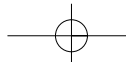


WORKSHEET N°7 : EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS, EFFECTS AND IMPACT EXPECTED FROM ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGIES (EXAMPLE TAFOUKA (NIGER))

Current situation of the organizational gender profile of the fishermen's association and women's association in Tafouka					Desired effects from the strategy to build up the organizational and technical capacities on the profile between now and 2005				
Assets	Access		Decision		Assets	Access		Decision	
	Women	Men	Women	Men		Women	Men	Women	Men
Natural capital: fish, farmlands (respective inequities)	5 ha	5 ha 5 ha		+	Natural capital: fish, farmlands (respective inequities)	13 ha	10 ha 7 ha		
Farmlands : relative inequities	000.	0000000		+	Farmlands: relative inequities	0000	0000000		
Human capital (Training)	000000	0			Human capital (adult literacy)	00000	00000		
Financial capital (starting capital)	00 10.000 F	00000000 50.000 F		+	Financial capital (starting capital)	00 15.000 F	00000000 55.000 F.	00000	00000
Social capital (Committee of the wise)		+		+ Credit obtained from women	Social capital (Committee of the wise) + Fisheries committee)	0000	000000	+	+ Credit obtained from women
Physical capital (fishing equipment)					Physical capital (fishing equipment)				
Factors of influence Natural capital / Women → loan of village head Natural capital / Men → made available by the President of the association					Factors of influence Natural capital / Women/men → contract for village head to release the community domain Natural capital Women/ Men → purchase by as many women as men from the two associations				

Apart from this example, all the other indicators defined are more or less guesswork. It is only here that one can really monitor and evaluate the impact on the reduction of relative inequities since it is expected that with the additional 15 hectares, women's share increases from 5 to 13 ha (being 33 % to 43 %) and the men from 10 to 17 ha (from 67 % to 57 %) backed by support measures to strengthen their relative access/control of the capital human and financial assets and/or social capital, and a Council of the wise that now allocates more equitable the farm lands so that everyone can buy and have access.



Note on the use of relative inequity

Advice:

In processing the data, do not underplay the relative inequities that should be highlighted between men and women and the poor, the averagely poor, and the non-poor in favour of their respective inequities

The guides (i) for interviewing the associations on the gender profile (tool 3), (ii) to analyze supply and marketing structures (tools 5 and 6), and (iii) to collect data for the gender profile of households (tools 9 and 10), distinguish between the different sub-groups by categories of poor, and between men and women. You collect the data in 'respective' values and sometimes in 'relative' values, requesting stakeholders to indicate in percentage or by using pebbles (10 pebbles equal total available) the relative distribution of access or share in decisions taken.

When the tools are being used to collect data, the importance of data on the relative (or respective) situation may not be immediately obvious, but in stage 3, you would have to represent all the livelihoods assets, strategies and results with 10 pebbles each time, and determine the relative share of each association considered.

Visualization by relative inequity will enable you to visualize the difference and discuss and negotiate the indicators of change in the action plan.

You will find examples on worksheet 4 and 7 and by looking at tools 12 and 13.