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**ASSESSMENT OF GENDER REPORTING IN THE AFRICA BUREAU'S
FY93 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT (API) DOCUMENTS**

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ASSESSMENT OF GENDER REPORTING IN FY93 APIs

I. Introduction

This report is a review of 19 Assessment of Program Impact (API) submissions to evaluate the APIs for their inclusion of the gender variable in strategic planning. Missions assessed include those reporting from: Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.¹

This report provides 1) a description of the methodology used, 2) an assessment of gender reporting performance for each mission by sector, illustrated in table format, 3) a section on sectoral findings subdivided into empirical evidence, results, analysis and recommendations, 4) progress in gender reporting between this year's APIs and those submitted in FY92, and 5) general conclusions which assess progress against the background of gender disparities by sector in Africa. Note that this assessment of gender reporting is based solely on the information delivered in the APIs and is not reflective of Mission activities as a whole.

II. Methodology

Five major areas of focus, encompassing most of the information covered in the API logframes, were selected and examined for mention of gender and/or gender-disaggregated data. The five categories are agriculture and natural resource management, education, private sector/enterprise development, democracy and governance, and health and family planning.

The section below on sectoral findings is divided into empirical evidence, results, analysis and recommendations. The empirical evidence summarizes the number of gender references or gender-disaggregated indicators and the progress reported for each gender entry, as illustrated in the corresponding tables. Whereas progress may have been reported under certain strategic objectives and their targets, only those which specified gender are reflected in the tables. Additionally, information relating to targets of opportunity were not included in this report. An exception was made concerning democracy activities, since these are not strategic objectives for most missions.

The analysis subsection assesses the general status of gender reporting relative to the trends in gender disparities for each sector. Some deductions are made to explain why gender reporting appears where it does.

¹USAID missions in Tanzania and Swaziland submitted APIs, however, they were received too late by the author to be included in this study.

It should be noted that the fifth category, health and family planning, was treated somewhat differently since the tradition of targeting women in the social service sector persists. Rather than creating a separate table, a discussion of findings is included under the section on sectoral findings.

III. Sectoral Findings

A. Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

1. Empirical Evidence

Of the twelve Missions with program activities pertaining to agriculture and natural resource management, five Missions showed a total of one gender-disaggregated strategic objective, two gender-disaggregated strategic objective indicators, and six gender-disaggregated target indicators. (Table 1) Additionally, in the narrative section of the API, USAID/Cameroon referred to its support to the development of an agricultural rural savings and credit cooperative, from which women credit union members have benefitted significantly. While the indicators in the USAID/Kenya logframe are not gender-disaggregated, the API states that in recognition of the fact that 40 percent of Kenya's farm families are female headed households, the Mission provides support to the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute which develops technologies that can be easily adopted by both male and female farmers. USAID/Malawi's API explains that under the smallholder burley program, farmers with less than 1.5 hectares of land and female-headed households are specifically targeted. The Mission has conducted studies to ensure that constraints identified to female participation are appropriately addressed. Finally, USAID/Mali reports that under the USAID funded Farming Systems Research and Extension Project, farming technologies are targeted to meet the needs of women, such as the use of fertilizer to increase the yield of peanuts which women use as a cash crop.

2. Results

In terms of results, most missions reported on intermediate indicators of progress. USAID/Cameroon reports that shortly before the Mission's support ended in 1991, there were 253 credit unions, with 74,718 members, of which over one third were women. In 1969, there were only 65 groups and 4,000 members. Through USAID/Guinea's Rural Enterprise Development (PRIDE) project, the Mission has provided valuable training in entrepreneurship to 243 Guineans since August 1992; 22 percent which have been women. Additionally, as of September 30, 1993, PRIDE has made 4,485 small loans totaling over \$930,000 -- an average of \$208 per loan. Repayment rates are 100 percent and over 66 percent of all loans have gone to women. USAID/Mali reports progress in the provision of farming technologies that are "focused on the needs of women, such as using fertilizer to increase the yield of peanuts, which women use as a cash crop." The Mission documented that "in 1991-92, 915 hectares of peanuts were fertilized, increasing

the net revenue, per hectare, by \$89. In one village, a women's market garden benefitting from fertilization yielded an estimated increase in income of \$10,500 when onions were grown." Finally, USAID/Uganda reports an increase in the number of females and males from buffer zones employed by parks and reserves.

3. Analysis and Recommendations

There has been some improvement in gender reporting since the 1991 set of APIs in the agriculture and natural resources management areas, although progress is limited to a few missions, such as Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Uganda and Zambia. Other than Niger and Uganda, disaggregation typically appears in isolated cases which relate to specific activities at the target level.

Considering that 60 to 80 percent of all agricultural work is carried out by women in Africa, female access to productive resources and agricultural services should be closely monitored.² Further, African women generally have primary responsibility for water and sanitation and the management of environmental resources. Development efforts in these areas are much more likely to be successful and sustained if women are provided with the appropriate skills that they need in order to contribute to and implement development projects.

B. Education

1. Empirical Evidence

Of the six missions with program activities pertaining to education, five missions showed a total of one gender-disaggregated strategic objective, two gender-disaggregated strategic objective indicators, two gender-disaggregated targets, two gender-disaggregated target indicators, and one gender-disaggregated sub-target indicator. (Table 2) Additionally, in the narrative section of the API, USAID/Botswana provides both descriptive and statistical information concerning gender disparities in educational attainment and advancement, citing a significantly lower male primary school enrollment than female enrollment over the last decade.

2. Results

In terms of results, Guinea, Malawi and Mali reported significant progress. Guinea reports that "as a result of policy and budgetary choices [made by the GOC with the support of the Mission], primary school enrollment has increased as has the proportion of girls in primary schools. The growth rate for new (first grade) admissions between

²Gender and Generation in the World's Labor Force, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, 1993.

1989 and 1993 was 67.1 percent, with the fastest growth taking place in rural areas and among girls (31.7 percent for girls compared to 17.5 for boys)." USAID/Malawi reports a sharp increase in girls' gross enrollment as a result of support provided through the Girls' Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education (GABLE) project. Through the Basic Education Expansion Project (BEEP), USAID/Mali has contributed to increasing enrollment of girls and boys, as well as improving the quality of education in schools. Of special note, the number of pupil years to complete the first six grades for girls has been significantly reduced from 22.2 in 1991/92 to 15.2 in 1992/93.

3. Analysis and Recommendations

As described above, almost all reporting missions with an education program are measuring progress on a gender-disaggregated basis. This may reflect a generalized understanding that girls' education has a cross-cutting impact on other sectors. Investment in girls' schooling are repaid many times over, not only through higher economic productivity and greater participation of women in the labor market, but also through wide-ranging social benefits including reduced fertility, HIV infection, and infant and maternal mortality and morbidity rates, improved child nutrition, better natural resource management and greater participation in civic society.³ This linkage is made explicitly in a number of the APIs. For instance, USAID/Botswana reports that through the integration of family life education in the secondary school curriculum, such as studies that emphasize the world of work, population issues and HIV/AIDS awareness, male and female school leavers will be more prepared to participate in the labor force and enhance their quality of life. Also, USAID/Malawi refers to the important linkages between girls' educational attainment and reduced fertility.⁴ The high level of reporting on a gender-disaggregated basis in the education sector may also reflect the relative ease of obtaining gender-disaggregated data in the education sector.

In 1986-89, the gender gap in primary school enrollment was approximately 20 percent in sub-Saharan Africa. Further, considering that overall school enrollment rates in Africa are among the lowest in the world -- where secondary level enrollment represents only 20 percent of school-age boys and 14 percent of school age girls -- even if the gender gap

³The 1992 World Bank Development Report concluded that investment in female education is an environmental imperative for the 1990s, and defined it as one of the highest return investments in environmental protection that developing countries can make.

⁴The 1992 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) provided additional supporting evidence to many studies done worldwide on the relationship between female educational attainment and fertility preferences. The DHS results, which interviewed women age 15-49, revealed that less educated women prefer to have more children than more educated women.

closed today, female enrollment in Africa would still be very low.⁵ Therefore, close monitoring of gender disparities in educational enrollment and retention is an essential step to ensuring expanded educational opportunities for both girls and boys.

C. Private Sector/Enterprise Development

1. Empirical Evidence

Attention to gender reporting in the private sector/enterprise development areas is sparse. Of the twelve missions with program activities pertaining to private sector/enterprise development, two missions showed a total of one gender-disaggregated strategic objective indicator and one gender-disaggregated target indicator. (Table 3) While indicators in the USAID/Chad logframe are not disaggregated, the API reports that under the Private Enterprise Development Project, the majority of micro loans to those in the agriculture sector went to women. In addition, USAID/Kenya reports that through its support to Kenya's growing non-traditional export sector, significant benefits have been accrued by the predominantly female workforce in the horticulture sector. Additionally, the majority of members borrowing through the Kenya Rural Enterprise Project's microenterprise lending scheme and village banking fund are women. Similarly, USAID/Mali reports contributing to the availability of credit for women in the private sector "through several women-oriented programs." Finally, under the USAID/Rwanda PVO Support Project, the Mission plans to work with a local women's business services association.

2. Results

In terms of results, most missions reported on intermediate indicators of progress. Through its Private Enterprise Development subproject, USAID/Chad reports providing 1,653 micro-loans in 1993 of which 70 percent went to women. The loans achieved nearly 2000 jobs, and the Mission estimates that 1000 additional jobs will be created by the end of the project. USAID/Kenya reports that non-traditional exports, as a percentage of total exports, expanded from 44 percent to 46 percent. Horticulture, an industry with a predominantly female work force, is now the fourth largest foreign exchange earner. As the private sector continues to grow, women's role in the sector has also been increasing since 1985. In 1992, women constituted 24 percent of total wage employment, an increase from 22 percent in 1991 and 20 percent in 1985. The proportion of women employed in non-traditional export firms as a whole increased from 33 percent in 1991 to 38 percent in 1992. One of Kenya's targets is to increase profitability of small and medium enterprises. The Mission reported that fifty nine percent of members borrowing through the Kenya Rural Enterprise Project

⁵Closing the Gender Gap: Educating Girls, 1993 Report on Progress Towards World Population Stabilization, Population Action International.

microenterprise lending scheme are women, and 83 percent of the members using a Mission supported village banking fund are women. Niger reports making headway in the percentage of both female and male participation in committees related to financial service markets.

3. Analysis and Recommendations

As demonstrated above, among mission programs which have strategic objectives relating to the private sector, the gender variable frequently emerges where financial services are concerned and where enterprises, particularly micro-enterprises, are targeted for services, such as credit or training. Generally, references to enterprise ownership are only disaggregated by sex at the micro-enterprise level. The larger the enterprise targeted for services, the less likely the indicator is disaggregated by sex. Only in one instance are both female and male ownership [other than at the micro-enterprise level] explicitly monitored, which is the USAID/Zimbabwe's strategic objective indicator "percentage of total businesses owned by blacks/women." Another important finding is that of all the export-oriented programs, only USAID/Uganda is monitoring both female and male employment through its strategic objective indicator "men's and women's income from agricultural export." There has been no improvement in reporting in this area since the first API submissions in FY91.

It should be remembered that access to productive resources, including training and the provision of investment and market opportunities for business women in Africa, will continue to be central to women's increased involvement in the formal private sector. Also, given that a majority of African countries are undergoing significant economic policy reform, it is important that the human dimensions of these reforms are captured in the APIs. Based on empirical evidence to date, we know that gender differentiated analysis and monitoring of the impacts of economic reform is warranted.

D. Democracy and Governance

1. Empirical Evidence

Of the two missions reporting on democracy and governance activities in their program logframes, neither included gender-disaggregated indicators. (Table 4) However, the narrative section of USAID/Rwanda's API explains that by contributing to the establishment of an effective cooperative movement in Rwanda, it has enabled women cooperative members to increase their political leverage.

Another nine missions reported on democracy and governance activities under a target of opportunity, as a cross-cutting issue, or are in the process of developing democracy and governance programs. Of these, four missions reported gender information in the narrative section of the API document. USAID/Ghana described its pilot programs which provide economic expertise to new members of parliament and training for women

parliamentarians. USAID/Madagascar highlighted the enhanced role of women's groups under the current democratic transition, citing their increasing influence on the economic and political debates with donors. The narrative section of USAID/Niger's API reported increased female participation, stating that the newly named Prime Minister appointed a cabinet of 28 members, including five women -- the largest number ever in the GON. The Mission has also supported the preparation of radio messages directed at women to ensure their participation in the democratic process. Finally, USAID/Mali has been providing management and organizational training for many women's groups/associations, and reports that as a result of the country's democratic transition, they are now able to advocate for women's rights on a variety of critical social and economic issues.⁶ The Mission also reported that it has played a catalytic role in sponsoring training on gender considerations in development for high level policy makers, contractors and officials implementing Mission-financed projects.

2. Analysis and Recommendations

The level of gender reporting concerning democracy building in the narrative sections of the APIs is promising. As outlined above, a majority of the APIs referred to, in some fashion, the critical role that both women and men play in the democratization process. As a significant number of missions are developing new democracy activities and are in the process of selecting indicators, conducting baseline surveys, and setting targets, it is critical that gender be considered in the initial design stages of these new activities and monitored through reporting mechanisms. It should also be noted that a good number of missions are programming increasing proportions of their resources through NGOs and PVOs under their democracy and governance programs and projects. It is an opportune time for missions to work closely with these groups to ensure that when indicators and monitoring systems are established, gender-relevant data is collected.

It is safe to say a new era of democratization has begun in Africa. Since 1990, over twenty of sub-Saharan Africa's nearly fifty states have initiated steps toward political

⁶The democratic process in Mali that started in 1991 encouraged women's rights advocates and their feminist activists to speak about the inferior social, political, economic and legal situation of women. The Mission reports that since 1991, gender awareness has grown considerably among women themselves, decision-makers, political leaders, donor communities and non-governmental organizations. Numerous associations and women's groups have been created to advocate women's rights in various fields, including abolition or revision of discriminatory laws dealing with marriage, business, inheritance rights, income tax and land tenure; and sensitization on issues critical to mothers' and children's health such as excision, family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention. Assistance has been provided to many of these associations through management and organizational training, such as the Malian Association of Women Merchants and Entrepreneurs, which assists illiterate women members to deal with the Customs Services. Among many other activities, the Mission also funded a seminar on women and labor issues, organized by the Malian Association of Women Lawyers.

pluralism.⁷ This wave of democratization is opening up opportunities for women to enter the political arena, and providing them with new forums to voice their opinion on national development issues. The challenge will be to take advantage of this change of environment and help women gain the level of power and decision-making they need to influence policy makers and governments.

E. Health and Family Planning

A majority of missions submitting APIs reported on activities related to basic health, maternal health care and child survival, family planning, and/or HIV/AIDS prevention related activities. Positive results were reported from many missions, primarily with regard to the use of contraceptives and decreases in fertility rates. For example, USAID/Senegal reported that the "total fertility rate dropped by over "half a child" in only 6-7 years, [which mirrors] the tremendous success of the Kenya family planning program, where the fertility rate dropped by one within a decade."

In terms of reporting, it is evident that there has been progress in monitoring the gender dimensions of family planning activities. For example, in USAID/Senegal's logframe, indicators are included for both women's and men's knowledge of modern contraceptive methods. However, gender-reporting on family planning could still be more fully mainstreamed in all the APIs. The monitoring of men's involvement in family planning efforts is essential, as they often have the decision-making power in the local cultural context which women do not have. Concerning HIV/AIDS, last year's APIs showed a recognition of the significant gender-based differences in HIV infection, and programs reported this year have continued to be monitored in this appropriate sex-disaggregated fashion.⁸ It is clear that the spread of HIV/AIDS will continue to be a major health issue throughout Africa for both women and men, and activities should be monitored accordingly to be effective.

IV. Progress in Gender Reporting from FY92 to FY93

In last years API gender review, "Assessment of Gender Reporting in the Africa Bureau's FY92 Assessment of Program Impact (API) Documents," (S. Morel-Seytoux and

⁷Annie Foster, "Development of Women's Political Leadership: The Missing Link in sub-Saharan Africa," The Fletcher Forum, Summer 1993.

⁸USAID/Malawi has taken a gender-conscious approach to HIV/AIDS prevention. The Mission reports that as men play the dominant role in sexual decision-making, many of the HIV/AIDS prevention messages have been targeted to men. Further, activities aimed at improving women's access to both information about the epidemic and to the means of preventing the spread of HIV infection are "brought" to the women, recognizing their double work loads, transportation and time constraints. AIDS has also been introduced in the primary school curriculum to ensure that both girls and boys learn about prevention.

M. Picard) January 27, 1993, significant improvement in gender reporting on a number of fronts was found. Upon comparing FY93 API submissions with those submitted for FY92, the results are mixed.

A. Progress by Sector

API reporting concerning the education sector activities has continued to show significant attention to gender considerations, and the number of gender references has continued to rise. Private sector activities, particularly concerning the export sector, continue to systematically neglect reporting on relevant gender variables. Reporting on female access to credit and gender issues relating to microenterprise development remains strong, although these are typically intermediate rather than impact indicators. Reporting on agriculture and natural resource management has shown some improvement, but progress remains mixed. As reported in last year's API gender review, indicators referring to farmers continue to remain un-disaggregated. An awareness of gender issues as relates to the adoption of farming technologies, however, was reflected in the text of a number of APIs. The level of gender-inclusion in democracy activities reported in the narrative sections of the APIs is promising. However, as a significant number of missions are developing new democracy and governance programs and are in the process of selecting indicators, conducting baseline surveys, and setting targets, it is critical that gender be considered in the initial design stages of these new programs.

B. Notable Mission Efforts to Report on Gender

Of the 19 missions submitting APIs, five proved to be on the road to reporting on the gender dimensions of their development activities routinely across all programs and sectors: USAID/Guinea, USAID/Malawi, USAID/Mali, USAID/Niger, and USAID/Uganda.

1. **USAID/Guinea:** In addition to providing gender-disaggregated indicators in the logframe for each of its major program activities, the API explains why the indicators were chosen and deemed important. The Mission's thorough reporting on gender disparities and considerations related to rural basic education in the API deserves mention.

2. **USAID/Malawi:** The API provides an explanation of how gender has been integrated under each strategic objective, referring to the inclusion of women as "...a necessary condition for achieving sustainable economic and social progress in Malawi." Particularly noteworthy is the Mission's documentation of the linkages between improvements in women's educational attainment and positive impacts on behavior which significantly affect other socio-political/economic issues, such as increased participation in the democratic process. The API demonstrates recognition of the major role women play in the development process.

3. USAID/Mali: While the API does not provide gender-disaggregated indicators for all of its program activities, important information on gender considerations related to each activity is provided in the narrative section of the text. Of particular note is the well-balanced combination of background information and corresponding indicators in the logframe, demonstrating progress related to both girls' and boys' educational opportunity. The API highlights the important contributions of both women and men to the country's democratic transition.

4. USAID/Niger: The API provides a section explaining how gender is incorporated across sectors. The Mission demonstrates an understanding of gender issues and has integrated gender throughout its portfolio in a consistent fashion. Indicators representing gender considerations are present in the logframe for each of its major programs, including private sector, democracy and governance and agriculture activities. USAID/Niger should be commended for developing an in depth understanding and application of the Gender and Development (GAD) framework.

5. USAID/Uganda: As with USAID/Niger and USAID/Guinea, indicators representing gender considerations are present in the logframe for each of USAID/Uganda's major programs, including agriculture, democracy and governance, and education. Inclusion of gender considerations in its agricultural export sector activities is especially noteworthy, as female contribution in this sector is rarely documented.

V. Conclusions

Clearly, there has been significant progress in gender reporting since the first API submissions in FY91. A majority of the APIs demonstrate a more sophisticated understanding of the importance of gender considerations in development planning, both in terms of the final outcome of positive people-level impacts, as well as to overall program success. However, only a few missions are systematically incorporating the gender variable thoroughly across all sectors and activities at the program (monitoring) level. As outlined above, considerable improvement in the areas of private sector/enterprise development and agriculture and natural resource management reporting are needed.

A general constraint which directly influences the amount of gender-related data that can be provided is the extent to which missions report impacts at the people-level. As described in a recent cable summarizing the overall results of the FY93 API review, "Missions are grappling with how to best capture people-level impact, particularly in the productive sectors, i.e., broad economic growth and household level income growth. Measuring impact in democratic governance is [also] difficult..." Therefore, if people-level reporting is not feasible at the strategic objective level, indicators disaggregated by sex should be included at lower levels in the objective tree, or routinely reported in the narrative section of the API. The majority of gender specific information included in this report was obtained from the narrative sections of the APIs, as the actual amount of gender-specific impact data would not have been sufficient for analysis.

APPENDIX I: TABLES 1-4

TABLE 1

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-Target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender-disaggregated
Botswana	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon (1)	Program specifics not reported (see below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad (2)	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-Target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender-disaggregated
Guinea (3)	x	x	x	G	-	-	N/A TS	<p>Increase in private sector agricultural lending through USAID assisted intermediaries: Microenterprises (male/female)</p> <p>Increase in equity investments by clients of USAID assisted intermediaries: Microenterprises (male/female)</p> <p>Increase in employment by clients of USAID assisted intermediaries (number of jobs created). microenterprises: (male/female)</p> <p>Increase in the number of clients accessing investment and market information from USAID projects (microenterprises/small & medium enterprises/large enterprises (male/female)</p> <p>Sustained high repayment rates by clients of USAID assisted intermediaries (microenterprises/small & medium enterprises/large enterprises (male/female)</p>
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya (4)	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Madagascar	x (ag) x (nr)	x (ag) x (nr)	x (ag) x (nr) x (nr)	G (ag) x (nr) G (nr)	-	-	N/A N/A	<p>Number of registered market participants of which are women.</p> <p>Number of women with increased income from sustainable activities.</p>
Malawi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Mali (5)	x (agr)	x	x	x	x	x	-	-

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-Target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender-disaggregated
Niger	x	G (nr)	x	G	-	-	N/A	Number of resource users adopting NRM practices: men/women.
							N/A	Number of hectares of managed agricultural land: men/women.
							N/A	Number of hectares of community-controlled woodlands sites: male/female participants.
							N/A	Number of public wells attributed to individual or community management: male indiv./group managed, female indiv./group managed, mixed group managed.
N/A	Number of hectares of pasture under management by pastoral associations: Male associations/female/mixed.							
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-Target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender-disaggregated
Uganda	G (ag) x (nr)	x (ag) G (nr)	x	G	-	-	TS	Increased rural men's and women's incomes from agricultural exports
							N/A	Increase in percent of local men and women deriving benefits from activities related to protected area management
							N/A	Increase in number of male and female farmers adopting agricultural/natural resources practices extended/promoted by project activities
							+	Increase in number of men and women from buffer zones employed by parks & reserves
Zambia (6)	x	x	x	G	-	-	N/A	Women's inheritance rights expanded
Zimbabwe	x (ag)	x (ag)	x (nr)	x (nr)	-	-	-	-

(1) **Cameroon:** As USAID/Cameroon is closing, the Mission did not report on indicators for its agriculture projects. However, in the narrative section of the API the Mission states, "Since 1980 rural savings and credit cooperative development have constituted a key element of USAID support to Cameroon's agricultural sector. Shortly before USAID support ended in 1991, there were 253 credit unions, 74,718 members (over one third women), and \$42,150,000 assets. In 1969 there were only 65 groups, 4,000 members, and total financial assets of \$60,000.

(2) **Chad:** In the USAID/Chad API, neither the target to "Improve the farmers' efficiency in producing and marketing farm products in target areas," nor the target indicator to "Increase adoption of improved cultural and/or post-harvest technologies from 0 farmers in 1991 to 2000 farmers in target areas," are disaggregated by sex. In the narrative section of the API the Mission states, "A total number of 1252 farmers have been reported to adopt or continue using improved methods of production and packaging. Africare continues with its post-harvest and marketing intervention ... and will be testing potatoes, onions ... and improved water lifting technologies... A hundred and thirty farmers will benefit from the testing of three crops ... and are projected to increase their income from the new interventions by at least 20%" However, the API does not specify if female farmers are benefitting or participating in this significant income generating activity.

(3) **Guinea:** USAID/Guinea supports the Rural Enterprise Development Project (PRIDE) through a grant to the U.S. PVO, Volunteers in Technical Assistance. PRIDE has provided valuable training in entrepreneurship to 243 Guineans since August 1992, of which 22 percent of all participants in the entrepreneurship workshops have been women. In addition, as of September 30, 1993, PRIDE has made 4,485 small loans totaling over \$930,000 -- an average of \$208 per loan. Repayment rates are reported to be 100 percent, and over 66 percent of all loans have gone to women.

(4) Kenya: Although indicators in the USAID/Kenya logframe are not disaggregated by sex, in the narrative section of the API the Mission describes its support the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) which "strives to develop technologies for easy adoption by both male and female farmers as 40 percent of Kenya's farm families are female headed households (FHH)." According to the Mission, the "KARI surveys indicate that technology adoption does not differ significantly between male headed households (MHHs) and FHHs...(and) technology adoption behavior of MHHs and FHHs showed no significant difference." However, the Mission notes that maize yield was not equal stating, "MHHs averaged 3.1 tons per ha while FHHs averaged 2.3 tons. Most likely, lower FHH productivity reflects less access (by women) to resources (farm size, equipment and land quality), extension and credit. MHHs own or have better access to farm equipment resulting in more timely farm operations. FHHs farm size averages on 85 percent of MHH holdings and tend to be on steeper and less fertile land. Perhaps illustrating an extension system gender bias 45 percent of FHHs had never received extension advice compared to 36 percent of MHHs."

(5) Mali: Although USAID/Mali's logframe indicators were not disaggregated by sex, in the narrative section of the API the Mission explains that under the USAID funded Farming Systems Research and Extension Project, many of the farming technologies are focused on the needs of women, such as using fertilizer to increase the yield of peanuts, which women use as a cash crop. In 1991-92, 915 hectares of peanuts were fertilized, increasing the net revenue, per hectare by \$89. In one village, a women's market garden benefitting from fertilization yielded an estimated increase in income of \$10,500 when onions were grown.

(6) Zambia: USAID/Zambia's use of the target indicator "Women's inheritance rights expanded" is noteworthy, as it monitors the importance of gender issues at the legal/policy level.

KEY

- + Improvement from previous year or baseline
- 0 No change from baseline or previous year
- N/A New data not available
- TS Targets Set
- G Gender reference or gender-disaggregation
- x Strategic objective, target, or indicator with no mention of gender
- No program activities under this sector
- T Target of Opportunity

TABLE 2
EDUCATION

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-Target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender-disaggregated
Botswana (1)	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea (2)	G	G	x	x	-	-	++	Increased enrollment in primary schools with emphasis on rural female participation Increases in primary school enrollment - Gross Enrollment Rate: national, girls, rural
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana (3)	x	G	x	x	-	-	N/A N/A	Percentage of children completing P6 who pass a criterion referenced test for English: boys/girls Percentage of children completing P6 who pass a criterion referenced test for Math: boys/girls
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi (4)	-	-	G	G	-	-	++	Increased girls' attainment of literacy and education Girls' gross enrollment rate, primary school

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-Target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender-disaggregated
Mali (5)	x	x	x	x	x	G	++	Number of girls enrolled in grades 1-6/girls annual enrollment rates as percentage
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda (6)	x	x	G	G	-	-	N/A TS	Increased girls' persistence Increase in percent of girls who enroll in P3, P5, and P7 as a percentage of girls who start school
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) **Botswana:** Although the USAID/Botswana logframe indicators are not sex-disaggregated, the narrative section of the API provides information on how the Mission plans to address gender issues, including the issue of teenage pregnancy. The Mission reports that female enrollments were higher than male enrollments throughout the nine years of basic education from 1982 to 1992. While dropout rates in Botswana are quite low at the primary school level, a major problem has been enrollment loss at the secondary school level due to pregnancy. The Mission documented that roughly 2% of Form 1 and Form 2 students dropped out due to pregnancy in both 1982 and 1992, and very few of them returned to complete their studies. The Botswana education project (BEC) will address this problem by integrating Family Life Education into the curriculum. The project is designed "to consolidate the educational gains from the previous decade by assisting the MOE in further strengthening its curriculum development and implementation process to prepare primary and junior secondary students with competencies that are relevant to a modernizing Botswana." These competencies include language, math and science skills...with a program of studies that places emphasis on the world of work, family life and population issues, AIDS awareness, gender sensitivity, and the environment. The Mission believes that increased competence in these areas should lay the foundation for school leavers to participate in the labor force and to enhance their quality of life. Starting in 1994, surveys will be used to demonstrate an improvement in student attitudes to additional training and preparedness for further education. "Pre-and post-teaching...will be used to track student attitudes to... gender sensitivity."

(2) **Guinea:** Through the Guinean education reform program (PASE), the GOC, with the support of USAID/Guinea, has made significant progress in addressing many of the problems of basic education in Guinea. The PASE has initiated a social awareness campaign directed at increasing the primary school enrollment of girls and children in rural areas. As a result of these policy and budgetary choices, primary school enrollment has increased as has the proportion of girls in primary schools. The Mission reports that "the growth rate for new (first grade) admissions between 1989 and 1993 was 67.1 percent, with the fastest growth taking place in rural areas and among girls

(31.7 percent for girls compared to 17.5 for boys)...[and] female enrollments were higher than male enrollments throughout the nine years of basic education from 1982 to 1992."

(3) **Ghana:** USAID/Ghana reports that in the disadvantaged regions of the country, both girls and boys performed below average on educational tests, but the performance of girls suffered more. The most extreme example was in English. For the nation, 28% of the boys passed, compared to 25%, 25% and 15% of the boys in the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions. For girls, the scores were only 7%, 9%, and 9%, respectively. In other words, two thirds fewer girls passed the test in the disadvantaged regions than in the country as a whole. While the target indicator "Percentage of eligible children attending school in Northern Region, Upper East, and Upper West" is not disaggregated, the API narrative section describes the Mission supported Equity Improvement Program. The concept behind the program is to try out a variety of approaches to see which are most successful at increasing enrollment among disadvantaged groups. The Mission reports that "the most successful program is the Scholarship for Girls Pilot. The four schools in the project experienced a 40% increase in enrollment from 1991/92 to 1992/93, as well as a 100% retention of girls."

(4) **Malawi:** The narrative section of USAID/Malawi's API states that two factors have accounted for the sharp increase in girls' gross enrollment: "1) data from the National Pupil Registration system implemented during 1992/93 school year represent more complete data than that of prior years; and 2) fees were waived for standard 1 beginning in the 1992/93 academic year."

(5) **USAID/Mali:** USAID/Mali's Basic Education Expansion Project is working to increase enrollment while improving the quality of education. The Mission reports that increasing the percentage of girls enrolled in school is a major priority. The Mission contributed to progress in enrollment of boys and girls and quality of education, and indicators improved significantly for repeater rates, drop-out rates, number of pupil-years to complete 6 grades, number of boys and girls enrolled and teacher use of textbooks. The indicators, "The number of girls enrolled in grades 1-6 increases," and "number of girls enrolled in primary school," have steadily increased since the base year (1989). Also, the number of pupil years to complete the first six grades for girls has been greatly reduced (from 22.2 in 1991/92 to 15.2 in 1992/93). USAID/Mali's Basic Education project has two components encouraging the enrollment of girls: 1) teacher training and textbook distribution to improve the efficiency of the educational system; and 2) girls' schooling component with the goal of improving the capacity of the Ministry of Basic Education to attract, serve and retain girls in public schools, and to make the concept of girls' schooling more culturally acceptable. Concerning illiteracy, through the literacy component of the Development of the Haute Valle Project, 66,000 persons have received training since 1988, of whom 26% were women.

(6) **Uganda:** The Mission's target is "Increased girls persistence" and the target indicator is "Increase in percent of girls who enroll in P3, P5, and P7 as a percentage of girls who start school." The API explains that girls' persistence is closely associated with cultural norms, marriage patterns, and parental values – all of which are difficult to influence. In addition, female enrollment in grade seven, the end of the primary cycle, is 42% nationally. The Mission reports that this average disguises vast discrepancies among districts and even among schools within districts, making it essential to target assistance, and that there is a consensus within the educational community in Uganda that the only way to effectively address this issue is through community mobilization efforts. To this end, and as a result of USAID's policy dialogue, the GOU has established procedures for making grants to schools that boost the persistence of disadvantaged groups, especially girls. The GOU has budgeted 375,000 Uganda Shillings (US\$300,000) for the school grant program this fiscal year. Also, both the Ministry of Education and Sports, and USAID/Ghana's institutional contractor, have recruited staff to mount community mobilization campaigns. Strategies will be developed during the upcoming reporting period.

KEY

+ Improvement from previous year or baseline
0 No change from baseline or previous year
N/A New data not available
TS Targets Set

- G** Gender reference or gender-disaggregation
- x** Strategic objective, target, or indicator with no mention of gender
- No program activities under this sector
- T** Target of Opportunity

TABLE 3

PRIVATE SECTOR/ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender-disaggregated
Botswana (1)	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon (2)	x (export)	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Chad (3)	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	x	x (export)	x	x	x	x	-	-
Ghana (4)	x (export)	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Kenya (5)	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Madagascar (6)	x	x	x	G	-	-	NA	Number of CEM depositors: men & women
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali (7)	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Niger (8)	-	-	x	G	-	-	++	Number of members/participants in financial services institutions increases: Male participants/female participants/corporate entities. Number of jobs created per year: farm male/farm female and Non-farm male/ Non-farm female.

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender-disaggregated
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda (9)	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Senegal	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe (10)	x	G	x	x	-	-	Baseline Set	Percentage of total homes owned by blacks/women Percentage of total businesses owned by blacks/women

(1) **Botswana:** USAID/Botswana's target of opportunity is to "Enhance [the] enabling environment for increased private investment and enterprise growth in non-mineral sectors of the economy," but it is not specified in the API if women have benefitted.

(2) **Cameroon:** USAID/Cameroon's strategic objective indicator, "Increased private sector employment in export processing zone," shows that the number employed went from 0 in 1990 to 120 in 1992 and 1012 in 1993. The API did not, however, provide information on whether women are contributing and benefitting from this activity.

(3) **Chad:** USAID/Chad's target to "Increase private sector participation in domestic and export market system in target areas (N'djamena and Moundou)," and its target indicator, "Increase the number of loans to SMEs by 20% each year until 1996" are not disaggregated by sex. However, in the narrative section of the API the Mission explains, "The Mission has made a strong commitment to the informal sector through funding made available to Volunteers and Technical Assistance (VITA) through the Private Enterprise Development subproject. Since its establishment, VITA has played an important role in providing loans to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and micro enterprises. Credit application procedures have been improved to facilitate disbursement of funds to potential applicants. As a result of these improvements, the volume of loans has increased significantly. VITA has almost doubled disbursement in two years. In addition to SME loans, VITA provided 1,653 micro loans in FY93. More than 90 percent of the loans were given to the agricultural sector, with 70 percent to women. A success rate of 95 percent loan repayment has been achieved. Given these accomplishments, the indicator above (was) adjusted upward to 20 percent compared to 15 percent initially. These loans created nearly 2000 jobs so far and it is estimated that about 1000 additional jobs will be created by the end of the project." The extent of female *ownership* of SME loans, however, was not monitored in the API.

(4) **Ghana:** Indicators under the strategic objective to "Increase private sector non-traditional exports" are not disaggregated by sex in the Mission's logframe, and gender is not mentioned in the API text. The API explains that surveys were carried out to determine people-level impact of Mission activities and it was found that in 1992, "half the farmers sold their produce in the local market, but in 1993, only one quarter of the farmers sold their crop in the local market; the rest went to more distant markets which presumably offered better prices. However, the API does not mention the impact of new roads on women farmers.

(5) **Kenya:** USAID/Kenya reported that horticulture, an industry with a predominantly female work force, is now the fourth largest foreign exchange earner (after tourism, tea and petroleum products). As the private sector continues to grow, women's role in the sector has also been increasing since 1985. While sex-disaggregated indicators for private sector activities were not provided, the API narrative section explains that in 1992, women constituted 24 percent of total wage employment, an increase from 22 percent in 1991 and 20 percent in 1985 ... The proportion of women employed in NTE firms as a whole increased from 33 percent in 1991 to 38 percent in 1992." According to USAID/Kenya, "the most significant group of NTEs, horticulture crops, has now surpassed coffee in foreign exchange earnings." One of Kenya's targets is to "increase profitability of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)." Again, the indicators are not disaggregated, however, the API explains that "Fifty nine percent of members borrowing through the Kenya Rural Enterprise Project microenterprise lending scheme are women, and 83 percent of the members using DREPs village banking fund are women."

(6) **Madagascar:** The USAID/Madagascar API states that computerization of records from Central Bank statistical bulletins will provide gender-disaggregated data on CEM account holders for the above indicator.

(7) **Mali:** The indicators in the USAID/Mali logframe are not sex disaggregated, however, the Mission has contributed to increasing the availability of credit to the private sector in limited geographic areas through the rural credit programs of the Development of the Haute Vallee Project and the Cereals Marketing Reform Project as well as "women-oriented" programs implemented by several PVO's and NGO's (such as Save the Children and the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation).

(8) **Niger:** USAID/Niger explains that while monitoring the above indicator, "The number of cooperatives formed with the assistance of CIUSA," the Mission has found that most women, even those belonging to cooperatives, play little management or decision-making role, and have therefore tended to form groupments that are somewhat associated with cooperatives, but are separately managed. To date, there are approximately 45 of these groups (out of a total of 79 cooperatives), with about 3,553 female participants. Some groups are in the process of trying to formalize their associations into cooperatives.

(9) **Rwanda:** While the Mission's logframe indicators are not sex disaggregated, the Mission reports that it plans to work with Duterimbere, a women's association providing business services, under its PVO Support Project.

(10) **Zimbabwe:** One of the Mission's strategic objectives is "Increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy." The Mission plans to measure impact for its strategic objective "increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy by the growth in home ownership among blacks as well as business ownership by blacks," and this data will be disaggregated by sex. Baseline data is being developed as part of the Private Sector Program and a GEMINI survey of small and medium-scale enterprises, whose results should be available by early 1994. It is worth noting that the API outlined a list of barriers to blacks advancement that the mission will work to decrease, however, it is not specified if the differences in male/female situations will be monitored. The API states, "Black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy are necessary for overall increased non-racial investment and economic growth. The various targets to achieve black ownership and investment -- increased black access to efficient infrastructure that reduces the transactions cost of trade and production; an improved policy and regulatory environment; improved technical and management capacity of the private sector; and improved black access to capital -- are important not only in their own right but for their demonstration effect throughout the economy. While black ownership does not by itself imply growth, without it, the potential of de-controlled enabling environment [conductive] to investment, employment and economic growth is untenable." The API does not specify if this emphasis will be placed on gender issues in addition to racial issues.

KEY

- + Improvement from previous year or baseline
- 0 No change from baseline or previous year

N/A New data not available
TS Targets Set
G Gender reference or gender-disaggregation
x Strategic objective, target, or indicator with no mention of gender
- No program activities under this category
T Target of Opportunity

TABLE 4**DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE**

Country Mission	Strategic Objective	Strategic Objective Indicator	Target	Target Indicator	Sub-Target	Sub-Target Indicator	Progress	Type of activity which refers to gender or is gender disaggregated
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire	x	Mission closing -- no indicators	x	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana (1)	D&G considered a cross-cutting issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea (2)	Starting D&G activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar (3)	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Malawi	Starting D&G activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	D&G considered a cross-cutting issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger (4)	D&G considered a cross-cutting issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda (5)	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Senegal (6)	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	D&G program but no indicators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia (7)	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) **Ghana:** Although D&G is not one of the Mission's strategic objectives, the Mission is using PD&S funds to undertake D&G initiatives. These funds are supporting pilot programs which provide economic expertise to new members of Parliament and training for women Parliamentarians.

(2) **Guinea:** USAID/Guinea is providing direct support for the election supplies (i.e. indelible ink), training of poll workers, and financing of the printing of ballots and election guides, however, gender considerations are not mentioned in the API concerning D&G activities.

(3) **Madagascar:** The Mission reports that Madagascar has "carried out a dramatic democratic transition, setting in place a new, pluralistic and democratic society... a growing civil society, encompassing regional advocacy groups, private sector business groups, electoral, professional, women's and civic education groups...[and that] these groups are having influence on the economic and political debates and with the donors...and are important for pressing for transparency, routing out corruption, calling for

clear rules of the game..etc." The Mission's target of opportunity directly supports D&G in Madagascar. Among other activities, the USAID/Madagascar plans to hold a series of journalism training workshops aimed at improving the professionalism of journalism, however, it did not specify that women were to be included.

(4) **Niger:** Democracy and governance are addressed as cross cutting issues in USAID/Niger's portfolio. The API text provides significant reporting concerning women's political participation, most notably that the newly named Prime Minister appointed a cabinet of 28 members, including five women (the largest number ever in the GON). Among other gender-informed activities, the Mission is funding the preparation of radio messages directed at women to ensure their understanding of, and ability to participate, in democratic processes throughout the country.

(5) **Rwanda:** USAID/Rwanda is in the process of selecting indicators for its D&G activities. The baseline and follow-up surveys to be conducted with the DIG Project are to be the principal means of gauging public opinion and government responsiveness. One of the Mission's target indicators is to "Increase popular participation in public policy formulation," however, indicators such as "Percentage of eligible voters voting," "Number of active independent public interest groups," and "Membership in public interest groups/NGOs," are not disaggregated by sex. The narrative section of the API notes that, "A recent evaluation concluded that USAID funds used to establish an effective cooperative movement in Rwanda has also helped make the cooperative members, including women, more politically aware and active." It goes on to say that "The cooperative movement supported by USAID has now become active in pressing politically the concerns for its members. It has also helped establish a new umbrella association of Rwandan NGOs interested in advancing the process of democratization in Rwanda."

(6) **Senegal:** A key cross-cutting theme emphasized in USAID/Senegal's projects is that of local empowerment, reflected in increased and improved local decision-making. Projects, such as the NRBAR project, stress improved communication and two-way feedback between farmers and researchers through village communities and grassroots organizations and rural village associations and unions. However, the API did not specify if both male and female farmers concerns are being solicited/monitored.

(7) **Zambia:** Zambia has a target of opportunity to improve democracy and governance. The logframe has numerous people-level indicators that are not disaggregated by sex, including, "Eligible voters to register," and "Citizens who know their MP." These come under the target to improve citizen awareness of rights and responsibilities. The API text explains that "Public surveys of citizen perceptions and confidence in their government's ability to bring about positive long-run changes in the manner in which political, economic and social institutions function will be used to measure performance generally. Similarly, work in the area of civic education is just beginning, but baseline survey work has been completed." The API does not indicate if this baseline data has been disaggregated by sex.