contributed by the organization or other funding sources.

Apart from grants, HIVOS also receives money from Dutch people to give as loans to projects.

HIVOS  
(continued)

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1979 HIVOS granted a total of 7 million Dutch guilders (approximately \$3,500,000 U.S.) through grants to organizations.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Private "Help Centre" in Dacca, Bangladesh, providing courses specially geared to women and girls living in the slums of Dacca. The courses consist of vocational training (handicrafts) as well as arithmetic and literacy courses. The aim is to provide the women with the possibility of earning a living. First year of HIVOS funding: Dfl. 20,000 (\$10,300 U.S.).

Private development organization in northern Peru. To support (among other projects of this organization) an initiative of a women's organization in one of the slum areas of Piura, to start a centre for small-scale cotton industry. During the first year of funding a small centre was built (providing all kinds of community services at the same time), training facilities created and the production of cotton clothes initiated. First year of HIVOS funding: Dfl. 75,000 (\$38,700 U.S.).

Support to an organization in Honduras giving courses in developing and administering cooperatives to enable farmers to organize themselves and set up revolving loan funds.

Marketing support to handicraft producing organizations.

Support to Indian organizations in Peru to obtain land titles and work through other elements of the Peruvian legal system, and to form and administer cooperatives for their products to eliminate intermediaries.

ICCO  
INTERCHURCH COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS  
Zusterplein 22A  
Zeist, Holland  
Telephone: (03404) 24844

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. J. Bos, General Director  
Dr. C. Jan der Poort, Director of Project Policies

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Agriculture and Cattle Breeding, Education (including technical and vocational training, adult education and literacy), Preventive Health Care, Income-Generation and Cooperatives, Social Rehabilitation.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Middle East, Asia and the Pacific.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: While I.C.C.O has no special program emphasis for women, it is concerned that women have an equal share in the promotion of economic and social justice. I.C.C.O. welcomes proposals for women in development projects. It usually funds projects with an integrated approach to meeting women's needs within the community as a whole.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Generally for operational (action-oriented) projects and training within the "Primary Issue Interests" described above.

No grants are made for the financing of primary, secondary or boarding schools, orphanages, purely charitable organizations or for activities solely directed towards evangelisation.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: The Interchurch Coordination Committee for Development Projects (I.C.C.O) is a non-governmental foundation in which several Dutch Protestant Church aid agencies cooperate to support development work in the Third World. I.C.C.O. functions as an intermediary organization between indigenous projects/organizations in developing countries, Dutch

Protestant Church aid agencies, and The Netherlands Government. I.C.C.O. does not have funds of its own, but rather works with public funds through the joint-financing program of the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation.

As a cooperative organization, I.C.C.O. combines the people resources and outreach of a variety of Dutch Protestant Church agencies working in development. I.C.C.O. has its own staff and also utilizes the staff resources of other agencies.

The projects I.C.C.O. funds in developing countries stem from local initiative, and usually are associated in some way with a Protestant Church agency. They involve local leadership in the design and implementation, and are directed towards fulfilling basic needs and promoting social justice for the poorest sectors of the population.

Projects might focus on income-producing activities, low-cost housing, water supply, community-based preventive health care, food production and a variety of other concerns, within the broader aim of developing local leadership capabilities and infrastructure enabling the community to move toward self-sufficiency. Community and rural development are long-range goals of the projects I.C.C.O. supports.

Women in development projects are recognized by I.C.C.O. to play an important role in meeting community and rural development goals. However I.C.C.O. sees women's projects as viable primarily within an integrated development approach. Thus, while I.C.C.O. welcomes proposals for women-specific projects, the most successful project proposals tend to be those which indicate the full inclusion of women within the broader impact on the community.

Organizations seeking funding for women in development projects should be able to show how specific positive impact on women as a group relates to other development activities directed to the whole community, and how this impact will further the development of community-based capabilities to meet future employment, food, health and nutrition needs.

Project proposals come to I.C.C.O. through its own staff who travel to the Third World, and through the cooperating Dutch Protestant church agencies. Organizations seeking I.C.C.O. support should write directly to one of the three regional departments (Africa and Middle East, Asia and Pacific, or Latin America and the Caribbean) at I.C.C.O.'s headquarters. Based on the inquiry I.C.C.O. will correspond with the requesting organization to seek additional information. I.C.C.O. staff or a designated consultant may also visit the project.

I.C.C.O.'s preliminary project assessment involves several important criteria:

- The target group must be full participants in conceptualizing and implementing the project.
- The project should be feasible within the cultural and economic realities of the host-community and host-country.
- The project should be financially feasible, both initially and in the long-run. It should demonstrate promise of eventually becoming self-sufficient.
- The requesting organization must be ready to contribute 25% of the total project costs, either through its own resources or through association with another aid agency.

I.C.C.O. will also be interested in whether a project seems both worthwhile in itself, and have valuable results and experience to share with other development projects.

ICCO  
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In order to successfully present a project proposal to I.C.C.O. for co-financing with the Dutch Government, an organization must provide some specific kinds of information:

- Information on the target group: socio-economic position in the community/country, problems faced by the target group, and causes of these problems.
- Description of implementing organization, including capabilities and past experience.
  
- Origin of the project.
- Long-term goals and objectives.
- Short-term goals and objectives.
- Specific project activities.
- Methods for carrying out activities.
- Personnel and facilities needed.
- How target group is participating.
- Follow-up activities planned.
- Detailed budget showing total costs, the organization's contribution (monetary and in-kind) and the contribution sought from I.C.C.O.

With the above information I.C.C.O. presents the proposal to the Dutch Ministry for Development Cooperation for funding. Projects costing up to Dfl. 100,000 (about \$36,000) can generally be approved within four to six months. Projects over Dfl. 100,000 may take up to 12 months for decision.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

The level of funding for 1979 was 65 million Dutch guilders or \$32 million U.S.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

For a community development program aimed at improving the standard of living and health care and introducing new techniques to increase food resources, in a rural area of Latin America.

Construction of a school in Africa.

Sanitation projects (piped water, laundry facilities, sanitation equipment) in several Third World countries.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION  
18-20 Lower Regent Street  
London SW1Y 4PW  
United Kingdom  
Telephone: (01) 839-2911

KEY PEOPLE: IPPF Headquarters Office in London

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Population and Family Planning with Community Development. Maternal/Child/Family Health and Education with a Family Planning Component.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Middle East, Asia.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: IPPF has always been concerned with meeting the needs of women and is committed to their emancipation and to their acceptance as equal partners with men in development activities.

In 1976 IPPF established its Planned Parenthood and Women's Development program to support the the implementation of small community projects which integrate family planning information, education and contraceptive services designed to improve the conditions and prospects of women.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For operational (action-oriented) projects. IPPF normally does not fund research. In some cases research is funded as part of an on-going action-oriented program, or for the evaluation component of a project.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: International Planned Parenthood Federation makes grants to indigenous organizations in developing countries. The projects it funds are usually collaborative efforts between an organization and the national family planning association of that country.

IPPF funded projects have a family planning component, though this does not have to be the primary focal point.

Organizations should contact their national family planning association to discuss the project and work out a proposal. (Addresses of the national family planning association may be obtained by writing to IPPF in its Central Office in London.)

Proposals are forwarded from the national family planning associations to the relevant Regional Office of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. IPPF staff review the proposals, and gather any additional information needed before they are submitted for approval in Central Office in London.

The application and review process takes from three to six months.

IPPF has a proposal format which includes:

- Project background (problems and needs which prompted project formulation; the relation of the project proposal to other activities in the community and to the applying organization.)
- Description of the applying organization
- Outline of the project (including objectives, location, groups and people to be involved, workplan, description of the collaboration with the national family planning association, project personnel, training requirements, and how progress of the project will be monitored
- Itemized budget
- Contributions anticipated from other sources.

IPPF believes projects should be developed at the local or implementation site, with the community to be served helping to identify its own needs.

IPPF support normally spans two or three years, with renewal of funding at the end of each year dependent upon evaluation of the previous years' activities.

IPPF  
(continued)

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Total worldwide funding is approximately \$350,000 a year for women's projects.

Individual project grants range from \$2,000 to \$40,000 a year, averaging about \$13,000.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Centro de Orientacion Familiar, Limon, Costa Rica. To improve the health, social and economic status of women in Limon through family education programs and incorporation of women into the labor force.

(2 years, beg. 1977) \$43,379

Planned Parenthood Association of Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone. The project includes establishment of a small poultry farm, back-yard vegetable gardens, provision of education on nutrition, sanitation, child spacing and family planning. Small articles made by the women will be sold as part of an income generation scheme.

Beginning 1978, with \$4,230 seed money for 1st. year.

Family Planning Association, Ankara, Turkey. To establish a community center with an educational and vocational training program which will help improve the living conditions of women and young people, and assist their integration into urban life.

(3 years, beginning 1977) \$18,000 for 1st year

*KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG*  
*Rathausallee 12*  
*5205 Sankt Augustin 1 bei Bonn*  
*Federal Republic of Germany*  
*Telephone: (0 22 41) 196 1*

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. Bruno Heck, Chairman of the Board  
Mr. Karl-Heinz Bilke, Managing Director  
Dr. Lothar Kraft, Director of the Institute  
for International Partnership

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Community Development; Education, including Education via Mass Media; Strengthening of Trade Unions and Cooperatives; Problems of Youth.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Middle East.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: Women's associations are among the partner organizations with which the Konrad Adenauer Foundation works. The Foundation supports a few women-specific projects, and otherwise hopes to answer the concerns of women, as well as men, through its cooperation with all of its partner organizations. (See "Grant Making Policies" for a description of partner organizations.)

TYPES OF GRANTS: For Training and Technical Assistance; Staffing costs; Research and Documentation; Publications and Teaching Materials; Meetings, Conferences and Seminars; Buildings, Equipment and Supplies; Capital and Revolving Funds; Scholarships.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: The Konrad Adenauer Foundation is one of the private foundations in the Federal Republic of Germany affiliated with a political party. Established in 1964, the Foundation supports activities in Germany and elsewhere which are consistent with the principles of the German Christian-Democratic party. It receives funding for its work in the Third World from the German Federal Government.

The Foundation supports projects in the Third World through its Institute for International Partnership which operates under three principles:

- Its work should promote democratic structures within the historical, political and social context of individual countries where it works;
- Its cooperation with indigenous partners should help strengthen self-help institutions which encourage individual self-reliance ; and
- Its activities should not intervene in historical traditions, nor seek to change cultural attitudes and behavior.

To insure the above principles are respected the Foundation works primarily through partner organizations in the Third World which sponsor projects themselves. The most important partners for Konrad Adenauer Foundation are trade unions and cooperatives. Other partner organizations include women's associations, industrial federations, political parties, youth organizations, academic institutions and organizations concerned with special work and education through the mass media. (The Foundation also cooperates with international agencies such as the International Labor Organization, UNESCO, and others.)

Through all of its work in the Third World the Konrad Adenauer Foundation hopes to improve the standard of living and enhance opportunities for the development of human resources.

It aims to reach the underprivileged but does not claim to always reach the absolute poor. It evaluates project proposals on the basis of relevance to the country concerned, relationship to already existing activities supported by the Foundation and the potential "multiplier effect" of the project.

*KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG*  
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The Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation states a preference for supporting projects in countries whose social, cultural and political situations allow for the growth of an individual's social and economic responsibility, freedom and respect. The Foundation does not publish a list of the many countries where it works. Third World organizations interested in exploring the possibility of receiving Konrad-Adenauer Foundation support should write directly to the Institute for International Partnership at the Foundation's headquarters for advice on how to make application. Third World organizations might also explore whether there is a Konrad Adenauer Foundation representative or partner organization already in their country who might also give advice about the possibility of receiving the Foundation's assistance.

The Konrad Adenauer Foundation does indicate that slightly over half of its budget goes to projects in Latin America. This is because the first ties between the German Christian Democratic Party and Third World political parties were with the Christian Democratic parties of Latin America. About 20% of the Foundation's budget goes to projects in Africa, 17% to Asia and the remainder to Southeastern European countries.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

The Konrad Adenauer Foundation grants a total of approximately DM 50 million per year (\$28.3 million U.S.) to about 120 Third World development projects.

Individual project grants range from DM 20,000 (\$ 11,338 U.S.) to DM 3 million (\$1.7 million U.S.). Some project funding may be granted for one or two years only, while other projects may be supported for several years.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Support to a women's cooperative in Latin America.

*KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG*  
*(continued)*

Development of socio-political education programs including a newsletter for women in an African country.

Training courses for store assistants and secretarial skills with women's organization in Africa.

Development of a comprehensive education program for field counselors and members of agricultural cooperatives in Asia.

Training of rural and urban unemployed youth in Asia.

Support of a television production center to promote schooling by television in Latin America.

Training in the administration of rural development programs with an organization in Africa.

LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION  
150, Rte. de Ferney  
CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland  
Telephone: (022) 98 94 00

KEY PEOPLE: Lutheran World Federation Women's Desk

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Education, Community Development, Agriculture, Fisheries, Public Health, Nutrition, Water, Population, Social Service, Leadership Development, and Emergency Relief.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Asia, Africa, Latin America.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: In 1970 Lutheran World Federation established a "Women's Desk" to focus specifically on the concerns of women in the church. Its primary emphases are leadership development, education and international exchange.

It also serves to encourage LWF to support women's projects.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For action-oriented projects, including salaries, equipment, supplies and vehicles, training, scholarships and limited travel grants.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: Lutheran World Federation responds to requests which come to it through local church agencies overseas. It often funds church-related projects, although this is not a requirement for its grants. The key criterion for funding is that the project has been initiated and developed locally and uses local people in its implementation.

Organizations seeking funding for women in development projects should apply to LWF through a national Lutheran Church body in their country or region. They may write directly to the Lutheran World Federation headquarters for advice about the cooperating church agency in their country or region through which they might channel a funding request.

The Women's Desk of LWF works primarily in the areas of education, leadership development and

LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION  
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international exchange. It supports seminars, provides some travel grants for attendance at meetings and undertakes studies of concern to Lutheran women. As with other forms of LWF assistance, the Women's Desk responds to requests which come to it through indigenous church bodies in the Third World.

Another key LWF department for women in development projects is the Community Development Service. It supports health, nutrition, agriculture, fishery, water and integrated rural development projects. Again, this department funds projects which come to it through church-related channels.

A third area of potential interest to women is the Scholarship Office. Women who are members of the Lutheran Church are eligible for scholarships for short-term study, especially at the graduate level. The application for scholarships must go through the national Lutheran Church.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

Not provided.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Not provided.

MISEREOR  
P.O. Box 1450 (mailing address)  
Mozartstrasse 9 (street address)  
5100 Aachen  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Telephone: (0241) 44 21

KEY PEOPLE: Monsignor Leo Schwarz, General Director

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare, Education,  
Income Generation, Leadership Development.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa,  
Asia and the Pacific.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: MISEREOR has embraced no special program focus for women in development. However, it states a concern for the needs of Third World women and has funded women's projects in the past. Many of these grants have been in the more traditional women's programming areas. MISEREOR's funding decisions are a result in part of the kinds of projects which are channeled to it through its local partner organizations in Third World countries. Thus women's projects must establish links to these local partner organizations. (See "Grant Making Policies").

While MISEREOR prefers to approach women's problems from an integrated community development point of view, it also welcomes proposals for projects targeted especially to meet women's needs.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Action-oriented projects, personnel costs, construction and equipment. On occasion MISEREOR might make a loan to initiate a project.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: MISEREOR is the voluntary development aid agency of the Catholic Church in the Federal Republic of Germany. It directs funds from

MISEREOR  
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private church contributions, church tax monies and grants of the German Federal Government to projects in the developing world.

Probably the most important factor for organizations seeking funds for women in development projects is that MISEREOR works through local partners in each country. These local partners are primarily ecclesiastical bodies (dioceses or parishes), particularly in countries where the Catholic Church has a strong following. Local partners may also be independent cooperatives, neighborhood associations, small unions, or semi-governmental agencies.

Applicants for MISEREOR assistance might explore the possibility with their local or regional Catholic Church body. They are also welcome to write directly to MISEREOR headquarters for an application and for advice regarding which of MISEREOR's local partners might be the most appropriate channels for their applications.

In working through local partners, MISEREOR aims to join its financial assistance with small activities generated at the grass roots, which can be of direct benefit to poor people in increasing income, fighting disease and malnutrition, and gaining access to community services. MISEREOR assists projects touching a broad range of development concerns: formal and nonformal education (including vocational training and trade schools), basic health services, child care clinics, credit unions and cooperatives, agricultural projects, self-help groups in urban slums, social leadership development, construction of welfare and training centers, and promoting rural associations. Rural development is a high priority for MISEREOR, and two-thirds of its work is concentrated in rural areas.

MISEREOR has a standard application form which it sends to organizations whose projects fall within MISEREOR's interests. Basically, MISEREOR needs to know the following information to consider funding requests:

MISEREOR  
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- Name, address and description of the organization or person who will actually implement the project.
- Name, address, description, and legal status of the organization who will be legally responsible to MISEREOR for the funds. (This may be the same or different from the project implementor.) The legal holder of the project must be an organization recognized by law, state, or by registration as a legal entity in the host country. It may delegate implementation of the project to another organization or person.
- Identification of key people involved in managing the project, including their skills, experience and relationship to the community.
- Background of the project, including size of the area concerned, living and working conditions, how many people will be reached and their economic and social standing in the community.
- Short and long-range goals of the project.
- Ways the project will be carried out.
- Manner in which the local population is involved in the project.
- How the project fits into already existing activities and how it relates to the broader development goals of the host-community and the host-country.
- Project budget and other sources of financial, material, and human assistance which will be contributed to the project.

MISEREOR funds projects which rely on and utilize the human and material resources of the areas in which they are located. It is important in presenting applications to MISEREOR to describe the area, its people, economy, and special

MISEREOR  
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problems. It is also important to describe fully in proposals how the local people who will benefit have participated in designing the project, and how they will be involved in its implementation. If there are to be local financial or in-kind contributions to the project, those should be included in the budget and list of contributors.

For organizations already known to MISEREOR and its local partners, smaller grant decisions (less than DM 10,000 may take as little as three months. For larger grants (above DM 10,000 or approximately \$5,600 U.S.), and for organizations previously unknown to MISEREOR grant decisions usually take from six to nine months.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1977 MISEREOR expended a total of DM 177.5 million for assistance to the Third World (approximately \$100.6 million U.S.).

One-third of these grants were under DM 10,000 (approximately \$5,600 U.S.), and one-third over DM 60,000. MISEREOR grants may be as high as several hundred thousand marks.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Women's Center in Garango, Upper Volta. A grant to buy a car for this center which trains about 46 women in home improvement with local practical courses to become advisors for other women in their villages.

Women's Center in Morelas, Mexico. For operating and staff costs of this center which aims to motivate and train women in community development and give them legal information and advice to solve their special problems such as divorce, illegitimate children, psychological, religious and other family problems.

Social programs among building construction workers and their families in New Delhi, India by Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children (MCWMC) aimed at improving the living conditions of the families themselves and to draw the attention of the public to

*MISEREOR*  
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their problems, to convince the authorities of their co-responsibility and to gain the cooperation of the building contractors as employers.

NOVIB  
Netherlands Organization for International  
Development Cooperation  
Amaliastraat 5-7  
Den Haag, The Netherlands  
Telephone: (070) 624081

KEY PEOPLE: Dr. Sjoef Theunis, Secretary-General

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Agriculture and Fishery, Education, Health Care, Development of Human Resources, Income Generation, Social Action, Women's Development

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: NOVIB brings a strong concern for women when it makes funding decisions for development projects. Its primary interest is to support integrated projects which are responsive to the needs of women. NOVIB also supports women-specific projects.

TYPES OF GRANTS: For action-oriented projects, training, equipment and personnel costs. For research only as part of an action-oriented project.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: NOVIB is an independent, private and non-commercial agency which funds Third World development projects with its own resources and through the joint-financing program of The Netherlands Government. It is supported by a broad range of social, cultural and political groups in The Netherlands. NOVIB has no religious affiliations, and generally supports non-Christian organizations in the Third World. (Its counterparts within The Netherlands, CEBEMO and ICCO, support groups in the Third World which are related to Catholic and Protestant Church agencies. See separate descriptions of these donor agencies.)

The projects NOVIB funds promote self-reliance and social justice equally with economic and social development. They are aimed at the low-income populations in urban slums and rural areas, and are developed through local initiatives.

NOVIB  
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NOVIB's grants go to a broad range of development projects within the "Primary Issue Interests" listed above: cooperatives, credit programs, technical and nonformal education, small-scale industries, health and nutrition centers, mobile clinics, adult literacy, use of media and other communications tools to foster social change. In all of these activities NOVIB looks for a structural approach whereby local organizations manage the projects and provide on-going structures to continue the activities in the future. NOVIB also finances comprehensive community development programs which combine a number of disciplines. On occasion, NOVIB makes block grants to organizations for the financing of very small-scale projects.

NOVIB is receptive to women in development project proposals, especially as they meet the following conditions:

- The project is aimed at the low-income sector of the population.
- It is locally conceived and managed and demonstrates that project leaders are experienced in management and financial administration.
- The aims of the project are clearly defined and are attainable within a fixed time with available resources.
- A realistic budget is included.
- The project proposal indicates how long NOVIB assistance will be needed, and how the project will be continued once NOVIB support is concluded.
- The project has approval of the local or national government.

Organizations seeking NOVIB support should write to the Secretary-General of NOVIB at its headquarters. NOVIB will forward a preliminary questionnaire, and on the basis of that information determine if NOVIB support is possible. In some cases a NOVIB field representative will visit the project to learn more about it and its relation to the community. NOVIB has local representatives based in Indonesia, India and Sri Lanka, and visits other countries in response to project requests.

NOVIB  
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NOVIB mainly supports small-scale projects (less than 25,000 Dfl. or approximately \$12,000 U.S.) from its own funds. These projects are pilot activities meant to spearhead broad community-related development efforts in the future. Decisions on small scale projects are made within one or two months by the headquarters staff with the approval of the Secretary-General.

For larger scale projects NOVIB applies to the Dutch Government under the joint-financing program. The joint-financing is through NOVIB, with the Dutch Government providing 75% of the total project budget, and the local organization providing 25% of the cost. The local organization's contribution may be in a combination of money, staff and property.

Joint-financing projects of about 100,000 Dfl. (approximately \$55,555 U.S.) require three to six months for approval.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1979 NOVIB made 36,000,000 Dfl. (approximately \$20,000,000 U.S.) available in grants to Third World development projects.

Grant levels vary, with the smallest at about 3,000 Dfl. (approximately \$1,500 U.S.) and the largest up to 500,000 Dfl. (approximately \$258,000 U.S.).

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Mali, Samanko; Community development, vocational training for women, preventive health care, and literacy.

Dfl. 23,900 (\$12,000 U.S.)

Jakarta, Institute for Legal Aid; Programs to support political detainees, information on Human Rights.

Dfl. 511, 549 (\$264,000 U.S.)

Mexico City Asociacion Civil Tercermundo. Bulletin giving alternative information on Third World matters.

Dfl. 73,920 (\$38,000 U.S.)

OXFAM  
274 Banbury Road  
Oxford OX2 7DZ  
United Kingdom  
Telephone: (0865) 56777

KEY PEOPLE: Mr. Brian Walker, Director General  
Mr. Michael Harris, Overseas Director

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS: Health, Agriculture, Social Development, Humanitarian and Emergency Aid.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS: Oxfam has long demonstrated a concern for the needs of women in the Third World. It funds projects especially targeted towards women as a beneficiary group, although Oxfam has the greatest interest in integrated community development programs which have interlinking components aimed at raising the income, health and nutrition levels of the whole community.

As part of any project assessment process Oxfam includes a check list for determining the participation of women in the development projects it funds. Oxfam welcomes proposals for women in development projects.

TYPES OF GRANTS: Action-oriented projects (including staffing, equipment and supplies) and Training. Research is funded only as it applies to ongoing, operational projects.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES: Oxfam approaches its grant-making as a "partnership" with the organizations it supports. Grants to projects in the Third World are very much the product of continuing discussions and interaction between Oxfam's field offices and the people applying for Oxfam assistance.

The projects Oxfam supports have several things in common:

OXFAM  
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- They are directed towards the lowest income sectors.
- They are "grass roots" oriented. They grow out of local needs, and are the result of an expression by the people for whom the project will make a difference.
- They are devoted to the development of human resources, giving people indigenous to a country the capability to find their own answers to problems.
- They utilize local people and material resources in the planning and implementation.
- They meet some immediate needs, but are also aimed at developing long-term stability and lasting solutions to problems.

Oxfam works in urban slums, but much of its support is directed toward rural community development. It encourages integrated development schemes, and assesses project applications with an eye toward how the proposed project fits together with other activities aimed at improving the standard of living of poor people.

Within the broad interest areas of health, agriculture, social development, humanitarian and emergency aid, Oxfam's support covers a large range of important inputs, among them: medical equipment and supplies, sanitation units, family planning as part of health projects, vaccines, public preventive health care and education, rehabilitation of the handicapped, agricultural equipment, seeds, fertilizers, livestock, water supply, cooperatives, training materials, primary and vocational education, income-generating activities, legal aid for the poor and low-cost housing.

Oxfam often supports training activities, and its assistance also may involve loans and establishing revolving loan funds as a component of income-generating projects.

*OXFAM*  
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Oxfam identifies projects for funding either through exploratory trips by its field directors, through applications which come to its headquarters or through referral by other agencies. Organizations seeking Oxfam's assistance may write to one of the 19 field offices (listed at the end of this profile) or to the Oxfam headquarters which will refer the project to a field director.

Oxfam does have a standard application form which will be supplied by field officers or Oxfam headquarters. Basically, Oxfam needs to know about the organization applying for assistance, the short and longer-range objectives of the project, why the project was developed, precisely who will benefit, how it will be carried out, what is needed in the way of personnel, equipment, supplies and credit, how the project fits into other activities in the community; an itemized budget; and what is being requested from Oxfam. A major part of an Oxfam field director's time is spent working with an organization in preparing just this kind of information.

Oxfam personally visits projects before they are approved for funding. It is during these visits and subsequent communications that Oxfam wants to develop an on-going, trust-relationship with the project-holder.

Once Oxfam has received some preliminary information about a project and it has been visited by a field representative, a final proposal application is prepared jointly by Oxfam and the organization. Most applications are sent to Oxfam headquarters for approval, although Oxfam's field directors do have discretionary authority to make grants up to 1,000 pounds (about \$2,280 U.S.). Project decisions are usually made within three to six months. In emergency situations Oxfam can respond even more quickly.

**LEVEL OF FUNDING:**

During the year 1978-1979 Oxfam allocated 5.75 million British pounds (\$13.2 million U.S.) to 1000 projects in 76 countries.

OXFAM  
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SAMPLE GRANTS:

Bangladesh. For women's rural development program involving silk and fish farming, health, literacy and agriculture.  
(1978-79) 15,886 British pounds(\$ 36,335 U.S.).

Honduras. For salaries, materials and running costs of health promoters program.  
(1978-79) 9,604 British pounds(\$21,967 U.S.).

Upper Volta. For seed loan and equipment purchase for women's collective fields.  
(1978-79) 949 British pounds(\$2,170 U.S.).

OXFAM FIELD OFFICES:

Asia

North India and Nepal Office: Flat No. 314, Mansarovar Building, 90 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019.

Gujarat and Southern Rajasthan Office: Hansol Dairy and Agricultural Farm, Sardarnager, Sindhi Colony P.O., Hansol-Ahmedabad 382475.

East India Office: P.O. Box 22, Ranchi, Bihar.

Central India Office: P.O. Box 71, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

West Orissa (Oxworp) Office: Oxfam West Orissa Programme, P.O. Box 10, Khariar Road, Kalahandi District, Orissa 766104.

India South-Hyderabad: c/o Vani Nilayam, 50 Sebastian Road, Secunderabad 500 003, Andhra Pradesh,

India South-Madras: 21 Poes Garden, Madras 600 086, Tamil Nadu.

Bangladesh Office: House 70, Road 11A, Dhanmondi, Dacca.

Indonesia Office: Tromol Pos 214, Semarang, Java.

All Other Asian Countries: Contact Oxfam, Oxford.

OXFAM  
(continued)

Africa

Ethiopia Office: P.O. Box 2333, Addis Ababa.

Kenya Office: P.O. Box 40680, Nairobi.

Rwanda Office: New office opening 79/80  
Kigali, Contact Nairobi.

Upper Volta Office: B.P. 489 Ouagadougou,  
Upper Volta.

Senegal Office: Opening 79/80. Contact  
Oxfam, Oxford.

Zaire Offices: B.P. 10362, Kinshasa 1.  
B.P. 98, Kikwit, Bandundu.

Tanzania Office: P.O. Box 40, Arusha.

Malawi Office: P.O. Box 1363, Blantyre,  
Malawi.

Lesotho Office: c/o Save the Children Fund,  
P.O. Box 286, Maseru, Lesotho.

Latin America

Central America Office: Apartado 268, Antigua  
Guatemala, Guatemala.

Caribbean Office: B.P. 947, Port au Prince,  
Haiti.

Andean Region Offices: Calle Santa Isabel 180,  
Miraflores, Lima 18, Peru.

Brazil Office: Caixa Postal 1987, Recife 50000,  
Pernambuco.

Middle East

New office opening 79/80. Contact Oxfam, Oxford.

*WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES*  
*150, Route de Ferney*  
*CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland*  
*Telephone: (022) 98 94 00*

KEY PEOPLE: Women's Desk at World Council of Churches Headquarters

Women's Desk Officers of Regional Church Organization  
(see list at end of this profile)

CICARWS - Commission on Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and  
World Service

PRIMARY ISSUE INTERESTS:

Income Generation, Agriculture, Water,  
Child Care, Leadership Development,  
Growth of Self-Reliance, Refugees, Human  
Rights.

In all of the above there is a special  
emphasis on rural development.

GEOGRAPHIC INTERESTS:

Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Middle East,  
Latin America and the Caribbean.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FOCUS:

The Women's Division of the World Council  
of Churches focuses especially on the needs  
of Third World Women. It funds women-  
specific projects out of a special project  
fund.

TYPES OF GRANTS:

For action-oriented projects, including  
personnel and equipment; training; travel  
for seminars and meetings. On occasion,  
research grants.

GRANT MAKING POLICIES:

The World Council of Churches (WCC) relates to  
regional and national church bodies and ecu-  
menical groups in the Third World. It receives  
and funds proposals from these groups. It also  
plays a brokering function, sharing project  
proposals with church agencies based in donor  
countries who channel some of their development  
assistance through the WCC. This holds true

*WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES  
(continued)*

for CICARWS, as well as the Women's Division of the WCC whose special constituency is church women.

The initiators of projects which the WCC funds are usually part of an indigenous church group, although sometimes the project holder is a non-church related organization which has received assistance from a church group. Third World groups usually apply directly through their national or regional church bodies. This holds true for applications to CICARWS.

Third World groups with women specific projects may also wish to channel their proposals directly to the WCC/Women's Division, which can give advice about what individual or church organization in their country or region they might apply through. The regional church organizations and some of the national church bodies to which WCC relates have Women's Desks. The addresses for the Women's Desk of the regional organizations are listed at the end of this profile. In Africa, Asia and the Middle East Third World women seeking assistance from the WCC are well advised to contact these Women's Desks, and also to explore whether there is a Women's Desk in the National Council of Churches for their own country. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Women's Division of WCC often works through individuals who are part of the ecumenical movement. Thus, Latin American women should seek the advice of the WCC Women's Division on whom they might work through in their country or region.

A primary focus of the Women's Division/WCC is rural development. Much of its assistance goes to women in rural areas for income-producing activities and for leadership development. The income-generating activities the Women's Division supports span a variety of projects: food production, water supply, crafts and other products, marketing, training and child care. Leadership development is meant to encourage consciousness-raising and self-reliance among women.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES  
(continued)

The Women's Division of the World Council of Churches usually funds small scale projects on the local level. It favors projects which can demonstrate how they are integrated into larger development programs for women.

CICARWS also funds programs in the areas of rural development, income generation, agriculture, fisheries, water, and so forth. It might fund a women-specific project, although its support usually goes to integrated community programs affecting men, women and children.

In relation to specific proposals to be channeled either to the Women's Division or CICARWS, the guide on pages vii-viii of the "Introduction" to this funding bulletin outlines the kinds of information WCC will need to assess project proposals.

LEVEL OF FUNDING:

In 1978 the Women's Division of the World Council of Churches made project grants totaling \$50,000 for 22 projects.

Project grants are small, averaging \$2,000.

SAMPLE GRANTS:

Zaire. For distribution of small agricultural tools to be made available to mothers in rural areas to help reduce fatigue and increase food production.

Tanzania. For training in pottery making and marketing to increase employment for women.

Egypt. To help develop special consciousness, awareness and productivity among lower income, rural women. Included is leadership training and publishing of simplified books on home management, and social awareness to be incorporated into literacy and economic development programs.

Sri Lanka. For training of Tamil Tea Plantation Workers.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES  
(continued)

India. To provide loans, sewing machines and instructors for training girls living in a rescue home in crafts production and tailoring.

Panama. To help organize women's groups on an ecumenical level for consciousness raising and to find solutions to problems of food production and migration to the city.

Colombia. To enable women leaders to participate in an ecumenical meeting in Mexico.

Western Samoa. For equipment for teaching home economics.

Regional Ecumenical Church Organizations to which World Council of Churches/Women's Division relates:

Africa

All Africa Conference of Churches  
Church, Women and Society  
P.O. Box 14205  
Nairobi, Kenya

Asia

Asian Church Women's Conference  
142, Rizal Street  
Laoag City, 0301, Philippines

Middle East

Middle East Conference of Churches  
Women's Desk  
P.O. Box 5376  
Beirut, Lebanon

## ABOUT TRANSCENTURY

TransCentury is an eclectic, multi-dimensional group of development professionals based in Washington, D.C. Much of its efforts focus on the social and economic issues of the developing world. TransCentury's current range of operations is world-wide with an emphasis on management for the planning and implementation of field programs.

Under a grant from the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation of the Agency for International Development, TransCentury works closely with private and voluntary organizations concerned with Third World development to strengthen their capacities in management, program planning, evaluation, personnel policies and recruitment, financial management, and organizational development and constituency-building. TransCentury serves as a link among these organizations whereby they tap their collective skills and provide technical resources to each other.

The Secretariat for Women in Development is a special institution within TransCentury dedicated to furthering the technical, social, cultural and economic goals of Third World women. A primary service offered by the Secretariat is its Resource Exchange Center which collects, distills, and records the wealth of research and field data relevant to projects, organizations, technical information, and individuals working world-wide on activities related to women.

For further information about TransCentury or the Secretariat write or telephone Warren Wiggins, President; Brenda Eddy, Vice President and Director of Management Development Services; or May Rihani, Vice President and Director of the Secretariat for Women in Development.

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