Final Report

# CRTICAL INVENTORY OF GENDER-DISAGGREGATED

# DATA SOURCES

Presented By:
GENESYS

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GENESYS

Final Report

# CRITICAL INVENTORY OF GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA SOURCES

March 1992

Prepared by:
GENESYS PROJECT
Nancy Lust
Melanie Sanders-Smith
Antonia Bodnar

Prepared for:
USAID/Burkina Faso

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of USAID/Burkina Faso, this study was conducted as a buy-in to the Gender in Economic and Social Systems Project (GENESYS).

The purpose of the "Critical Inventory of Gender-Disaggregated Data Sources" is to assess data that can integrate gender considerations into existing Mission and USAID/Washington databases and into program performance monitoring systems. After suggesting indicators, the report identifies existing and alternate data sources needed to evaluate progress at the mission and project levels. The specific objectives of the study, conducted May through August 1991, were to:

- identify critical gender-disaggregated data elements (indicators) in health and population, agriculture, and natural resources in Burkina Faso for use in designing, monitoring and evaluating programs and projects;
- identify sources where the critical data can be located; and
- recommend alternate sources of data, if data are not currently available.

A two-pronged approach was used to implement the study. It included a review of documents, as well as interviews with key informants from USAID, ministries, and other donor organizations.

The study was conducted by three consultants under a GENESYS contract. Dr. Nancy Lust assumed responsibility for the health and natural resources. Dr. Antonia Bodnar conducted interviews on the sectors of agriculture, while Ms. Melanie Sanders-Smith did the research and writing.

Missions/Projects Inventoried

In Burkina Faso, the team found that the Mission has been active in health and agriculture for some time. The mission is pursuing assessment work in the area of natural resources. At the present time, USAID/Burkina has neither an approved CDSS nor a Small Program Strategy Statement. Rather, its program strategy is derived from a 1987 Program Rationale Statement.

Indicators and data sources for the health/population and agricultural sectors, and for the Family Health and Health Financing Project and the Agricultural Research and Training Project were recommended.

Development of Performance Indicators

The selection of indicators at the country-development level was based on a number of criteria including:

- overall relationship to AID's major initiatives in the sector, as well as other donors;
- relevancy to ADF Action Plan benchmarks;
- direct relationship to the projects inventoried;
- potential for revealing impact on lives of individuals; and
- feasibility of disaggregating data based on gender at a reasonable cost.

The team was not able to address indicators at the country-program level in Burkina because there was no strategic document upon which to base recommendations.

At the project level, selected indicators were based on:

- project objectives and expected outputs, as identified on the logical framework;
- potential for revealing impact on individuals; and
- cost effectiveness of disaggregating data based on gender.

Data Sources

The team attempted to use existing data sources that are, or could easily be, part of the mission's current information system. Any further efforts to develop gender-disaggregated performance information systems should be integrated with the mission's overall information system.

Furthermore, using data that is easy and affordable to collect was recommended. AID should access data from other agencies or organizations whenever possible. An investigation into the primary sources of the data will reveal whether the it is collected and/or reported on a gender-disaggregated basis.

It was found that USAID/Burkina does not have a management information system in place to track program performance impact indicators. Nevertheless, both programs have skilled personnel in the area of monitoring and evaluation, as well as sufficient computer capability for data base management. It was determined that REDSO would be the logical management entity for any regional data base, provided staff received guidance and technical assistance from Washington.

As a result of the findings at the country and project levels, 3-component, gender-disaggregated data matrices that include:

- a set of gender-disaggregated indicators identified as critical for use by USAID in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating programs and projects in the sectors addressed in this study;

- identification of sources where the data can be found; and

- identification of alternative data sources/strategies for accessing non-collected/reported data, were developed.

Major Findings and Conclusions

The major findings and conclusions drawn from this study, by category, are:

Performance Information System

- To effectively address the issue of integrating gender concerns into a program performance information system (PPIS), a workable, existing system is required.

Countries Studied

- The study may have gone more smoothly and more information collected, had countries been chosen that had a CDSS or that were further along in establishing strategic objectives.

Sectors Inventoried

Health

- More attention must be paid to gender issues in health and population projects in Burkina Faso. Project strategies will be more effective by:

    - understanding and addressing the various roles of both women **and** men in health; and

    - addressing the differences in their knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding such issues as family planning, sexual behavior, and responsibility for payment for health care services.

Agricultural Sector

- Data on traditional national-level indicators, i.e., food production, agricultural exports/imports, generally are not collected at the household level, let alone the individual level, and therefore cannot be disaggregated by gender.

Natural Resources

- This a relatively new sector of focus within USAID so there is a dearth of information about the relevance of gender issues to the sector.

Major Recommendations

- Working with missions, PPC/WID should continue as an active partner in the development of AID's new PPIS. The entire system will be strengthened by addressing gender issues at the outset, and integrating them into the system during the development phase.

- The results of this study, as the first step at examining ways to incorporate gender into the design of a comprehensive program monitoring and evaluation system, should serve as a useful tool in designing/refining the new PPIS.

- After development of AID's new PPIS, REDSO should be considered as a probable management entity for a WCA regional program performance data base (statistical data as well as documents). Technical assistance from AID/Washington would be necessary in assisting REDSO to assume this role.

## ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| ABS | Annual Budget Submission (AID) |
| ADB | African Development Bank |
| ADF | African Development Fund |
| AFWID | Africa Women in Development Project (AID) |
| AIBEF | Association pour le Bien Etre Familial |
| AID | Agency for International Development (same as USAID) |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| ARTS | Agricultural Research and Training Support Project |
| CBD | Community-based distribution |
| CCCD | Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control |
| CDD | Control of Diarrheal Diseases |
| CDIE | Center for Development Information and Evaluation |
| CDSS | Country Development Strategy Statement (AID) |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CP | Congressional Presentation |
| CSM | Contraceptive social marketing/condom social marketing |
| CSPS | Combined maternity/dispensary (PHC facility) |
| DDC | Diarrheal Disease Control |
| DFA | Development Fund for Africa (AID) |
| DSF | Directorate of Family Health |
| DSP | Directorate of Pharmaceutical Supplies |
| EEC | European Economic Community |
| EPI | Expanded Program for Immunization |
| FAI | Italian Cooperation Agency |
| FAC | Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FHHF | Family Health and Health Financing Project |
| FP | Family Planning |
| GDD | Gender-disaggregated data |
| GOB | Government of Burkina Faso |
| GTZ | German Cooperation Agency |
| HAISC | HIV/AIDS Information and Counseling support Centers |
| HIS | Health Information System |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| HPN | Health, Population and Nutrition |
| HRDA | Human Resources Development Assistance |
| IEC | Information, education and communication |
| IPPF | International Planned Parenthood Federation |
| INERA | Institut d'Etude et de Recherches Agricoles (GOB) |
| INSTRAW | International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN) |
| KAP | Knowledge, attitudes and practices |
| Logframe | Logical Framework |
| MCH | Maternal and child health |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MOHSA | Ministry of Health and Social Action |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| ORS | Oral rehydration salts |

| | |
|---|---|
| ORT | Oral Rehydration Therapy |
| PHC | Primary Health Care |
| PID | Project Identification Document |
| PP | Project Paper |
| PPC | Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (AID) |
| PPIS | Program performance information system |
| ProAg | Project Agreement |
| PVO | Private voluntary organization |
| REDSO/WCA | Regional Development Services Office for West and Central Africa |
| RSP | Production systems research |
| RFP | Request for Proposal |
| SHPCP | Strengthening Health Planning Capacity Project |
| SOW | Statement of Work |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| TOT | Training of trainers |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USDH | United States Direct Hire employee |
| WAP | Women in Development Action Plan |
| WB | World Bank |
| WHO | World Health Organization (UN) |
| WID | Women in Development |
| WISTAT | Women's Indicators and Statistics Data Base (UN) |

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# I. INTRODUCTION

## A. Consultant Scope of Work

At the request of USAID/Burkina Faso, PPC/WID funded this project as a buy-in to the Gender in Economic and Social Systems Project (GENESYS).

The purpose of the "Critical Inventory of Gender-Disaggregated Data Sources" is to assess data that can integrate gender into existing Mission and USAID/Washington databases. After suggesting indicators, the report identifies existing data sources and suggests alternative sources for data needed to evaluate progress at the mission and project levels. The specific objectives of the study, conducted May through August 1991, were to:

- identify critical gender-disaggregated data elements (indicators) in health and population, agriculture, and natural resources for use in designing, monitoring and evaluating programs and projects;
- identify sources where the critical data can be located; and
- recommend alternate sources of data, if data are not currently available.

A complete copy of the scope of work for the entire project may be found in Annex 1.

## B. Team Composition

The overall study for Phase I was conducted by three consultants. Dr. Nancy Lust assumed responsibility for the health and natural resources sectors, and Ms. Antonia Bodnar conducted interviews on the sector and agriculture, while Ms. Melanie Sanders-Smith did the research and writing.

## C. Methodology

Field work was carried out by Nancy Lust and Antonia Bodnar between May 14 and June 8, 1991 in Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. (A separate report is submitted to REDSO for Côte d'Ivoire projects.) A 2-day meeting was held in Washington, D.C. with AID/W and GENESYS Project staff prior to departure. Subsequent discussions were held among GENESYS staff, AID/W staff, and the study team.

A two-pronged approach was used by the consultants to achieve the objectives of the study. They included:

- a review of existing documents from a variety of sources

(i.e., USAID/Washington, USAID/Burkina, research centers, host country ministries, PVOs, international development banks, universities, and private consulting firms); and

- interviews with key informants from those organizations.

Annex 2 contains a list of all contacts made for data collection purposes. Annex 3 includes a list of all documents reviewed for implementing the study and preparing the final report.

## II. AID INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Agency has been involved actively for about three years to improve its program planning and information systems. The Africa Bureau, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the erstwhile ANE Bureau have undertaken separate but related initiatives in this regard, including attempts to articulate Bureau-wide objectives and provide technical assistance to improve Missions' strategic planning and information systems.

The Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE) within the Office of Program and Policy Coordination (PPC) has assumed something of a leadership role in this process. It has conducted numerous program management and evaluation pilots to develop model performance information systems with selected Missions. PPC/WID has been working with CDIE to integrate gender issues and gender-disaggregated indicators into these model performance information systems.

Efforts in this area have become even more focused as a result of AID's recent year-long initiative to assess the effectiveness of its management and overall operations. The results of that assessment, as well as a restructuring plan to streamline the Agency, to integrate similar functions, and to make the Agency structure and operating procedures more cohesive are described in the new AID Management Action Plan.

One of the actions to be taken in the new organization is the implementation of an integrated system of performance measurement. Such an action will facilitate reform within the area of manager accountability for results (an area identified by the AID reorganization task force as needing reform). As cited in the Plan, "Past evaluation measures have focused on inputs, not outputs--answering the question, 'Did AID deliver what it promised?', not the question, 'What development changes resulted?'" Task force members found that performance results were difficult to measure because project objectives were not conducive to measurement.

CDIE is responsible for accelerating development and coordination of the integrated performance information system. Current activities to implement this initiative focus on:

- Integrating field and regional bureau management objectives with senior management goals;
- Improving program performance monitoring by strengthening mission and other operational-level performance information systems; and,
- Developing Agency-wide program performance indicators.

## III. DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA

During the mid-1980s many African countries experienced economic decline, severe drought and war. The progress made from the mid-sixties was wiped out in the first 5 years of the 1980s.

Since then, several initiatives to alleviate this declining trend have taken place. One example has been a concessional debt-relief mechanism offered by the international communities. In addition, some African governments, with the support of both multilateral and bilateral donors, have implemented structural adjustment programs to improve their economic system.

Due to the severity of the development problems facing most African nations, the U.S. Congress decided that a new, more flexible approach was needed in its foreign assistance to Africa. At the end of 1987, therefore, the U.S. Congress approved the creation of the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) whose aim was to make USAID assistance to the region more coherent and effective by encouraging economic growth that is broad-based, market oriented, and sustainable. In effect, DFA is the budget line item, within the overall U.S. foreign assistance budget, that pertains to assistance to Africa. The Fund is implemented by the Africa Bureau.

### A. DFA Strategic Objectives

As spelled out in the 1990 DFA Action Plan, the DFA's approach to development activity in Africa is to be linked to four strategic objectives. They are:

- Improving the management of African economies by redefining and reducing the role of public sector and increasing its efficiency;
- Strengthening competitive markets to provide a healthy environment for private sector-led growth;
- Developing the potential for long-term increases in productivity in all sectors; and
- Improving food security.

As stated in the Plan, there will be a continuing attempt to integrate the actions spelled out in the plan with existing sectoral policies and strategies (e.g., Child Survival, the Plan for Strengthening Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture). It is not intended that the plan supersede or replace all sectoral plans or that every country program

exactly replicate the DFA Action Plan. However, no matter what sector is selected as the focus of a particular country program, it is expected that there will be some relationship to the strategic objectives and targets of the DFA Action Plan.

## B. Program Performance Information System

As part of its approach to achieving its strategic objectives, and consistent with USAID's 1991 Management Action Plan, the DFA has recognized the relationship between improved performance and the ability to define, measure, and track progress. Improved monitoring and evaluation is also cited in the plan for its importance in tracking the impact of programs by gender. As a result of this recognition, new guidelines on program monitoring and evaluation have been issued and an impact evaluation series launched.

To increase the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation system, a list of program performance indicators (benchmarks) has been developed for each strategic objective by sector (i.e., health, agriculture, microenterprise development). These benchmarks, **while still tentative**, are to be tracked over time to evaluate program impact. Additionally, all benchmarks are to be tracked by gender.

## IV. DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance indicators may be defined at three levels: the country-development level; the country-program level; and the project level.

### A. Country-Development Level

Country-development level indicators help monitor the broader question of the impact of AID and other donor assistance on the status of women and men in development in a particular country. They serve as a baseline for monitoring development trends over time, and as such, they can help to increase donor confidence about the overall effectiveness of their programs in contributing to the development process.

### B. Country-Program Level

At the country-program level, indicators measure progress toward attaining USAID mission strategic objectives. Strategic objectives are articulated in missions' Country Development Strategy Statements (CDSS) and Action Plans. (A new document--the Country Program Strategic Plan (CPSP) has been developed to combine the planning information of the CDSS and AP. The Assessment of Program Impact (API) is for reporting performance and impact of country programs.) As indicated earlier, Mission strategic objectives should increasingly relate to the four strategic objectives and targets outlined in the DFA Action Plan.

While projects have been the building blocks, the Africa Bureau is shifting its focus to the country-program level.

### C. Project Level

In AID projects, there is always an intention of bringing about change for specific variables tied to project objectives and outputs. The collection of baseline data on such variables (i.e., project-level indicators) enables one to establish realistic targets for the direction and degree of change anticipated as a result of project inputs/activities. As such, project-level baseline data serves as a "yardstick" for monitoring project progress and evaluating project impact.

### D. Relationship Between Country, Program and Project-Level Indicators

While country-level indicators enable us to monitor development trends over time, they themselves do not explain causality. Causes for change may be either involuntary--such as drought--or voluntary--such as changes in government policies and international donors' programs and projects. In

particular, changes in indicators at the country level will not reflect AID program impact alone but will reflect the impact of other voluntary and involuntary actions combined. In 1986, U.S. bilateral assistance represented only 13 percent of ODA funds channelled to the Africa region.

Similarly, changes at the project level cannot be directly linked to change at the program or country level. Nevertheless, relationships can be established and inferences made through linking studies. Such studies are an appropriate and necessary component of project design, monitoring, and evaluation.

## E. Rationale for Critical Inventory of Gender-Disaggregated Data Sources

The status of women and their full participation in activities supported by Missions cut across all programs and influence the achievement of program goals and objectives. As a result, it is important to measure women's integration into these efforts as participants in, agents for, and beneficiaries of the achievement of programmatic goals and objectives (Clark, 1991). In a PPC/WID review of documents in 1988, it was found that USAID Missions and AID Bureaus had considerable difficulty in even estimating the number of female beneficiaries; only 7 percent of project papers quantified female beneficiaries. By contrast, the 1990 review of selected documents revealed significant progress in reporting data by gender.

According to Clark (PPC/WID), in order to measure women's integration into USAID efforts, it is necessary to identify one or more indicators for each program objective which measure men's **and** women's participation and impacts. All indicators or output measures expressed in terms of individuals or a proxy, should be gender disaggregated.

In too many instances, indicators refer to macroeconomic conditions, infrastructure development, and monetary value of program commitments and returns. It is important to express indicators and program outputs in terms of people participating in or benefiting from AID activities (Clark, 1991).

## V. BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso is a landlocked Sahelian country with a per capita gross nation product of $210. Figures from 1990 show Burkina with a population of over 9 million and a growth rate of 3.1 percent. Most of the labor force (87 percent) is engaged in agriculture, which accounts for 38 percent of gross domestic product. Economic growth is constrained by periodic droughts, environmental degradation, inadequate agricultural technologies, a high population growth rate, and public policies that discourage private sector investment (CP, p. 224).

### A. USAID/Burkina Faso

#### 1. Bilateral Activities

The United States has played an important developmental and humanitarian role in Burkina since the signature of bilateral cooperation agreement in 1961. Due to the continued uncertain political relations between the United States and the host government, its poverty level and its minimal strategic interest, assistance to Burkina is linked closely to humanitarian concerns.

USAID operates in Burkina through its bilateral and regional project portfolios. Major emphasis in the seventies and early eighties was on agriculture and rural development in their broadest sense with projects running the gamut: livestock, integrated rural development, agricultural education, grain marketing, seed production, village water supply, women in development, artisan training, and forestry.

USAID/Burkina has not had a CDSS since 1985, and therefore operates under a Country Program Rationale Statement, written in 1987, for ongoing U.S. assistance program. Since 1983, in response to USG/GOB relations, the mission staff was severely cut from 22 to 8, and bilateral assistance--which ranged between $8 million in 1978 and $14 million in 1982--is estimated to be $3 million for FY92. The mission belongs to category III of the DFA, whereby bilateral assistance is limited to one or two areas of concentration which have priority in the country. Emphasis is on a series of phased efforts, each building on its predecessor, such phasing should result in a simplified design, implementation and monitoring.

The FY92 request for $3 million through DFA will be used to support the ongoing projects in health, agriculture and natural resource management. A regional training program will also be funded from these resources. PL-480 resources, totalling $5,501,000, will be used to continue support of student nutrition and other rural development activities.

The mission assistance strategy rationale in Burkina is based on the positive GOB theme/policies and proper use of assistance funds, compared to other countries in the region. Areas where the GOB parallel policies with those espoused by the U.S. are:

- support for agricultural production and research
- environmental protection
- family planning
- women in development
- health/child survival

The major elements of the strategy are resource leveraging, comparative advantage, and building upon prior AID investment. The strategy addresses only selected policies and concerns, places major emphasis on technological transfer and institutional development with a focus on policy dialogue where appropriate. The portfolio emphasizes agricultural research, human resources development and health and child survival. Other concerns, such as women in development and natural resources management, are included in indirect project impact. Private sector initiatives are limited.

The current portfolio is made up of the following projects:

- Family Health and Health Financing
- Agricultural Research and Training Support
- Pilot Village Natural Resources

AID is a major donor in the health sector and the lead donor in family planning and AIDS control. AID assistance has contributed to a 35 percent increase in contraceptive use and couples using modern family planning methods increased from 6,000 to 20,000 over a 3-year period. The Family Health and Health Financing project, which began in 1990, builds on the success of these AID interventions. This project has several complementary components that address family planning, maternal and child health, diarrheal disease control, nutrition communication, and a condom social marketing program aimed at preventing the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Other components address financial sustainability of primary health care facilities and improved strategic planning and cost recovery. AID also works closely with U.S. and local private voluntary organizations that carry out child survival activities at the community level.

In the agricultural sector, the objectives are increased productivity and improvement in rural incomes. The Agricultural Research and Training Support project (ARTS), implemented by Purdue University and Winrock International,

implemented by Purdue University and Winrock International, directly involves farmers in the research process as well as testing the economic viability of new technologies. The project, which began in 1990, also will analyze current national policies and propcses alternatives where appropriate.

Food security problems that have their origin in environmental degradation are being addressed in the Pilot Village Natural Resources project. The project provides grants to private and voluntary organizations to test and adapt proven technologies at the village level.

### 2. Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the seventh largest bilateral donor to Burkina Faso, providing about 6 percent of bilateral funding, and the twelfth largest donor overall with about 3 percent of total donor funding. Leading donors in Burkina include the European Economic Community, France, West Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Nations.

### 3. Women in Development Action Plan

USAID/Burkina's current WID Action Plan (WAP) addresses agricultural policy and technology constraints, as well as maternal and child health/family planning and health management issues. WID objectives in Burkina are to increase the participation of and benefits to Burkinabe women through USAID programs and projects.

At the output level, this will be evidenced by:

- enhanced access of women to critical project outputs affecting their economic and social well-being such as research results, extension services, maternal and child health/family planning services; and

- an increase in the number and percentage of trained participants who are women.

## 4. RELATIONSHIP OF WID ACTION PLAN TO USAID PLANS

USAID/Burkina's WAP is explicit in describing its relationship to the two major projects in USAID's portfolio: the Family Health and Health Financing Project and the Agricultural Research and Training Support Project. Given the attention to gender in the design of these projects, it should be relatively easy to measure WAP goal achievement. Additionally, it should result in gender-disaggregated data for use in program performance monitoring and evaluation.

Family Health and Health Financing Project. The project has

as its goal to improve the health status of Burkinabe people, especially women and children. The project will implement a comprehensive cost recovery program in the public health system and support expanded delivery of integrated family planning and maternal and child health services including nutrition and oral rehydration therapy.

Agricultural Research and Training Support Project. This project will develop a national capability to identify and analyze relationships of farm-level technological and policy constraints to increased agricultural growth. In the ARTS project, gender-related research is a central tenet of the farming systems research program. Burkina's National Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) has appointed a female sociologist to the program with specific responsibilities to facilitate the WID mandate. (This woman has recently gone to Abidjan for training and the team is looking for a replacement.) USAID and INERA have also agreed to:

- assign at least two female participants (of six) to the long-term degree training element of ARTS (this is also a project agreement covenant);
- designate several field technician positions engaged in adaptive farm-level research, and testing appropriate packages of agricultural/livestock technologies will be designated for women; and
- an in-service training program devoted to gender disaggregated data collection methods and analysis.

Project monitoring and reporting in the PIRs are intended to enable USAID to track, on a gender-disaggregated basis, quantifiable output and purpose-level results in their portfolio.

## B. Health and Population Sector

This section focuses on development activity in the health and population sector in Burkina Faso. Major emphasis is on AID activities, particularly the Family Health and Health Financing Project (FHHF), one of two major bilateral projects with Burkina. The section is organized in five subsections: sector overview; USAID experience to date in the health sector; other donor activity; the FHHF; and presentation of indicators and gender-disaggregated data sources.

### 1. Sector Overview

While the health status of the population has improved markedly from 1960 to 1985, it remains poor and similar to that found in other Sahelian countries. According to the

national health information system, the chief causes of death in children under age five as reported in 1987 in the nation's hospitals were measles, meningitis, malaria, malnutrition, and respiratory illnesses. Next to malaria, diarrhea is the most frequently reported disease in Burkina and accounted for 11 percent of all under-age-five deaths reported in the nation's hospitals in 1987.

Burkinabe women and children are particularly vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition. Although food shortages often occur in the north of the country, cultural practices, taboos, and lack of knowledge are the major factors contributing to malnutrition. A survey conducted in 1987 by the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MOHSA) found 70 percent of children under age five and 40 percent of pregnant women to be anemic.

Burkina's maternal mortality rate, estimated at 3-6/1000, is high even by African standards. The high fertility rate of Burkinabe women (7.2 live births per woman), associated with early childbearing and short birth intervals, contributes to high numbers of high risk pregnancies.

Sexually transmitted diseases are also a major health problem. In addition, AIDS has become a major problem with seroprevalence among prenatal women greater than 5 percent in most urban studies.

While a major objective of the GOB is the reinforcement of maternal and child health services including FP, DDC, and nutrition promotion, there has been poor coverage of such services due to a lack of funds, insufficient and/or poorly trained personnel, and overall weak infrastructure of the national health system. As examples, less than half of pregnant women have even a single pre-natal visit prior to delivery, and only 19 percent of the nation's children are completely immunized.

A new area for the GOB, FP services were not effectively integrated into the MCH program until 1985. While progress has been laudable since then, contraceptive use is still less than 3 percent, access to family planning services is limited to medical centers and a handful of CSPSs, and FP information is not reaching most rural residents.

The health care system is almost entirely government-run, with oversight provided by MOHSA. The private health sector consists of private medical providers (who are relatively scarce) and traditional practitioners. MOHSA supervision of private medical providers is weak.

## 2. USAID Experience to Date

USAID has been providing assistance to MOHSA in the area of family planning information and services since 1985. In 1986, it launched the $1.92 million Family Planning Support (FPS) Project which supports family planning service delivery, IEC, and management capability in 15 provinces. Other centrally funded population projects were allied with FPS. Under FPS the annual distribution of contraceptives by the central warehouse has increased almost threefold since 1986.

In 1988, the Mission bought into the centrally managed Pritech Project to conduct a diarrheal disease control (DDC) project in four provinces. Major activities have included training of PHC workers, DDC training materials development, training of trainers, and implementation of a survey on the distribution and usage of ORS.

In 1989, the AID/W centrally managed Nutrition Communication Project launched a pilot project with the Nutrition Service of the Directorate of Family Health (DSF). Activities have included qualitative research, educational materials development, and development of strategies for reaching target audiences.

In 1988, the Directorate of Health Education and Sanitation (DESA) launched a test condom distribution and promotion project with AID support. The program sells condoms through approximately 35 popular outlets in Ouagadougou.

In 1985, AID began field implementation of the $5.95 million Strengthening Health Planning Capacity (SHPC) Project. After five years the project has accomplished the following: designed, monitored, and evaluated the first 5-year health development plan for Burkina; instituted an annual health planning process; established a functioning health program evaluation commission; established and maintained a comprehensive national health information system (HIS); instituted annual health statistics reports to feedback data from the HIS; established a national health documentation center; and developed a capacity to conduct operations research. The project, in conjunction with the World Bank, has also conducted an operations research study on the financing of PHC in Boulgou Province since 1987.

## 3. Other Donor Support

Donor contributions to Burkina's health sector in terms of technical assistance, commodities, local costs, training and construction constitute over 50 percent of overall MOHSA expenditures.

As mentioned earlier, USAID has been designated by MOHSA to provide support to FP and related MCH services in 15 provinces. UNFPA is providing support for FP/MCH services in nine provinces, and the World Bank (WB) in the remaining six. The WB project was designed using elements from both the UNFPA and the USAID projects. The National Family Planning Training Team developed under the AID/FPS Project conducts training for the UNFPA and WB projects. IEC materials developed under the FPS Project are also utilized under the UNFPA and WB projects. USAID and UNFPA also consult with each other concerning the procurement of contraceptives.

UNICEF has historically been the major donor in DDC in Burkina. During 1990-91, UNICEF will use its funds to provide general support to the national program for promotion of ORS training, and technical assistance in 18 provinces. In addition to UNICEF, the German Cooperation Agency (GTZ) and USAID will support training, service delivery, and research activities in DDC. MOHSA and the donors have agreed that the IEC materials developed under the AID/PRITECH DDC Pilot Project and UNICEF projects should be complementary and be utilized nationally.

Apart from the AID/Nutrition Communication Project (described earlier), the only other large-scale nutrition promotion project is the UNDP-managed Pilot Nutrition Surveillance Project (financed by AID under the Child Survival in Africa Project). Smaller projects are conducted by UNICEF and other PVOs. Catholic Relief Services, with AID funding, provides approximately 20,000 metric tons of PL 480 food for several feeding programs in Burkina.

In 1988, MOHSA formally embraced the UNICEF/WHO sponsored Bamako Initiative. The goal is to finance a revitalized primary health care system through cost recovery mechanisms, particularly the sale of essential drugs. In addition to USAID and UNICEF/WHO, interest is being expressed for cost recovery activities by the Dutch, the ADB, and the FAC.

Finally, a number of health donors in addition to AID are working with DSP to provide assistance in the area of essential drugs and community pharmacies. They include FAC, WHO, UNICEF, FAI, and GTZ.

### 4. The Family Health and Health Financing Project (FHHF)

The FHHF is a 5-year project managed through USAID/ Burkina's Office of Population and Health. Level of funding for the grant is ten million dollars. The GOBF will also provide the equivalent of $3,135 million over the life of the project. Project activity in the field started in February 1991.

### a. Goal and Purpose

The goal of the FHHF is to improve the health status of the people of Burkina Faso, especially women and children. The project purpose is three-fold:

- maximize maternal and child health by instituting improved programs of family planning, diarrheal disease control and nutrition;
- promote community participation in the health system and institute cost recovery activities and efficient management and supervision practices designed to improve health services at medical center and health center levels in five provinces; and
- complete the process of institutionalizing health planning functions within MOHSA.

### b. Project Activities

The project consists of a group of related, integrated activities that are grouped under three subprojects as described below:

The focus of the activities under the Child Survival and Maternal Health subproject will be the strengthening and expansion of preventive health services for mothers and children. These services will include family planning/ maternal and child health, diarrheal disease control, nutrition promotion and the social marketing of condoms. This subproject will finance training of service providers, contraceptives, clinical equipment and other commodities, the production and dissemination of IEC materials, short and long-term technical assistance, studies, and local costs related to project activities.

The second subproject, Health Financing, will focus on improving the services offered by primary health care facilities in a financially sustainable manner. Community pharmacies will make available low-cost essential drugs which will both improve health treatment and generate revenue for primary health care services. Simple diagnostic laboratory tests will be introduced, diagnosis and medical treatment will be improved, supervision and management will be strengthened, and user fees for new and improved services will be implemented as a means of generating revenue.

Subproject 3, Health Planning, will provide financing for important recurring health planning activities implemented by MOHSA's Directorate of Studies and Planning (DEP). At the same time, steps will be taken to control the cost of the

DEP's activities, develop alternate sources of revenue, and increase MOHSA's contribution the DEP budget.

## 5. Gender-Disaggregated Data Sources

Using all study finding about the health sector, a 3-component matrix has been developed. It has been especially designed to be easy to use by those in charge of collecting data. Its simple format enables one to tell at a glance what the critical indicators are, where to obtain existing data, and provides alternative strategies for collecting needed data.

Table 1 is for the country-development level and Table 2 is for the Family Health and Health Financing project. Following the tables is a discussion of each of the three components, including information about the specific data elements in each table.

**Table 1**
**Country-Development Level Gender-disaggregated Data Matrix**
**Health and Population Sector/Burkina Faso**

| **Country-Development Level Indicators** | **Source of Existing Baseline Data** | **Alternative Sources** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) | Service statistics collected from DSF and reported by DEP in 1988 Report: Statistiques Sanitaires | Burkina Demographic Health Survey (DHS); Buy-in funded with Mission PDS funds to be conducted in 1992 with national sample of 6000 women. |
| 2. Total fertility rate | 1985 Burkina Census | 1) DHS national survey (see above)<br>2) 1995 Burkina Census |
| 3. M/F % of children under 5 with diarrhea treated with ORT | 1) Data exists at DEP but not reported;<br><br>2) UNICEF and Pritech reports exist on their project areas | DHS national survey |
| 4. M/F % of children breastfed | N/A | DHS national survey |
| 5. M/F infant/child mortality rates | 1) 1988 DEP Report<br>2) UNICEF State of World's children | DHS national survey |
| 6. Maternal mortality rate | 1985 Burkina Census | 1995 Burkina Census |
| 7. Numbers of females using ORT to treat children | N/A | DHS national survey |

**Table 2**
**Project-Level Gender-disaggregated Data Matrix**
**FHHF Project/Burkina Faso**

**Project Goal:** To improve the health status of Burkinabes, especially women & children.

| **Project-Level Indicators** | **Source of Existing Baseline Data** | **Alternative Sources** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Measure of M/F knowledge, attitude, practice about family planning methods | KAP studies in 3 USAID sites | 1) Additional KAP surveys for women in proj regions<br>2) DHS* |
| 2. Measures of M/F knowledge, attitude, practice about diarrheal disease control | N/A | 1) KAP surveys planned in project sites<br>2) DHS* |
| 3. Measures of M/F knowledge about proper nutrition | N/A | 1) KAP surveys planned in project sites<br>2) DHS* |
| 4. Numbers & measures of M/F performance (service delivery & supervision & monitoring skills) of FP service providers | Supervision protocols to assess skill development | Training evaluation planned for FP project sites |
| 5. M/F members of community health committees | N/A | Project monitoring data from the Health Financing Subproject in 5 provinces |
| 6. M/F private sector involvement in marketing of contraceptives | N/A | Survey of condom outlets and pharmacies in project sites |

* Would need to include a male sample in DHS to collect M/F specific data at the national level; would increase cost of survey.

### a. Selection of Indicators

Country-Development Level. The country development level baseline indicators listed in Table 1 were identified by:

- reviewing the key DFA benchmarks in the health and population sectors and comparing them with AID's and other donor agencies' major health program thrusts in Burkina Faso;
- putting together a list of the DFA benchmarks most relevant for helping to monitor USAID and other donor activity in the health sector in Burkina;
- distributing the list to senior AID personnel in health and population; and
- finalizing the list (after three iterations) per input from the health program staff.

Country-Program Level. A country program is defined as all resources the mission brings to bear on development problems. However, since any one activity is unlikely to lead to sustainable impact on people's well-being, activities must be clustered or there must be a concentration of resources on a few objectives. This is thought to increase the chance of achieving impact.

To assess impact at the country-program level, a mission must have "objectively verifiable" program strategies, complete with strategic objectives, targets, and indicators. This information is often recorded in the CDSS or Action Plan. Unfortunately, no such documents exist for Burkina Faso. In the absence of published strategic objectives, indicators for the country-program level are not included in this study.

A likely substitute for the CDSS might be Burkina's Program Rationale Statement. However, the statement focuses on three criteria (comparative assistance advantage, building upon prior AID investment, and resource leveraging), for which indicators/outputs are not people related.

Project Level. The indicators listed in Table 2 represent the critical project-level, gender-disaggregated indicators to be monitored over the life of the project. They were selected on the basis of their direct relationship to the purpose and expected outputs of the FHHP. Many were already identified in the logframe for the project. The collection and monitoring of these statistics will permit measurement of project progress and impact on the males and females participating in and benefitting from specific FHHP activities.

## b. Sources of Existing Data

Country-Development Level. Since national health facilities have been involved since 1985 in family planning service provision, the national health information system collects and reports service statistics on CPR. HIS also reports infant/child mortality rates. HIS data exists on the use of ORT as a treatment for boys and girls but is not reported. Similarly, HIS does not report data on breastfeeding. There is no national data on the numbers of females using ORT to treat children.

The data collected in the 1985 Burkina Census have been analyzed and reported, thus national data on fertility rates and maternal mortality rates is available.

All indicators, as well as sources of existing data and alternative strategies, were approved by the health and population staff.

Project Level. The FHHF already has some existing project-level baseline data in the form of KAP (knowledge, attitudes, practices) studies conducted already in 3 project sites which measured males' and females' knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding family planning methods. The project has also collected data on male and female FP service providers regarding their service delivery and supervision and monitoring skills.

All other project-level indicator data will require the use of alternative data collection strategies (described below).

## c. Alternative Strategies

Country-Development Level. The DHS has been selected as the major strategy for collecting national baseline data. The Burkina Demographic Health Survey will be larger in scope, for example, than the DHS planned for Côte d'Ivoire. The Burkina DHS is a buy-in funded with Mission PD&S funds to be conducted in 1992 with a national sample of 6000 women. In the future, data from the 1995 Burkina Census can be used for information on national fertility rate.

Project Level. The Burkina DHS questionnaire has also been cited as a potential source of data for several of the project-level indicators if used with target groups at project monitored sites. However, to make male-female comparisons using the DHS instrument, you would need a male sample. This would greatly increase the cost of DHS, since new questions would have to be devised, potentially different enumerators hired, and different survey sites and times required.

KAP surveys will also be a major source of data for establishing baselines. All other project data needed for establishing baselines will be obtained through project site-specific forms and recording and monitoring systems.

## C. Agriculture Sector

### 1. USAID Experience to Date

#### a. Country Strategy

The second sector of focus in the Program Rationale Statement is agricultural research and education. The Agricultural Research and Training Support (ARTS) project is the current bilateral project in agriculture, and complements the previous efforts under the AgHRD project with the University of Ouagadougou's Rural Development Institution (IDR).

Major elements of USAID/Burkina's development assistance strategy are resource leveraging, comparative assistance, and building upon prior AID investment. ARTS is a product of these strategic elements by respectively leveraging with World Bank and other donor resources; focusing on production systems research (an area of U.S. comparative advantage); and building upon previous efforts under the $36 million SAFGRAD project series (PP, p. 16).

#### b. DFA Strategy

One of the strategic objectives for DFA is to develop the potential for long-term increases in productivity. The sector in which long-term increases in productivity are currently most threatened is agriculture, thus focusing on the agricultural sector is completely consistent with the DFA strategy.

Agricultural production is the mainstay of Burkina, like most African countries, and is measured by per capita grain production. Because it is declining, attention is turning to developing new technologies and improving job-related technologies.

#### c. AID/W Strategy

In 1982, AID issued a Policy Paper for Food and Agricultural Development. AID's stated objective is to "enable countries to become self-reliant in food, assure food security to their populations and contribute to broad-based economic growth." The paper also identifies two subobjectives, namely: increased food availability and improved food consumption. To achieve these objectives, AID intended to focus on four inter-related elements: country policies; human resources and institutional

capabilities; private sector involvement; and integrated assistance mechanisms (1982, p. 1-2).

No policy paper has been written since 1982. However, in 1987, AID issued the following focus statement:

> The focus of the Agency's Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition program is to increase the income of the poor majority and expand availability and consumption of food, while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.

As a companion document, former AID Administrator McPherson outlined implementation steps. Among the list are recommendations that AID develop indicators for income, food availability and consumption and natural resources, and means to measure them.

**d. Sector Activities**

In the agricultural sector, the USAID objectives are increased productivity and improvements in rural incomes. The AID-financed ARTS project coincides with the World Bank's agricultural strategy for Burkina that gives priority to agricultural research and the development of improved technical and extension services for small farmers and livestock holders through the institutional development of Burkina's national agricultural research program.

An improved capacity directly complements USAID/Burkina's support to Burkina's principal advanced agricultural training institution, IDR, and is a logical step in implementing a cohesive agricultural strategy. IDR graduates provide the high-level staff vital to implementing quality research programs and support senior scientists currently on-board and to be trained under the World Bank and USAID interventions.

World Bank support of ARTS focuses on upgrading the infrastructure required for the present and future development of the National Agricultural Research Institute (INERA)/ Production Systems Research Program (RSP) together with the crucial financial accounting system used within the joint project.

**2. <u>Agricultural Research and Training Support (ARTS)</u>**

In the Agricultural Research and Training Support (ARTS) the World Bank is a principal donor. The World Bank loan is for US$17 million and the AID grant is for a total of $5.5 million. AID assumes leadership for farming system research and the GOB has to provide counterpart funds of US$1.8. In addition to the project funds, a human resource development

(HRDA) component for US $703 thousand is included in this project.

ARTS is being implemented by The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research of Burkina/CNRST/INERA/RSP. AID contracted the services of Purdue University and Winrock International to carry out the research in the two centers. The contractor's team arrived about one year ago.

**a. Project Goal and Purpose**

The goal of the project is to increase sustainable agricultural production, productivity and income in the principal and highest potential regions of the country.

The purpose of the project is to improve the performance of adaptive, farming system research at Institut d'Etude et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA) leading to: identification of agricultural production constraints, development of farmer-oriented technologies, and establishment of better linkages between INERA and other ministries. Emphasis will be given to those agencies involved in agricultural research extension and policy making. The project should contribute to the goal of increasing agricultural production, productivity and income in the principle and highest potential regions of Burkina within the context of sustainable agricultural systems.

The research extension activities are carried out in two agro-ecological zones in Burkina Faso: the Kanboisee zone (Central Plateau) and Farako-ba in the southwest region.

**b. Project Components**

- Improved national production system research field support and development
- National agricultural research policy
- Human resources development

It is intended that by the end of the project, there will be a functioning national Production Systems Research Program (RSP), staffed by Burkinabe, capable of:

- collecting information, data and feedback from farmers and extension workers about constraints and potential improvements in localized production systems; and
- based on this information, developing or assisting in the development of appropriate technologies and agronomic practices as well as relevant organizational linkages.

The project should also contribute to an improved national agricultural research policy directing INERA's program which (a) addresses high priority constraints to production systems, and (b) permits relevant results and practices to be disseminated within shorter time frames.

The attention to human resources development will train national scientists to provide technical and managerial leadership for INERA's research program, capable of raising the technical, sociological and economic quality and impact of research, and able to improve overall program performance. In the past, research was conducted by TA teams from the United States, with few resources devoted to training and supporting Burkinabe researchers to do the job nor to developing institutional capacity. This project is the first phase of a broader 15-year commitment to improving agricultural research and technology transfer in Burkina.

**c. Impact on Individuals**

Benefits to Local Inhabitants. According to the Social Soundness Analysis of the Project Paper, the ultimate beneficiaries of a strong and effective INERA/RSP program will be Burkinabe farmers in the target regions. The successful development and diffusion of appropriate packages of agriculture/livestock technologies should, in time, enhance productivity, reduce work loads of men and women farmers, improve nutrition, and foster a better sense of security and well being among the rural population.

The analysis concluded that both the RSP research methodologies and those of the research/development units of the CRPA's extension services are well-prepared to identify social settings in which a sufficient number of farming units would be predisposed to innovative experimentation.

The analysis showed that cereals-based farming systems of Central Burkina, the Mossi Plateau, which have experienced severe demographic circumscription, and therefore pushing migrants out, could be readily motivated to change traditional land use techniques. The adaptation of labor-saving technologies would effectively alleviate the increasing pressure on women where there is insufficient male labor.

Alternatively, those areas receiving farmer migrants, such as the Southwest with changing social structures and population pressures, would be the most likely to explore new techniques for enhancing productivity. The historical presence of donor projects in the Southwest, due to its favorable production environment, has stimulated the development of numerous local-level organizations such as farmer cooperatives, cereal banks, and credit unions. The existence of such local village

organizations predisposes the area to the successful execution of the RSP methodology of on-farm collaborative research interventions.

Benefits to Women. The first quarterly workplan of Purdue/Winrock plans activities that include women. For the research component of the project, the team plans to:

- include women farmers in the design of farmer opinion surveys;
- design a special study of women in development focused on four themes: women's contribution to household production and marketing, women's labor constraints, women's access to resources, and services received and needed by women;
- prepare terms of reference for short-term consultant to train RSP socio-economists in economic analysis of women's contribution to household production; and
- provide training in data collection methodology for surveys of women's labor constraints, access to resources, and services received and needed.

### 3. Gender-Disaggregated Data Sources

Table 3 is for the country-development level, with indicators categorized in three groups: (1) labor, (2) education, and (3) research capability. Within each of these categories are more specific indicators.

Table 4 is specifically for ARTS. Indicators on this matrix are categorized by the project components, and subdivided by indicators identified in the Project Paper. Only included are those project indicators that can be easily disaggregated by gender.

Both tables overview the sources of existing baseline data and alternative strategies for collecting the data. Following the matrices are more details on the selection of each of the indicators, relevant information on the existing data, and recommendations for collecting the data that does not currently exist in the required form.

**Table 3**

**Country-Development Level Gender-Disaggregated Data Matrix**
**Agricultural Development/Burkina Faso**

| **Country-Development Level Indicators** | **Source of Existing Baseline Data** | **Alternative Sources** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Labor<br><br>* M/F participation in wage employment<br><br>* M/F wage rate/person-day of labor | The World Bank Tables reports the percentage of females in labor force and percentage of labor force in agricultural sector, but not the percentage of females in agricultural sector. | not necessary |
| 2. Education<br><br>* M/F entry in primary level in rural areas | The World Bank cross tabulates data for variables including age, nationality, rural/urban, family income, and education of parents. WISTAT has data for entry into first level. | None of the sources surveyed have data disaggregated by urban/rural. However, the primary source may. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Research capability<br><br>* M/F researchers and scientists employed at INERA/RSP and other relevant research stations | UNDP's Human Development Report has data on scientists and technicians/ 1000 people and science grads as % of total grads, but it is not gender disaggregated. | Access primary data used by UNDP to determine whether it can be gender disaggregated.<br><br>Survey of personnel records from universities, the International Ag Research Center, INERA, and donor-assisted ag research projects. |

## Table 4

### Project-Level Gender-Disaggregated Data Matrix
### Agricultural Research and Training Support Project
### Burkina Faso

**Project Goal:** To increase sustainable agricultural production, productivity and income in the principal and highest potential regions of the country.

| Project-Level Indicators | Source of Existing Baseline Data | Alternative Sources |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Human Resources Development in INERA/RSP<br><br>* M/F masters level training<br><br>* M/F hands-on training received by regional researchers and HQ staff<br><br>* M/F staff receiving short-term training | not applicable | Review AID and INERA training records to determine the male/female ratio of training before the project. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Improved Research Capability within INERA/RSP<br><br>* M/F researchers, scientists, and faculty<br><br>* Research on gender-related issues<br><br>* M/F enumerators included on INERA survey teams | not available | Survey of personnel records from INERA/RSP and relevant research stations.<br><br>Survey of theses, dissertations, publications, and research results. |
| 3. Improved Relevancy of Research<br><br>* M/F labor constraints<br>* M/F access to resources<br>* M/F services needed and received | Project-funded WID study entitled "Role Women in Development of Production Systems in Burkina Faso." | |
| 4. Increased Production<br><br>* M/F contribution to household production and marketing<br><br>* Increased production & returns on M/F managed trials | Project-funded WID study.<br><br>not available | Project-funded surveys. |
| 5. Increased Technology Adoption<br><br>* M/F adoption of new technologies | not available | Project-funded surveys. |

### a. Selection of Indicators

Country-Development Level. Recommending indicators for the agricultural sector that can be gender disaggregated is a challenge; data on the "traditional" agricultural indicators, e.g., food production, self-sufficiency ratio, agricultural imports/exports, are not collected at the household level, let alone the individual level. In an effort to recommend low-cost alternatives, we return to labor and education as the main indicators. While the relationship of these to increased agricultural production, for example, is not as direct, they are nevertheless valid indicators in the rural sector.

Education as an indicator is completely consistent with DFA's recommended benchmarks, which are amenable to gender disaggregation. In terms of the DFA's target of expanding skills and productivity on the job, the following benchmarks have been established:

- numbers of people receiving short and long-term training;
- graduate degrees acquired;
- work productivity of U.S. graduates on the job in their home countries;
- farmer training;
- business skills development; and
- estimated impact of skills development on incomes.

Another indicator at the country-development level that relates to the DFA strategy and to the project is the research capability of the country. It is assumed here that if the number of researchers and scientists increases, the research capability of the country will improve.

At some point in time, it might be interesting to collect/locate data on new agricultural technologies. DFA has established the following benchmarks in this area:

- budgeting and staffing of agricultural research and extension facilities;
- number of released technologies;
- rates of adoption by farmers of improved seed, equipment, and other inputs such as fertilizer;
- farm incomes (production of cash crops, marketing of food crops, and value of home-produced consumption); and
- crop production (total output) and productivity (wage rate/person-day of labor; yield per hectare).

To fully assess gender participation and impact in the agricultural sector, it would be useful to analyze individual and/or head of household data on:

- land ownership, access to credit, capital and subsidies;
- participation in extension activities and access to information;
- access to inputs such as seeds, tools, fertilizers, water and fuel; and
- production and consumption.

Collecting such data, however, would be a major project in itself.

Country-Program Level. Indicators at the country-program level are included in this study because:

- the Program Rationale Statement focuses on three criteria (comparative assistance advantage, building upon prior AID investment, and resource leveraging), for which indicators/outputs are not people related; and

- there is no CDSS for the country that clearly delineates USAID's strategic objectives for the country.

Project Level. The two most relevant individual-level project purposes are improved skill level and improved research capability. Indicators of improved skills in INERA/RSP are increased:

- masters level training,

- hands-training of regional researchers and headquarter staff, and

- short-term training for staff.

USAID and INERA negotiated targets for women's participation in project training. Two of six long-term training slots will be set aside for women, and six of the fifteen field positions will be so designated. In addition, of the four new professional staff to be hired by INERA, two will be women.

Indicators of improved research capability and performance within INERA/RSP are increased number of researchers and scientists, and more studies addressing gender issues. While the issue of research was accepted in theory, the actual personnel structure of INERA, which is heavily male, works against this. Furthermore, INERA was to hire 12 surveyors for one year (half male and half female), but instead they hired 15 males for the life of the project. Information gathered under these circumstances is likely to be male-biased.

While the first two indicators relate to improvements within INERA, the remaining three indicators relate more to individual farmers. As part of the research component, the

project activities include research on production, consumption, labor constraints, access to resources and services, and adoption of new technologies.

**b. Sources of Existing Data**

Country-Development Level. A considerable amount has been written on rural society in Burkina and how the development process can affect rural people. Farm family profiles have been developed, on limited project area bases. However, accurate production, income, savings, and consumption data are difficult to obtain. To implement and evaluate this project effectively, data on these topics are essential. Therefore, this project (1) supports the development of a data collection, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation capacity within INERA and (2) includes a preliminary framework for a data collection, monitoring, and evaluation plan (PP, p. 40).

Two of the recommended indicators (labor and education) were also recommended as indicators in the urban sector. Since the data is disaggregated by urban/rural, the same source can be used. It will be necessary, however, to cross tabulate the data between male/female and urban/rural.

**(1) Labor**

The World Bank Tables, a yearly publication by the World Bank, reports the percentage of females in the labor force and the percentage of labor force in the agricultural sector, but not the percentage of women in agricultural sector.

Other useful secondary sources of data include Social Indicators of Development, 1989 and the World Tables, both from the World Bank. The Human Development Report 1991, published for UNDP, contains data on the percentage of women in the labor force. Unfortunately, the Yearbook of Labor Statistics, published by the International Labor Office, does not include data on Burkina Faso.

Another source of general indicators is the FAO Yearbook. The FAO Yearbook includes statistical information on crop production, wage rate/person-day labor, yield per hectare, and population, however it does not disaggregate by gender.

**(2) Education**

The World Bank (Appleton, Collier, Horsnell, 1990), cross tabulates a number of variables including age, nationality, rural/urban, family income, and education of parents.

Other secondary data on education can be found in the Statistical Yearbook 1990 published in France by UNESCO

(disaggregated by gender and urban/rural); Survey on Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1986-1987, published in Niger in 1988; and The State of the World's Children.

### (3) Research Capabilities

The UNDP's Human Development Report has data on scientists and technicians/1000 people and science graduates as a percentage of total graduates, but it is not gender disaggregated.

Project Level. Under the research component, the project was responsible for a special WID study. "The Role of Women in Development of Production Systems in Burkina Faso," was conducted July 14 - August 4, 1991, but had not yet been distributed. It was to focus on four themes: women's contribution to household production and marketing; women's labor constraints; women's access to resources; and serviced received and needed by women. Other surveys are underway.

## c. Alternative Strategies

Country-Development Level. Further effort must be made to have gender data on research capabilities. It appears that a rapid, low-cost survey of personnel records from universities, the International Agricultural Research Center, INERA, and donor-assisted agricultural research projects, would provide gender information on researchers and scientists.

A diligent effort should be made to review primary data sources in the following areas to determine possibility of disaggregating along gender lines: land ownership, access to credit, capital and subsidies; participation in extension activities and access to information; access to inputs such as seeds, tools, fertilizers, water and fuel; and production and consumption. If collected by gender, this information would be extremely useful in assessing progress in the agricultural sector.

Project Level. For a quantitative assessment of opportunities for improving individuals' skills, baseline data needs to be collected. This can be done through interviews with staff members and a review of AID and INERA training records to assess the numbers and genders of those who have received training in the past.

To assess progress in research capabilities, baseline data can be collected through a survey of personnel records from INERA/RSP and relevant research stations for data on numbers and gender of trainees. Additionally, a survey of theses, dissertations, publications, and research results will reveal the attention paid to gender issues.

We recommend that any survey work done in the project be designed, implemented and analyzed by males and females on the teams. Furthermore, an effort should be made to survey male and female farmers, and households with male and females as the head of the household. Questionnaires should always include a space to indicate gender of interviewee, and relevant data should be cross tabulated along gender lines.

According to the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, the annual external evaluator will initially oversee the adequacy of the data collection system for purpose-level indicators in the four areas mentioned in the logical framework. The information will be summarized and included in INERA's annual reports on the institutional development of the RSP.

## D. Natural Resources Sector

USAID/Burkina is in the preliminary stages of putting together a PID for a large bilateral project in natural resources management. Based on the very limited information available on the project, an attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to present: an overview of the sector and constraints; donor activity to date; proposed project goals and objectives; and identification of some of possible gender-disaggregated indicators.

### 1. Sector Overview

Competing historic systems of land tenure and complicated land-reform legislation, as well as major migration phenomena linked to drought and climate change, have created a complex, interlocking set of problems for Burkina Faso which pose an immediate threat to the natural resources base. Layered and competing systems of land tenure have created confusion about the means of access to productive land. Insecurity about continued use-rights, and rights to the fruit of labor, now rob rural people of their sense of responsibility for the fertility of their soils and the viability of their environment. Lack of authority over their lands leaves them vulnerable to the excesses and exploitation of outsiders.

Balances in the old system have also been thrown radically out of order with increasing population density, increasing rarity of available land, changes in farm technology, and development orientation towards production. All this has occurred against the background of major climatic shift.

The combination of a development-oriented emphasis on production, with a complex of faulty land use behaviors including slash and burn, no rotations, insufficient time/land for fallow, plus ever narrowing climate constraints, has led to rapid degradation of the land. Added to this are high

population growth and regional economic conditions which constrain the old outlets for labor emigration.

While there is a political will on the national level to address the problems associated with the country's threatened natural resources base, there are many institutional and human resources constraints that mitigate against positive change. At the regional or provincial level, they include:

- Limited technical capacity of extension service personnel to develop natural resources plan; to train villagers in enterprise development and village level management; and to develop range management plans;
- Lack of adequate number of personnel in extension;
- Lack of individuals' technological and organizational skills; and
- Lack of individuals' marketing skills and functional literacy.

## 2. Donor Activity to Date

To date, USAID/Burkina has had minor program involvement in the natural resources sector. Small-scale projects have included the Rural Water Development Project (focus on dam building); Pilot Village Natural Resources Management Project (PVO managed); and Southwest Regional Reforestation Project.

Since 1985 there have been coordinated efforts by the Comite Inter-etat pour la Lutte contre la Secheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) and the Club des Amis du Sahel. The first outcome of these efforts was the development of a national plan, the PNLCD in 1986. Since that time, there has been a concerted multi-donor effort, under the aegis of the World Bank and supported by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Norway, to develop an integrated environmental action plan that will support implementation of the PNLCD.

Activities supported by the community of donors through CILSS are land management, dissemination of fuel-wood cookstoves, forestry, agro-forestry development, wildlife management and conservation, water resources development, and range management. In addition, the World Bank is currently funding a $16 million program which focuses on forest management and protection of endangered species. France is also working to strengthen village-level organizations and their capacity to develop and implement local resource management plans.

## 3. Resource Management Project

### a. Project Goals and Purpose

The goal of the proposed project will be to improve the welfare of people dependent on the productivity of the soils, forests, pastures, wildlife, water and other natural resources in the southwest region of Burkina Faso by promoting the integrated and sustainable management of these natural resources.

The purpose of the project is to achieve sustainable increases in smallholder income and productivity through better management of natural resources.

In terms of its objectives, the project will directly address the DFA Agricultural Production and Natural Resources Critical Sectoral Priority. Consonant with the DFA, the project will increase "agricultural production in ways which protect and restore the natural resource base...." It will do by strengthening extension services, development and promotion of agricultural marketing activities and appropriate production packages, and in the process, recognize and promote the role of small farmers.

Moreover, through the promotion of small-scale, affordable, resource conserving activities, using appropriate technologies (including traditional agricultural methods) suited to local environmental, resource, and climactic conditions, the project will address the DFA Natural Resource Base critical sectoral priority. It will be done also through the strengthening of regional agencies and their capacity to provide extension services in support of environmentally sustainable increases in food production.

## 4. Gender-Disaggregated Indicators for Potential Use in Designing and Monitoring the Project

Given the information known (albeit limited at this time) about the proposed project, and in line with DFA priority benchmarks for measuring project impact in the natural resources sector, the following gender-disaggregated indicators are presented for possible use in any program monitoring and evaluation system proposed in a PID or PP:

- Measures of M/F ownership of, and access to, land;
- % of area of lands and forests under management by M/F;
- Measures of M/F knowledge, attitudes, practices toward natural resources use/management/conservation;

- M/F % of participants in all project-related training activities;
- M/F % of voluntary users of improved management techniques;
- Measures of benefits of public policy revisions which provide M/F farmers and M/F herders incentives for more sustainable resource management;
- Numbers of M/F in community initiatives in natural resource management; and
- Numbers of individual M/F initiatives in natural resource management.

## E. Data Collection and Analysis

At both the national and project levels, we recommend integrating the collection and reporting of gender-disaggregated data into current systems, rather than designing separate systems.

Furthermore, we recommend that requirement for data collection and reporting be practical and low cost. This will require prioritization of indicators, adapting current data collection method and tools, and accessing already existing data sources from other offices within missions and from other donors.

### 1. Country-Development Level

There currently is no formal procedure for collecting or reporting gender-disaggregated data for programs and projects within USAID/Burkina. The expertise needed for developing and maintaining such a procedure is, however, available, and it is suggested that a professional at the Mission be charged with overall responsibility for the task. Technical assistance from REDSO will be needed to ensure that all statistics sent to Abidjan for use in any regional PPIS conform to the format required of other client missions.

In the case of health, it probably will be easier to access critical national-level statistics than may be the case in Côte d'Ivoire, for example. This is because the Mission in Burkina has a longer-standing work relationship with public health agencies, and because FP has been integrated into the national system since 1985.

### 2. Project Level

In the case of the ARTS, a project objective is to develop the capacity of INERA to plan and implement project data

collection and analysis. The RSP agricultural economist and rural sociologist are expected to receive the training under the project between years 1 and 3. During this time, it will be the responsibility of the project team leader, working with the RSP program director, to oversee data collection and analysis. By the fourth year, with continued short-term technical assistance, the two staff members will begin to plan, implement, and supervise the data collection and analysis of this project (PP, p. 40).

According to the Project Paper, several special studies are planned: Informal Survey on Village Prosperity; and Special Study of the Extension Service. The informal survey will be undertaken annually of three villages in each zone in which the majority of farmers have adopted the new technologies and three villages in which the farmers have not. The purpose will not be to gather precise income data but rather to conduct an informal survey of village prosperity. An anthropologist and a rural sociologist will spend eight weeks in the field gathering data and writing their report. The data gathering techniques will be largely observation and guided interviews. The researchers will examine indicators of village prosperity such as quality of housing and clothing; availability of radios, bicycles, motorbikes; and food consumption habits.

The second study is part of the responsibilities of the INERA/RSP Research Program. In the project are regular periodic extension agent training activities. An effective extension system is of singular importance for the project and planned future World Bank support project to the extension services will be an important addition to Burkina's agricultural development plan and the project. For this reason, special small-scale studies of the effectiveness of the extension systems in each of the target zones will be conducted in the first and third years of the project. Rapid, low-cost methods will be used to assess whether the extension service is delivering appropriate, relevant and timely information technology to farmers in the two zones. Indicators might include the number of extension agents in each zone, number of extension agents per X number of farmers, lag times between availability of technology and dissemination to farmers, type and relevance of information conveyed to farmers, and use of the information by farmers (PP, p. 43).

An experienced practitioner of on-farm adaptive research from outside the project and contracting institution will visit the project for a month each year. The role of the outside expert is to assess the project from a fresh point of view and provide advice to the project managers. He/she will assist in monitoring progress towards the achievement of outputs and expected project accomplishments by the implementing agency

(PP, p. 44).

Fortunately, a system is already in place that tracks training by gender, along with other "special interest codes" for the Annual Budget Submission.

Additionally, the Quarterly Reports (at least the first one) should include a matrix of purpose-level and output-level indicators, showing target and completion. We recommend that the gender-disaggregated indicators recommended in this study be added to the matrix of the Quarterly Report.

## VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This final chapter of the report is organized in two sections: the major conclusions based on study findings; and recommendations for future training regarding development of a gender-disaggregated program performance information system (at both the regional and mission levels).

### A. Conclusions

The major conclusions drawn from the conduct of this study are:

Performance Information System

- To effectively address the issue of integrating gender concerns into a program performance information system (PPIS), a workable, existing system is required. Because this in not the case at the present time within USAID/Burkina, it would have been preferable to delay implementation of the inventory pending agreement by the Africa Bureau, CDIE, and AID missions regarding the design, data requirements, and implementation timetable for AID's new, comprehensive PPIS.

- Working with missions, PPC/WID should continue as an active partner in the development of AID's new PPIS. The entire system will be strengthened by addressing gender issues at the outset, and integrating them into the system during the development phase.

- The results of this project, as the first step at examining ways to incorporate gender into the design of a comprehensive program monitoring and evaluation system, should serve as a useful tool for the Africa Bureau and CDIE as they work to design/refine the component parts of the new PPIS.

- After development of AID's new PPIS, REDSO should be considered as a probable management entity for a WCA regional program performance data base (statistical data as well as documents). Technical assistance from AID/Washington would be necessary in assisting REDSO to assume this role.

Countries Studied

- The study may have gone more smoothly and more information may have been collected, had countries other than Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso been inventoried in this initial pilot study. The Burkina program is atypical of other WCA missions as well. The program is

small ($3 million a year for projects), there are very limited resources, and there is a small staff. The entire program was at risk of being closed down in 1987, necessitating the development of a Program Rationale Statement (under which the Mission now operates). There is no CDSS on which to build a monitoring and evaluation system at the program level.

Health Sector

- More attention must be paid to gender issues in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of health and population projects in Burkina Faso. The implementation of project strategies to improve health, raise nutritional levels, and reduce population growth will be more effective by:

  - understanding and addressing the roles of both women **and** men in this sector; and

  - understanding and addressing the differences in their knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding such issues as family planning, sexual behavior, and responsibility for payment for health care services.

- In their multiple roles, women play a key part in improving the health of family members. Therefore, health project development efforts must be tailored to address their multiple roles in the broadest and most productive ways possible.

- Due to the strong relationship between women's income and educational level and child health and nutrition, gender-disaggregated data on income and educational level should be tracked for purposes of health project monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, attention should be paid in the design of health projects to strategies that promote increased income and education for women.

- Gender-disaggregated health/survival data for men, infants and children is not typically reported, but should to fully assure equity of treatment for all.

- With AID's emphasis on privatization and implementation of cost recovery mechanisms within public sector health facilities, enhanced data collection systems are needed to monitor the effect of such efforts on women, particularly poor women, as most women have primary responsibility for the health care of children.

Agriculture Sector

- USAID/Burkina Faso's Women in Development Action Plan carefully delineates how the mission's agricultural portfolio is sensitive to gender.

- Data on traditional national-level indicators, i.e., food production, agricultural exports/imports, generally are not collected at the household level, let alone the individual level, and therefore cannot be disaggregated by gender. For the meantime, we recommend using data on agricultural labor, rural education and research capabilities as the primary indicators.

- To assess compliance with DFA benchmarks and achievement of project goals, it is important to analyze data for production and consumption on the individual level. This however, would require a significant effort.

- The ARTS contractors, Purdue University and Winrock International, appear to be including gender activities in the implementation plans and in their reporting.

Natural Resources

- Natural resources is a relatively new sector of focus within USAID, and is only now being addressed at the large-scale project level in Burkina. Because the sector is so new, there is a dearth of information about the relevance of gender issues to the sector. It is therefore critical that gender issues be addressed and integrated into the design of any new projects in this sector in Burkina Faso.

**B. Recommendations for Future Training**

The following recommendations are made for future training programs focusing on integration of gender issues in AID's new PPIS, with a focus on the system's application at client missions.

- Hold training sessions at REDSO in Abidjan. Facilities are good and supplies available. Include participants from a variety of WCA Missions. This will ensure standardization of approach and terminology.

- Use trainer(s) with expertise in: research methods and evaluation; and data base management and computer systems.

- Use both male and female trainers. Gender-mixed teams are proposed for project-funded surveys and training

activities; the same rationale applies for the proposed training sessions with AID personnel.

- For purposes of credibility with the target audience to be trained, insist that trainers have content/sector expertise (i.e., familiarity with concepts and terms in epidemiology and agronomy).

- Use this report as a training tool. Ask participants from Burkina to make any necessary changes or updates. Have participants from other WCA Missions design their own system by filling in the cells of the matrices with their country-specific data.

- Ensure that trainees are representative of all echelons of the Missions. The decision makers must be reached and "brought into the fold" to ensure compliance with the requirements of the new gender-disaggregated system, and ultimately to ensure the institutionalization of the system.

- Design training sessions to include the following information: overview of PPC/WID; relevance of gender issues to AID programs; and new AID policies relevant to program performance measurement.

**ANNEX 1**

**CONSULTANT SCOPE OF WORK**

1. Background:

In February 1990, REDSO/WCA advised all West and Central African USAID Missions that it was organizing a Women In Development (WID) initiative for Missions and Host Governments. (See Attachment A: Abidjan 4061) It indicated that the purpose of this initiative was to assist individuals within USAID Missions and their Host Country counterparts who are responsible for the examination and formulation of WID concerns/programs to obtain and properly use baseline data on gender issues.

REDSO/PDO sent Attachment A to all AID West and Central African Missions. It received responses from the following Missions: Gambia; Burkina Faso (Reserving Participation in Technical Assistance); Cape Verde (Technical Assistance subject to the availability of funds); Senegal (Technical Assistance only); and Mali (Baseline Survey); and Cote d'Ivoire. In attachment B, seven/two identified Schedule B Countries as likely participants in the initial survey (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea and Gambia). In giving preference to Schedule B Posts, the WID initiative would coincide with REDSO/WCA's mandate for the provision of technical resources.

Notwithstanding REDSO/WCA's mandate, the AFWID project focuses fieldwork in two-to-three countries based on the following selection criteria:

The host country has a commitment to ensuring women's participation in mainstream economic development efforts;

The A.I.D. Mission has expressed interest in participating in the project and has demonstrated commitment to improving its performance with regard to gender considerations;

The A.I.D. country program comprises a number of diverse productive sectors which combine to support AFR DFA Action Plan strategic objectives;

The host country is an A.I.D. Category I or II country; and,

A reasonable level of baseline data are available for the country against which to measure proportional participation of women.

Based on the selection criteria cited above, an initial list of likely target countries was developed by WID WG. The West and Central African countries included in this list are Mali, Senegal, Guinea and Ghana. Given the participation of these countries is contingent on consultation with the respective AID Missions and the failure of Guinea and Ghana

to respond to REDSO/WCA's request in Attachment A, the pilot countries for this activity should be Mali, Senegal and Burkina Faso. This list of pilot countries should be approved by PPC/WID and Genesys.

2. Title

Women In Development (WID) Baseline Studies and Training

3. Statement of Work: Women in Development Baseline Studies and Training of Trainers (TOT)

The consultants will carry out the following tasks in two phases:

A. Phase One: needs assessment and design of gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis systems for three pilot countries.

1. Assessment of gender disaggregated data in each pilot country.

The consultants should identify the types of gender disaggregated data which either are being or should be collected and analyzed by an AID Mission in its program/project planning, implementation and evaluation activities. Included in this assessment should be:

a. a breakdown of what data and analysis would be required by sector and subsector, by region, by program and/or project etc;

b. a listing of the sources for the data identified in (a) above, and AID Mission personnel (note: brief assessment of Mission staff capabilities is implied) responsible for its analysis;

c. a brief explanation for inclusion of the data listed in (a) above, as well as the types of analysis thereof to be performed by the AID Mission's staff;

d. an examination of the relative importance of the data listed in (a) above, to permit the assignment of time and money to individual tasks according of their relative priority.

2. Design of data collection and analysis systems that will be required

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a. A key element in this consultancy is the review of each AID Mission's existing data collections and analysis systems to determine whether gender disaggregated data can be obtained and properly analyzed using them.

b. If the AID Mission's existing data collection and analysis systems are inadequate, the consultant will develop new systems for the effective collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data. With both existing and new data collection and analysis systems, the consultant shall take into consideration the action plans and development strategies of the relevant AID Mission for the country. The data collection systems should focus on rapid methodologies which do not require excessive investments of time and money, yet yield data of sufficiently high quality to be useful in the context of development decision making.

B. Phase Two - Training of Trainers

The data collection and analysis systems that are identified and/or designed during phase one should be used by the consultant as the basis for the design of the training of trainers program and as case studies during the training of trainers (TOT) program. The TOT program should be conducted approximately two months after the submission of the final reports for each pilot country.

The consultant should provide two trainers, including one person who participated in the assessment/design phase.

4. Reports

A. Preparation of Draft Reports

Upon completion of the field visits, the consultant will prepare a draft report on the data collection and analysis systems that will be employed by the relevant AID Missions. The draft reports (one for each pilot country) shall be provided to the relevant AID Missions within one month after the field visits for its staff's comments and revisions. The draft report prepared for each pilot country should indicate the most efficient ways and means of collecting the data and analyzing it. Ideally, the consultant will specify:

a. The kinds of data that should feed into particular AID Mission decision making

configurations;

b. The types of data analyses that should be carried out on various types of data and in conjunction with different types of decisions;

c. The data collection and analysis systems that should be used under differing AID financed programs/projects and circumstances; and,

d. Any other techniques or pointers on data collection, analysis and systems therefore deemed relevant to the issues at hand.

B. Preparation of the Final Reports

The consultant will be required to furnish USAID the final report. The final report should reflect modification proposed by the relevant AID Missions.

5. Relationships and Responsibilities

The contractor while working in the field shall be directly responsible to the Deputy Director of the relevant Mission (or his/her designee). While working in the USA, the contractor shall be directly responsible to the Director of PPC/WID (or his/her designee). The concurrences of REDSO/WCA and the USAID/Missions shall be obtained by PPC/WID for all major actions arising from this PIO/T.

6. Terms of Performance

The data needs assessment and design of gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis systems for three pilot countries should be initiated prior to September 30, 1990.

Thirty days after the contractor's field visits a draft report shall be submitted to the AID Missions in each of the pilot countries.

Not more than two months after the preparation of the data/monitoring system report the contractor will provide the two week WID training of trainers course in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

7. Work Days Ordered

Phase One:

A. Field Visits

| | |
|---|---|
| Training Specialist | 25 days |
| B. Preparation of Reports | |
| Training Specialist | 15 days |

Phase Two

| | |
|---|---|
| Training Specialist | 16 days |
| Training Specialist | 16 days |

# ANNEX 2

# CONTACTS MADE

**ANNEX 2**
**CONTACTS MADE**

REDSO/WCA

Margaret Alexander, Legal Counsel, RLA, GC/PRE

Robert Boncy, Project Development Officer, responsible for project oversight for Burkina Faso; assisting with conceptualization of PID for natural resources

Charles DeBose, Assistant Director, General Development Office (GDO), and Chief, GDO/Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN)

Richard Fraenkel, Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation

Estelle Garner, HPN Program Assistant

Wayne King, Assistant Director, Office of Project Development

Fatou Rigoulot, Project Management Specialist; proposed candidate for WID Regional Advisor

Nancy Nolan, Family Planning Advisor, HPN

Dawn Thomas, Project Development Officer (principal contact at REDSO)

USAID/Burkina

Jahinder Cheema, Population and Health Development Officer

Robert Deuson, Chief of Party, ARTS Project

Greg Paul Farino, ARTS Program Coordinator

William Fiebig, Agronomist, ARTS Project

Dennis McCarthy, Agricultural Development Officer

Augustin Ouattara, Program Coordinator, Village Natural Resources Project; also provides computer assistance

Ed Robbins, Rural Sociologist, ARTS Project

Sally Sharp, Senior Program Officer
(chief contact at the Mission)

Roxana de Sole, Program Assistant, Family Planning

Marie Claire Sorgho, Sociologist, INERA,
Ministry of Agriculture

Jean Paul Vaidei, System Analyst, Department of State

Ausseini Yeye, Coordinator of PL-480 Program

Jeanne Marie Zongo, Training Officer

African Development Bank, Abidjan

Randolph Stanley, Systems Analyst

Mariama Bruce Aribot, Expert Coordinateur, WID Office

Colette Senami Houeto, Program Coordinator, WID Office

Russell Cressmen, Senior Education Analyst

David Bloomgarden, U.S. Program Administrator

Catholic Relief Services/Burkina

Anthony Charles, PL-480 food distribution in schools

Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statistics/Burkina

Alfred _____, Demographer, United Nations Direct Hire for work in the Bureau of Statistics

Private Consultants/Côte d'Ivoire

Mike Deming, Epidemiologist, Centers for Disease Control

Holly Blanchard, Midwife; also consulted for FHHF in Burkina

Carol Squire-Diomande, Director, ECOFORM (training; WID)

World Health Organization/Côte d'Ivoire

Dr. Pie Masumbuko, WHO Representative



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# ANNEX 3

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**ANNEX 3**
**REFERENCES USED**


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# ANNEX 4

# WID ACTION PLAN - REDSO/WCA

**ANNEX 5**

**WID ACTION PLAN - Burkina**

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AID's strategy for Burkina addresses agricultural policy and technology constraints and maternal and child health/family planning and health management issues. Women in Development (WID) objectives in Burkina are to increase the participation of and benefits to Burkinabe women through AID programs and projects.

At the project level this will be evidenced by:

(a) enhanced access of women to critical project outputs affecting their economic and social well being such as research results, extension services, maternal and child health/family planning services;

(b) increase in the number and percentage of trained participants who are women.

Our current bilateral portfolio consists of five terminating projects: two each in FY 89 and FY 90 respectively. The fifth, is complete except for several participants in training. As we enter the 1990's, the USAID bilateral portfolio will consist of two major new projects in agriculture and family health.

The recently authorized Agricultural Research and Training (ARTS) project incorporates WID concerns. This project will develop a national capability to identify and analyze farm-level technological and policy constraints to increased agricultural growth. In the ARTS project, gender-related research is a central tenet of the farming systems research program. Burkina's National Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) has appointed a female sociologist to the program with specific responsibilities to facilitate managing this mandate. USAID and INERA have agreed to:

(a) assign at least one female participant (of six) to the long-term degree training element of the project (this is also a project agreement covenant);

(b) designate several field technician positions engaged in adaptive farm-level research, and testing appropriate packages of agricultural/livestock technologies will be designated for women; and

(c) an in-service training program will be devoted to gender disaggregated data collection methods and analysis.

Gender disaggregated data at the farm level from the ARTS project should be particularly useful if the Mission proceeds to develop and implement a policy based agricultural sector grant program.

An FY 90 Family Health and Health Financing project has at its goal to improve the health status of the Burkinabe population, especially women and children. The project will implement a comprehensive cost recovery program in the public health system and support expanded delivery of integrated family planning and maternal and child health services including nutrition and oral rehydration therapy.

Project monitoring and reporting in the PIRs will enable USAID, where feasible, to track on a gender disaggregated basis quantifiable output and purpose level results for our activities.