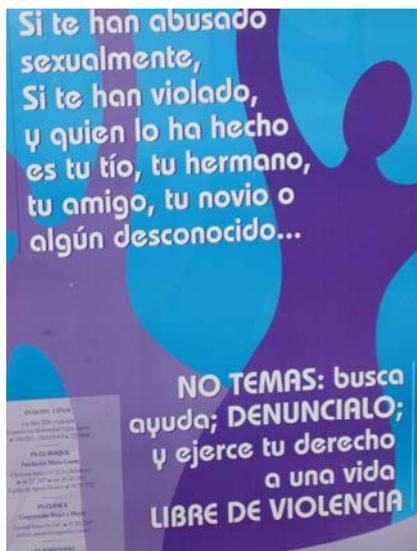


SECTOR REPORT



GENDER



This report was prepared for the European Commission by the External Monitoring System of EC Development Programmes for Latin America and reflects the views of the authors, which are not necessarily shared by the aforementioned institution.

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(i) List of Abbreviations

ALA	Asia & Latin American Countries
BNU	Basic Needs Unmet
EC	European Commission
ELAURO	European Union - Latin America Relations Observatory
ER	Expected Results
FA	Financial Agreement
FNS	Food and Nutritional Security
FTC	Financial and Technical Cooperation
GNP	Gross National Product
GO	General Objective
GWP	Global Work Plan
HR	Human Rights
IL	Intervention Logic
ITA	International Technical Assistance
LF	Logical Framework
LTA	Local Technical Support
MR	Monitoring Report
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
AWP	Annual Work Plan
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicator
PCM	Project Cycle Management
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SO	Specific Objective

PART I

1. Purpose of the Report

This report was produced by the External Monitoring Service for Latin America. It sets out first and foremost to describe and interpret progress made by projects with regards to gender-related issues during the 2006 monitoring exercise on the basis of a sufficiently representative sample. This report seeks to:

- Present the contextual references for gender in Latin America.
- Present the overall conclusions of the external monitoring of gender projects in 2006.
- Highlight lessons learnt and make recommendations as input for future programmes.
- Encourage reflection on the factors that continue to limit the impact of European Commission (EC) cooperation in this sector.

1.1 Contextual References

Indicators for women in Latin America are the most dramatic as regards the situations and circumstances in which they are living. Access to basic services such as education and health (in their broadest sense) and control of patrimonial and financial resources, the extent of participation in civic-political life, access to positions of social responsibility (at community, local or national level), to name but a few, portray a situation with serious shortcomings for women. In this context, human development indices show that women constitute a sector for priority attention where illiteracy, mortality, domestic violence, sexual and reproductive health, mental health, financial insecurity, poor representation in political positions and decision-making, etc. are prevalent in a global context and this has relegated women to a subordinate status in social, economic, political and cultural spheres. The map bellow published in the World Bank report entitled "Challenges and Opportunities for Gender Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean" (2003) classifies the main problems affecting women in the region.



Key: (from the top down) Labour market and maternal mortality, Labour market, Maternal mortality, Domestic violence, Labour market and adolescent pregnancy rate, Maternal mortality and adolescent pregnancy rate, Maternal mortality and domestic violence.

1.2 Conceptual Framework

The **gender approach or perspective** *"is today one of the synthetic formulae for the advancement of feminist concepts concerning the relationship between women, men, development and democracy. It forms part of the merging of a range of specific paradigms in the paradigm of human development"*. (Lagarde, Marcela, 1996)

Until now, this formula has not been substantially incorporated or internalised within the conscious discourse of development organisations, which explains both the lack of theoretic-analytical consideration and poor gender training within these agencies. This is due to very diverse causes and interests which have to do with the political and institutional will of each of the international cooperation organisations or authorities. As is the case for any developmental policy, strategy or plan, no position on gender can be described as neutral for reasons which will be presented later.

Just as in some cases, the use of the term "gender"¹ has been undermined through misuse and ignorance of its meaning and implications (and even wrongly equated with the term "sex"), so something similar occurs with the gender perspective. In the first place, it certainly does not mean the production of documents in masculine and feminine terms. Neither does it mean the simple recognition of the marginalisation of the female gender. This may seem obvious but it is not. The institutionalisation of the gender perspective goes much further than being simply a matter of form and politically correct action. Similarly, ethnicity cannot be reduced to a question of linguistics. Its meaning is in permanent dialectic with historic construction and the current socio-political and cultural system.

The gender perspective is therefore an essential variable for evaluation of the various effects of policies, programmes and legislative measures that are proposed or that currently exist between men and women, whether within the sphere of cooperation or within governments themselves. It allows for a policy to be undertaken taking account of gender differences, the nature of relations between women and men and their different social realities, life expectations and economic circumstances. It is a tool that can be used to understand social processes and to respond with informed, equitable options.

Furthermore, it calls into question the assumption that everyone is affected by policies, programmes and regulations in the same way without taking gender into account, an idea often called "policy equally applicable to women and men". The prolonged marginalisation of women, their constant withdrawal from the labour market during the essential years of the life cycle, the lower value placed on work performed by women, their lack of training for work, the introduction of a model of femininity associated with submissiveness, the small number of women in high

¹ Conceptualisation of the term gender: The social role played by men and women is not a product of different natural biological differences or of sex but the result of historic social and cultural conventions. In other words, it refers to the set of culturally specific characteristics that identify the social behaviour of men and women, and the relationship between them. Gender, therefore, does not refer only to men or women but also to *the relationship between* them and the way in which this is established socially. Being a relational concept, gender should include men and women as a tool for the analysis of social processes and problems.

political positions and the fact that, in many cases, these same women do not recognise their status as victims of discrimination, call for specific treatment with specific policies that recognise the existence of this discrimination which is known as *positive discrimination* or *affirmative policy*. In this case, affirmative action policies are relevant for indigenous women.

As expressed by an organisation of Columbian women during the Second Central American Conference on Poverty held in 2002 in Nicaragua, "*it is not a case of obtaining only a larger slice of the cake; it is a question of changing the recipe*".

1.3 International Instruments: The Beijing Platform

The legal framework developed by the United Nations (UN), was fundamental in promoting the advancement of women. Many strategic issues demanded by the wider women's movement the world over were incorporated into the national agendas of member countries as a result of the celebration of world summits that were a milestone in overcoming discrimination against women.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979 is currently one of the most strategic instruments in the promotion of national averages that all countries must bring in to ensure the advancement of women.

Four world conferences on women organised by the UN contributed to placing the cause of equal opportunities for women on the international agenda and united the international community in a commitment to advance women's rights. These were: the Mexico Conference (1975), the Copenhagen Conference (1980), the Nairobi Conference (1985) and the Beijing Conference (1995). The 4th conference produced the *Beijing Platform for Action*, a document which was to influence political action in many countries the world over as regards the national strategies to be followed. Two key strategies for securing gender equality resulted from this conference:

- a. *Gender mainstreaming* (gender transversality)
- b. *Empowerment of women*

2. Support Policies initiated by the EC

The question of equality between men and women constituted a serious concern for the European Union and therefore this principle has been included since the production of the first legal documents issued by the EC. In fact, the first European reference to the principle of equality between men and women appears in the Treaty of Rome of 1957 (establishing the European Economic Community), Article 119, which established a guarantee on the part of the Member States to apply the principle of equal pay to male and female employees carrying out the same job.

Since then, ensuing legislative instruments have gone on to reinforce the principle of equality. However, it was with the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997) that the principle of equal opportunities was to become applicable across the board, meaning that it had to be taken into account when devising all policies.

European Community Development Policy (in the Council and Commission statement of November 2000) makes it clear that *"the incorporation of the gender question is currently a guiding principle of Community policy on development cooperation according to which gender-related matters should be considered as cross cutting and should be incorporated into the planning of all development initiatives"*.

In a similar vein, in 2001 the *Programme of Action for the incorporation of the gender factor into EC development cooperation* was approved. The Commission refers to two complementary and synergic ways of incorporating the gender factor: *"support for special projects designed to improve women's circumstances directly"* and the second consists of *"incorporating gender-related concerns into development cooperation policies and strategies through negotiation with partners during all phases of project or programme cycles"*. This plan of action is fixed for the duration of the 2001-2006 period.

As a programme which falls within the general community strategy for development cooperation, the programme's prioritised spheres of action coincide with the cooperation strategy ratified for this period: 1) support for favourable macroeconomic policies, strategies to reduce poverty and social programmes in the health and education sector; 2) food security and viable rural development; 3) transport; 4) development of institutional capacity, governance and the rule of law; 5) trade and development; 6) regional integration and cooperation.

In addition, the EC approved Regulation (EC) No. 806/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004² as an instrument for establishing the granting of financial aid in compliance with the objective of promoting equality between men and women through *policies, strategies and community development cooperation*.

The recipients of aid include NGOs, international organisations and universities.

² This regulation supersedes Regulation 2836/98 which expired in December 2001 and formed part of the measures approved by the Commission subsequent to the Beijing Conference in 1995.

However, it is worth asking whether the financial framework is sufficient to secure the stated objectives. The regulation provides a budgetary allowance of EUR 9 million for the 2004-2006 period.

PART II

3. Representativity of the External Monitoring Exercise in 2006

This report is based on a sample of 38 projects included in the 2006 monitoring exercise; six of these have already been completed (so they have been monitored ex post) although for the purposes of identifying the progress made by the various projects in respect of gender matters, they have been analysed using the same parameters as for projects that are still ongoing (32). See Appendix 1.

The geographic scope covers 13 countries in Latin America and one project is sub-regional: *"Local Development and Food Security in Central America"*.

The thematic lines of financing were very varied; there were a total of 17 which also cover a large number of sub themes. The majority of the projects fall within the following lines of action: a) reinforcement of civil society, b) women and development, c) rural development and food security d) basic social services.

To a lesser extent, projects fall within the following budget headings: human rights, support for small businesses, sexual and reproductive health and water and housing systems among others.

Table 1: Projects Monitored during 2006

Country	Project No.	Title	EC Amount
Argentina	2003/063-645	Preservation and management of the natural resources of the interfluvial Teuco-Bermejito area in the framework of the sustainable regional development plan, Chaco	1,513,921
	2003/020-534	Integrated programme for the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and prevention of HIV/Aids among poor women, adolescents and youths in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina	443,538
Bolivia	2005/096-482	Empowerment of women and young people in El Alto, La Paz, Bolivia, to start up business activities	750,000
Brazil	2000/011-472	(Promotion of development for marginalized groups of the population of the port area of Rio de Janeiro)	1,501,935
	2002/020-348	SOS Corpo - Gender and Citizenship: Institutional Project 2003-2006	1,250,00
	2004/063-332	Improvement of the living conditions of poor women babaçu breakers in the babaçu forest and northeast Brazil	854,837
Chile	1997/002-410	Integrated development of the 9th Region	9,000,000
	2003/061-544	Help with integration into the labour market for mothers who are heads of families through the introduction of child minders	445.483

Costa Rica	2005/112-559	Women's employment rights in the face of globalisation	400,000
Ecuador	2005/094-885	Leadership consolidation and empowerment of organized black women in Ecuador	677,490
	2004/065-090 FSC	Reinforcement of the validity of women's rights to a violence-free life	544,366
El Salvador	2000/011-362	Programme for the promotion of work and participation in the local development of women and non-sexist education in El Salvador	1,060,270
	1995/002-409	Programme to support productive processes in the department of San Vicente.	15,600,000
Guatemala	2001/005-559	Strengthening Civil Society – CS	9,880,000
	2004/016-846	Action against exclusion in Guatemala	6,000,000
	1998/005-618	GTM/B73100/98/0366 - Support for judicial reform	10,150,000
	2001/002-393	Promotion of investment and commercial exchange - Support for small and micro businesses	6,000,000
	2003/057-701	Promotion and defence of human rights and reinforcement and coordination of civil society through local community radio to improve public policies especially concerning human rights on the local level	800,000
	2003/050-783	Promotion of the 19 CPR-Sierra communities as social players in coordination with other sectors and working together with government bodies - CISV	318,416
Mexico	2002/020-291	Practice, training and advisory centre for the social integration of street and working children and their families	566,960
	99/0251	Project for the prevention and early detection of uterine cancer in Oaxaca region, Mexico.	600,000
Nicaragua	1999/004-152	Development of the North Pacific Zone of Nicaragua, DECOPANN	10,900,000
	2002/005-826	Local development project in rural areas of the Rivas department	10,550,000
	200/055-370	Integrated Esteli - Ocotal project	18,913,000
	2003/005-981	Local development and food security programme	13,000,000
	2003/011-603	For the right to a decent quality of life in the time of globalisation. "Nicaragua Posible"	5,447,581
	2000/055-378	PROMAPER	32,308,875
	1995/005-865	Support for the construction of housing in Managua	9,000,000
Paraguay	96/007	Comprehensive support for minors in high risk situations, AMAR	10,030,000
Peru	2004/016-895	Support for the vocational education and training system of Peru - (APROLAB)	5,000,000
	2005/094-711	Action against social exclusion: an emergency service for underprivileged people from Huaycán in extremely vulnerable situations - PERU	408,559
	2003/031-793	Reunification, cultural reassessment and continuity of Pueblo Secoya	401,565
	2004/079-668	Promotion of the political participation of Peruvian women in exercising the right to vote and the use of citizen vigilance mechanisms	852,000
	1998/055-209	Project to combat gender-based violence in Latin America. Subproject Peru	350,000
Uruguay	1996/000-999	Comprehensive support for vulnerable and marginalized people in Montevideo	6,683,000
	2004/063-597	SOS SOCIAL CENTRE, SALTO, URUGUAY	750,000

	2003/005-752	Social development of the poorest rural areas in the north of Uruguay	2,450,000
Central America	2003/005-984	Food security and rural development in Central America	12,000,000

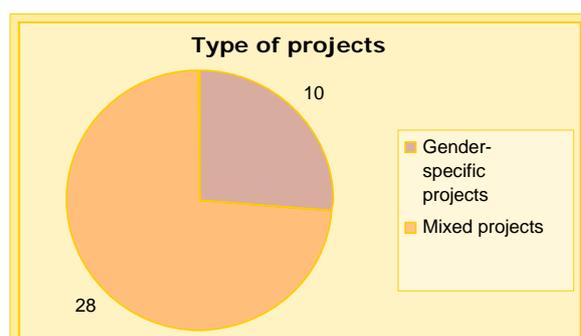
21 projects are being (or have been, as in the case of 4 projects monitored ex post) administered by an international NGO and implemented by a local NGO. The rest (17) are being implemented (or have been implemented as in the case of two ex post projects) through Financial Agreements with a government institution from the beneficiary country (see Appendix 2).

Table 2: Thematic lines and mode of project implementation

DAC Code	Project	Mode
Women and Development 42010	Action against exclusion in Guatemala	FTC
	Leadership consolidation and empowerment of organized black women in Ecuador	NGO
	Women's employment rights in the face of globalisation	NGO
	Project to combat gender-based violence in Latin America. Subproject Peru	NGO
	Promotion of the political participation of Peruvian women in exercising the right to vote and the use of citizen vigilance mechanisms	NGO
	Programme for the promotion of work and participation in the local development of women and non-sexist education in El Salvador	NGO
Reinforcing Civil Society 15050	For the right to a decent quality of life in the time of globalisation. "Nicaragua Posible"	NGO
	Promotion of the 19 CPR-Sierra communities as social players in coordination with other sectors and working together with government bodies - CISV	NGO
	Strengthening Civil Society - CS	FTC
	Reinforcement of the validity of women's rights to a violence-free life	NGO
	SOS Corpo - Gender and Citizenship: Institutional Project 2003-2006	NGO
	Improvement of the living conditions of poor women babaçu breakers in the babaçu forest and northeast Brazil	NGO
Environment 41010	Preservation and management of the natural resources of the interfluvial Teuco-Bermejito area in the framework of the sustainable regional development plan, Chaco	NGO
Rural Development and Food Safety 43040 52010	F Food security and rural development in Central America	FTC
	Integrated development of the 9th Region	FTC
	Development of the North Pacific Zone of Nicaragua, DECOPANN	FTC
	Local development project in rural areas of the Rivas department	FTC
	Local development and food security programme PRODESLA	FTC
	Programme to support productive processes in the department of San Vicente	FTC
HR 15162	Reunification, cultural reassessment and continuity of Pueblo Secoya	NGO
	Promotion and defence of human rights and reinforcement and coordination of civil society through local community radio to improve public policies especially concerning human rights on the local level	NGO
Reproductive Health Aid 13020	Project for the prevention and early detection of uterine cancer in Oaxaca region, Mexico	NGO
Supply and	PROMAPER	FTC

Purification of Water in Large Scale Systems 14020	Integrated Esteli - Ocotal project	FTC
Low Cost Housing 16040	Support for the construction of housing in Managua	FTC
Legal and Judicial Development 15130	GTM/B73100/98/0366 - Support for judicial reform	FTC
Primary Education 11220	SOS SOCIAL CENTRE, SALTO, URUGUAY	NGO
Basic Social Services	Action against social exclusion: an emergency service for underprivileged people from Huaycán in extremely vulnerable situations - PERU	NGO
	Help with integration into the labour market for mothers who are heads of families through the introduction of child minders	NGO
	Promotion of development for marginalized groups of the population of the port area of Rio de Janeiro	NGO
	Comprehensive support for minors in high risk situations, AMAR	FTC
	Practice, training and advisory centre for the social integration of street and working children and their families	NGO
Vocational Training 11330	Support for the vocational education and training system of Peru – APROLAB	FTC
	Comprehensive support for vulnerable and marginalized people in Montevideo	FTC
Development of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses 32130	Promotion of investment and commercial exchange - Support for small and micro businesses	FTC
Services for Small Businesses 25010	Empowerment of women and young people in El Alto, La Paz, Bolivia, to start up business activities	NGO
Employment and Administrative Management 16020	Social development of the poorest rural areas in the north of Uruguay	FTC
HIV-AIDS 1304	Integrated programme for the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and prevention of HIV/Aids among poor women, adolescents and youths in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina	NGO

Only 6 projects out of the total sample belong to the Women and Development budget line, another 4 projects (1 from the Assistance for Sexual and Reproductive Health heading and 3 from the Reinforcement of Civil Society budget line) have women as their sole target group and are designed with a gender-based approach. **These 10 projects will be referred to as *gender-specific projects*.** The other 28 will be described as ***mixed projects*** since women share the benefits of the project with other vulnerable groups such as minors, adolescents and men living in extreme poverty and marginalised circumstances.



4. General Conclusions of the External Monitoring Exercise in 2006

4.1. General Results

The consolidated scores given in the reports are shown in the following table. (Details can be found in Appendix 2)

	Rel	Effi	Efft	Imp	Sust
a	4	2	4	3	3
b	21	17	23	28	28
c	13	17	11	5	6
d		2			
n/a				2	1
Total	38	38	38	38	38

The efficiency parameter indicates implementation difficulties in 50% of the projects

Whilst the number of projects that scored well ("a" and "b") in most criteria exceeds 50%, the results cannot be considered as positive in absolute terms since, in the case of the "efficiency" criteria, the same number of projects scored poorly ("c" and "d"). A comprehensive overview highlights the difficulties that projects are facing in carrying out planned activities and their corresponding results which threaten to undermine the attainment of Specific Objectives (SOs).

The highest scores are registered in the impact and sustainability criteria. More than two thirds of the projects have good prospects in terms of impact and sustainability.

4.2. Characteristics of the Sample for Gender Analysis

As already mentioned, the sample covers very diverse projects which creates some difficulties when it comes to the analysis of their treatment of gender. However, the sample is considered to provide a good "photo" of the trends set by EC projects in Latin America with regard to gender issues.

First characteristic: diversity of thematic areas

The 38 projects analysed come under very different thematic areas and in general, each project incorporates at least two main sub-themes which address some of the problematic circumstances in which women are living be it in rural or peripheral urban areas, all of whom are women subject to significant discrimination, exclusion and marginalisation. Themes such as civil and political participation, participation in elections, influencing public policy at the local and national level, campaigns on sexual and reproductive rights, socio-economic rehabilitation, domestic violence, unemployment, illiteracy, social organisation, racial discrimination, Unmet Basic Needs (UBN), unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, among adolescent women in particular and the young in general, political training, training for work, participation in community structures, caring for the family, primary health care services for minors in

The highest scores for all parameters were obtained by gender-specific projects.

marginalised areas, reproductive health care, family planning, access to credit and financial services for productive initiatives are among the most common.

Clearly, the gender approach applied in each case varies depending on the nature of the changes or transformations that the projects aim to introduce. For this reason, the analysis of the strategies, means and mechanisms that the projects make, or should make, available to the projects are very varied in emphasis.

Second characteristic: specific projects versus isolated actions

From a gender analysis point of view, it is important to make clear the difference between gender-specific projects, in which all activities are focused on attaining a strategic gender objective and others in which consideration of the gender variable or approach is subordinate to another main theme. In these cases the "gender factor" has an altogether different hierarchical level and in some cases appears as part of a Specific Objective or a specific result which particular activities aim to bring about.

This is a limiting factor where analysis is concerned as the evaluation of the 5 criteria (relevance/design, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability) set forth in the monitoring reports refers to the project as a whole and, with the exception of gender-specific projects, the progress or regressions made by a project specifically in gender terms is not clear. **In other words, an overview of any given project does not always provide an accurate indication of the gender aspect of the intervention strategy.**

In order to overcome this problem, in addition to the gender assessments that appear in the MRs, it was decided to carry out a specific gender analysis for each project, using as input the basic assumptions underpinning the intervention logic mainly with regard to general objectives, special objectives, results and activities (where these are described) and the way in which the project is progressing as regards attainment of the intended results.

Third characteristic: differences in ROM methodological tools

In addition to the characteristics of each project as regards their various themes and approaches, shortcomings in the ROM methodology must be pointed out. In this respect, the variables established for the analysis of each criterion do not explicitly provide an in-depth gender analysis since gender is only considered as one element of the sustainability parameter. This reduction of gender to a single sub parameter makes it impossible to identify from the beginning of the project cycle (identification and description of the intervention logic), the quality of the intervention strategy (relevance and quality of design) and the implementation mechanisms (efficiency) that the projects employ in order to attain the gender goals that are described in their logical framework. As a result, the quality of the interventions in terms of gender issues and the effects produced (effectiveness and impact) are not visible.

In mixed projects, the overall score does not always include a gender analysis for each criterion

5. Results per Criteria

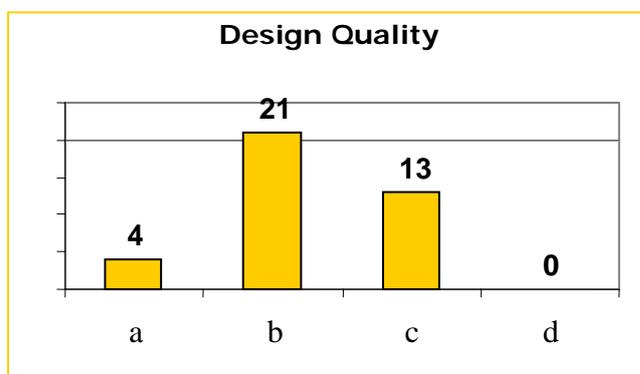
This section reflects the quality of the projects as regards gender issues in relation to the five parameters of the Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) methodology.

In this respect, the merging of three main variables was established as an indicator of the "correct implementation of the gender approach":

Variables	Indicator
Correct conceptualisation of the gender perspective in the description of the action.	Correct application of the gender approach in projects
A concrete gender strategy or approach that is comprehensive and consistent with the logic underpinning the project is established.	
The necessary (technical, financial and human) resources for attainment of the proposed gender goals are made available.	

Clearly, projects are not static as regards this indicator which means that throughout their implementation, a project can (and should) move towards good practice in gender issues.

5.1. Project Relevance and Design Quality



65% of projects scored well ("a" and "b") for this criteria compared with 35% where difficulties were encountered.

However, the positive trend indicated by the overall scores is not maintained when gender analysis is applied to the intervention logic (IL) of the projects as will be shown later.

Relevance of the proposed actions

As regards the significance of the themes addressed, the 38 projects in the sample are very considered as highly relevant. They are consistent with sectorial policies in the matter and meet the needs of the target groups. However, the strategic value of some as regards the gender approach differs greatly.

A large part of the projects that scored "b" contain marked differences in their intervention logic as regards gender

In order to illustrate the above, the project *“Action against social exclusion: an emergency service for underprivileged people from Huaycán living in extremely vulnerable circumstances”*, Peru, can be compared with the *“Project to combat gender-based violence in Latin America”* (Sub-project, Peru). In the first case, women living in peripheral urban areas constitute a priority group on account of their marginalised and vulnerable circumstances. However, the strategic objectives that aim to tackle the structural causes of this exclusion are beyond the scope of the project which is focussed, in the first instance, on improving the more tangible effects of this marginalisation: mental and emotional impairment, physical manifestations of violence and AIDS or other infections caused by the lack of access to preventive resources, etc.

By simplifying the gender dimension, it could be argued that the first project aims, in the immediate term, to overcome some of the consequences of the marginalisation and unstable conditions in which women are living. The second project, on the other hand, focuses on reverting some of the structural causes of gender-based violence.

Intervention Strategies and the Logical Framework

All projects incorporate at least one result in which one or more gender goals are established but the intervention strategies reveal substantial differences in the case of **“specific gender projects”** vs. **“mixed projects”**.

In the case of the former, the target group is comprised exclusively of women and focuses on one or more strategic gender objectives. The intervention logic in itself constitutes the gender strategy proposed by the project. In the case of the latter, the focus is put on women as a group or sector for priority attention by the project. In these cases, the intervention logic reveals one or more gender goals that are generally linked to a result and, in a limited number of cases, to a specific objective. Within the same group of mixed projects, we find differing levels with regard to the application of a gender approach:

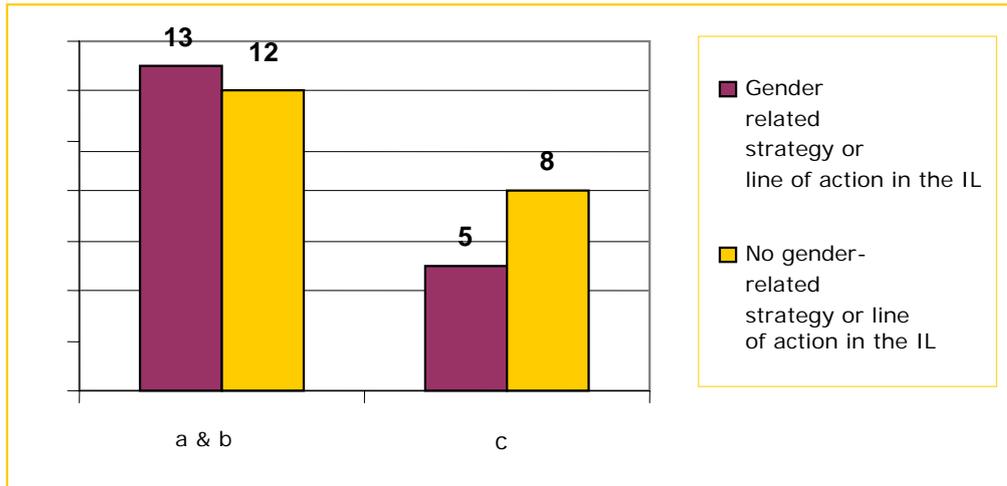
In some cases, the intervention strategy establishes specific actions for the attainment of gender goals which are consistent with and form an integral part of the overall project strategy.

In others, gender goals are mere statements which are not accompanied by specific gender approaches or mechanisms for their implementation.

In a minority of projects, gender equality is conceptually perceived as a cross cutting issue and is correctly addressed in the intervention logic. However, as in the previously mentioned case, this supposed "gender transversality" is not translated into the project's lines of action.

A significant number of projects (20) revealed serious inconsistencies between the logical framework and the description of the intervention strategy

Design Quality



The intervention logic of 13 of the 25 projects that scored "a" or "b" is underpinned by an integrated gender strategy or specific gender line of action.

Consequently, the overall assessments conceal the fact that 12 projects which scored "b" in this criterion, lack an adequate gender approach; nor do they describe specific approaches for the gender goals that they intend to attain. In other words, from the gender analysis point of view, the quality of the design of their intervention logic is deficient, despite the fact that they were awarded "b".

By way of illustration, consider the Nicaraguan "*Local Development and Food Security Programme*". It is a highly relevant project which seeks to improve productive conditions in the farming sector in underdeveloped rural areas while reducing food insecurity in the communities living in the intervention zone. Two of the proposed results refer to gender:

R1: *The management of the municipal planning system has been improved through the inclusion of aspects that reduce food insecurity, rural economic development, **gender** and management of natural resources.*

R3: *Women living in rural areas increase their access to basic financial and productive services, their self esteem, participation and control in decision-making in family, community and municipal environments thanks to the implementation of the FONMUJER Fund.*

With a budgetary allowance of 17% of the total budget (around EUR 13.M) to "provide a gender equality incentive", the intervention logic has no gender strategy or specific gender lines of action that would allow FONMUJER to operate, this being the sole instrument identified by the project for the attainment of gender goals which. Neither does the intervention logic determine the mechanisms for improving the municipal planning system from a gender perspective. Furthermore, given the very diverse nature of these goals, as expressed by R3, it follows that the application of the gender approach should include differentiated strategies.

On the other hand, some projects with poor scores ("c") have a good gender strategy or gender approach integrated in the IL.

As already pointed out, the invisibility of the gender strategy (where one exists) or the failure to correctly identify one is closely related to the shortcomings of Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) itself, where the gender aspect is treated as a sub-criteria of sustainability rather than a cross cutting design issue.

The case of the Costa Rican project, *Women's employment rights in the face of globalisation*, illustrates how a project with a clear gender approach can be established in a poor quality logical framework that does not adequately reflect the relationship between any of the results and activities destined for their achievement. Similarly, the complementarity between different results is not clearly perceived.

In other cases, in addition to the above, identification of the project's institutional structure was inadequate. This is the case of the *Action against Exclusion Programme in Guatemala*, a programme with high strategic value whose conceptualisation does not correspond to the (very complex) management and coordination structure outlined in the Financing Agreement.

Another project with serious inconsistencies between elements of the intervention logic and the strategy which sustains it is the *Social development in the poorest areas of north Uruguay programme*. The project, which scored "c" in this criterion, defines its strategic objective as the "*reduction of unemployment particularly among the young and women through their integration into the labour market*". Shortcomings can be seen first in the form of the results which have a much wider scope than that defined in the strategic objective: housing and productive infrastructure, training and loans for production, reinforcement of social organisations and reinforcement of municipal management. From a gender analysis point of view, the second major shortcoming concerns the fact that the project's intervention logic does not identify the positive discrimination of women and young people in the various project activities and in no case does the project design indicate a gender strategy to bring about the goals proposed in the SO.

It is worth pointing out the negative consequences for women caused by the inconsistencies between the (nominal) description of gender issues in results and objectives and the lack of adequate instruments and mechanisms for their achievement. The omission of specific gender actions not only has an impact from a technical point of view on the extent to which a specific objective or result is obtained (percentage of attainment) but the "fact of failing to attend" adequately to groups of women from the most vulnerable sectors, as is the case of the aforementioned project in Uruguay, causes inequalities in the use and enjoyment of the services provided by the project and above all widens the gender gap in the most immediate environment.

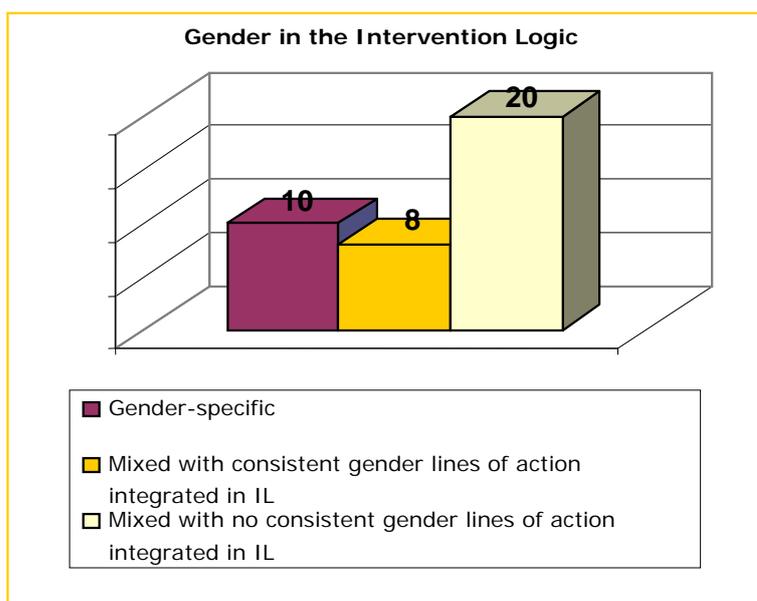
To conclude this section, it should be pointed out that in general, the projects have serious shortcomings in the design of their logical frameworks. The main elements requiring attention are the absence of objectively identifiable indicators or the poor quality of these, the dispersal of SOs and results and the lack of coordination and integration between the various components of the LF. Less common are

The omission of gender specific action in projects may widen the gaps in inequalities in the most immediate environment

shortcomings related to poor identification of projects' institutional administration and management structures.

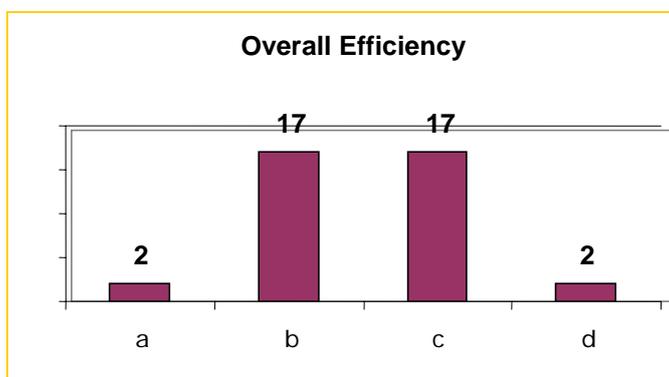
In light of the above, it seems reasonable to conclude that the favourable scoring for this criterion is more related to the relevance of actions than to the quality of their designs (and Logical Frameworks). The four (4) gender-specific projects which scored an "a" in the assessment of this criterion are the exception to this.

The following graph shows the overall classification of the sample as regards the description of the intervention logic from a gender perspective. (The projects are enumerated according to this classification in Appendix 1).



5.2. Efficiency

This is the parameter which presents the greatest difficulties in the whole of the sample given that 50% of the projects scored "a" and "b" and the other 50%, "c" and "d".

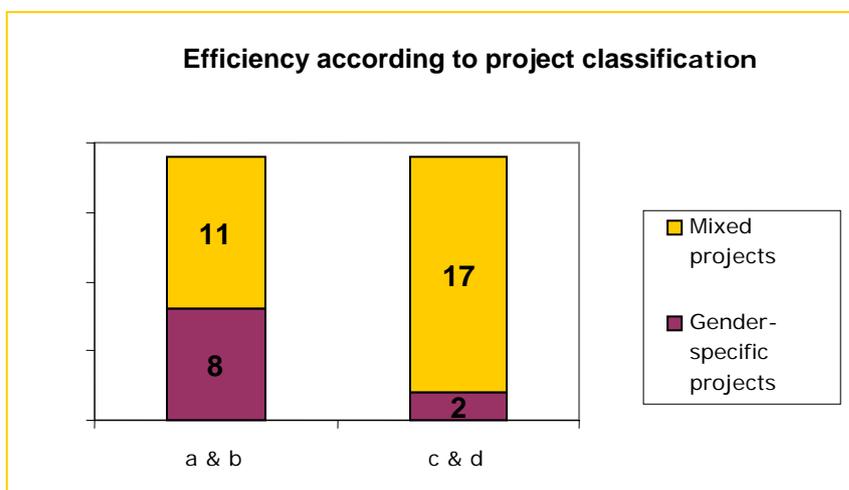


Two gender-specific projects scored "a" in the efficiency parameter.

"Gender-specific" projects showed better levels of efficiency. Eight (8) of the total of these projects (10), scored well in this parameter including the only two projects that scored an "a" for efficiency.

The 11 remaining projects that scored well on efficiency fall into the mixed projects category.

Of the total number of projects deemed to have problems and serious shortcomings, 2 are gender-specific and 17 are mixed.



Projects managed by NGOs showed the highest levels of efficiency.

Counterparts and mode of implementation

As regards the mode of implementation, 17 projects are the subject of Financial and Technical Agreements (FTA), one of which, the Action Against Exclusion programme, is gender-specific. The remaining 21 projects are managed by NGOs.

In general, the main determining factors of the poor efficiency of projects are related to delays in their installation and start-up with the result that the degree of implementation of activities is well below schedule. Projects and programmes governed by FTA, have the lowest efficiency levels. The monitoring reports indicate the following as the main causes:

- Lengthy periods of elaboration and approval of GWPs and OWPs with the consequent delays in disbursements.
- Delays in contracting International Technical Assistance (ITA) and Local Technical Support (LTA).
- The rigidity of administrative procedures, especially international bidding, also constitute a factor that significantly undermines the efficiency of these projects. Among others, the projects for the *Reinforcement of Civil Society* and *Promotion of Investment and Commercial Exchanges - Support for the micro and small business sector*, both in Guatemala, are in this situation. Both of these projects have a good gender strategy but their performance is being affected by the overall inertia of their implementation.
- The limited capacity of national institutions to mobilize the necessary resources to launch the project (hiring staff, disbursements from counterparts, etc.). This, combined with the lack of experience of many of the counterpart organisations with cooperation contracts of this kind compounds the poor efficiency levels indicated.

Not all of the mixed projects that scored a "b" are showing good levels of efficiency in attainment of their gender goals.

It is no coincidence that 15 projects subject to FTAs scored a "c" compared with three projects managed by NGOs.

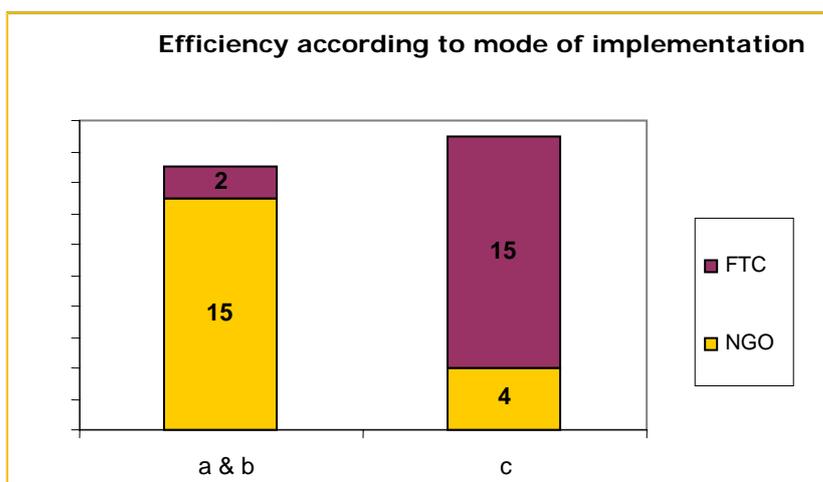
We can conclude, therefore, that the projects that were or are being managed by NGOs (partnerships between international and local NGOs) show the best levels of efficiency in the sample. In spite of the thematic differences between them, a series of factors is common to all of them, which contributes to their higher levels of efficiency:

- Experience and recognition of the local NGO.
- Greater flexibility with regard to EC administrative and financial requirements.
- Permanent interaction with beneficiary groups.
- Fairly manageable budgetary amounts that are correctly administered.

Another aspect common to NGO projects is that they are financially far smaller than those subject to FTAs. Given the intrinsic requirements of each type of management, it seems reasonable that NGO projects are better able to manage financial resources.

It is worth asking whether, in order to comply with the commitments taken on by the EC with a view to the advancement of the position of and condition of women, emphasis should not be placed on FTA, since overcoming the discrimination suffered by women requires government action to transform regulations and institutional practices from a gender perspective as an unquestionable principle of social and economic development.

In any case it is remarkable that only one specific gender project is administered by means of a FTA. Though from a gender analysis point of view, in principle it cannot be determined that one or other mode will intrinsically be more favourable to the achievement of gender goals.



As a general rule, mixed projects propose the attainment of quotas for participation by women in the various project activities that do not constitute real gender strategies.

Quality of gender goals

It is necessary to determine the quality of actions or results that include gender specific targets. In this respect it goes without saying that the higher quality gender targets are found in gender-specific projects.

Nonetheless, it is important to identify the factors that determine the quality of gender targets within the group of mixed projects since the overall efficiency of a project does not necessarily imply quality as regards the established gender goals.

On the basis of the analysis carried out it is possible to identify at least three important factors on whose convergence the quality of the gender targets largely depends:

1. The existence of a gender strategy or lines of action at the planning stage: clarity on how goals are to be achieved.
2. Specialised Human Resources
3. Knowledge of gender variables affecting the intervention context (making it possible to adjust the strategy during project implementation).

Four mixed projects are efficiently implementing actions aimed at gender targets. Coincidentally, the intervention logics of these projects contain good gender strategies and have permanent staff specialised in this field: 1) *Support for the reform of justice*, 2) *Promotion and defence of human rights and reinforcement and coordination of civil society through local community radio*, 3) *Integrated programme to promote sexual and reproductive health and prevention of HIV-AIDS among poor women, adolescents and youths in Buenos Aires* and 4) *For the right to a decent quality of life in the time of globalisation. "Nicaragua Possible"*.

The rest of the mixed projects comprise a series of specific activities that do not entail real gender strategies. In general, these projects aim to attain quotas for participation by women in various project activities. Some are specific, such as self esteem workshops, information and training on sexual and reproductive rights, whilst others are mixed activities such as training for work, civic and political training activities and training for farming initiatives to name the most common ones.

The relevance of socio-economic projects in terms of financial investment are clearly differentiated by sex and the more important productive initiatives are aimed at men whilst those extensively described as "productive micro projects" target women. This intervention model is common in many mixed projects and in general gender equality continues to be a label reduced to quotas for participation by women. In addition, maintaining these participation quotas depends largely on the willingness of women themselves and not on the implementation of specific mechanisms by a project.

It is in the rural areas that projects present greater difficulties in attaining gender targets. Rurality, which in Latin-America means extreme poverty and marginalisation, is a highly complex scenario in which difficulties are maximised

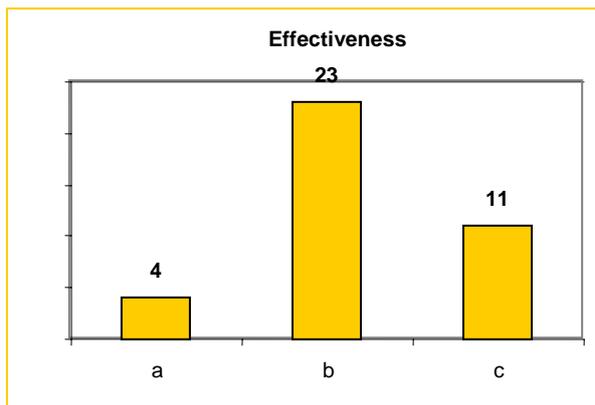
The rural context entails greater complexity for the attainment of gender targets given the extreme poverty, marginalisation and ancestral nature of patriarchal social and cultural values

when there are coexisting ethnicity factors. In addition to the gender dimension, cultural aberrations come into play which keeps discrimination and generic exclusion in force as a socially engrained practice. One element that must be tackled is the issue of ownership by women living in rural areas, fundamentally, of the land. This issue cannot be addressed in an oblique manner as it currently represents one of the greatest impediments to equality between men and women in rural areas.

Therefore, the capacity of projects that have not defined the correct strategy as regards a gender focus in these contexts will be limited as regards the attainment of gender targets of an acceptable level of quality.

One example that illustrates the above is the project *"Promotion of the 19 communities that are members of CPR Sierra as social players in coordination with other sectors and in agreement with government bodies"* based fundamentally on the reinforcement of the leadership of communities, men and women, and ad-hoc structures and this is reflected in its SO. The project scored a good level of efficiency but from a gender analysis perspective, further information is required on a number of points. The project approached the transversality of gender as a global action strategy and quotas for participation by women form part of all of its activities. As a specific process, in its first year the project planned the implementation of a participative institutional plan with a gender approach for the communities. A few months from the end of the project which lasted three years, the Institutional Gender Plan had not been implemented and the quotas for participation by women were considerably lower than planned. The main obstacles singled out were the difficulties of the context (rural and indigenous) and, presumably, others such as the lack of human resources with experience of working with rural and indigenous women and the subordination of the gender aspect to more global issues such as the exclusion of indigenous peoples and reconciliation processes following armed conflict in Guatemala. These results hardly merit a "b" score given the results as regards the attainment of gender goals.

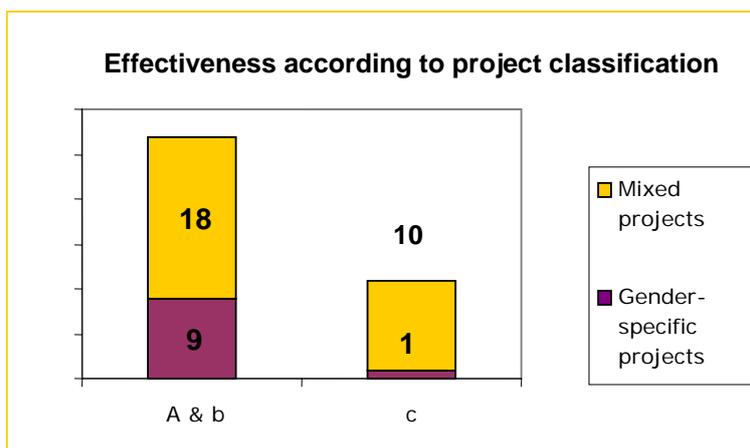
5.3 Effectiveness



Mixed projects have the greatest shortcomings for this criterion

Overall scores show a positive assessment for most of the projects.

With the exception of the Action against Exclusion Programme in Guatemala, all gender-specific projects scored well in this criterion. (2 of the projects that scored an "a" belong to this group).



Attainment of the Specific Objective (Project Purpose)

In spite of the fact that 50% of the projects had efficiency problems, the monitoring reports determine that the possibility of projects achieving their SO is favourable for most of the projects.

The factors that restrict or enhance this parameter were identified as follows:

- **The flexibility of intervention strategies** to adapt to contextual conditions is an important component for various projects that were encountering difficulties with regard to efficiency.
- In the case of projects in which efficiency is noticeably low and **the time remaining for implementation is short**, the attainment of their SOs is obviously seriously undermined. In this respect, the main "ally" or "enemy" of projects is the "time" factor.
- Another cause of poor effectiveness is the existence of **extremely broad SOs** for which objectively verifiable indicators have not been identified.

The project *Promotion and defence of human rights and reinforcement and coordination of civil society through local community radio* falls into this category despite demonstrating good levels of efficiency.

- In cases in which access by beneficiary groups to **project** resources is noticeably lower than planned, there is a negative impact on effectiveness. One example is the *Integrated Programme to Promote Sexual and Reproductive Health and Prevention of HIV/Aids among Poor Women, Adolescents and Youths in Greater Buenos Aires*.
- Finally, another point highlighted by the reports that results in limited effectiveness is **the lack of importance** attached by the institutions responsible for national or local policies in this area **to the goals to which they have supposedly committed themselves through projects**. The project *Preservation and participative management of natural resources of the interfluvial Teuco-Bermejito area in the framework of the sustainable development plan* illustrates this phenomenon.

When the gender targets incorporated into the SO are not focused on the empowerment and autonomy of women, the quality of the SO is not increased.

From a gender analysis perspective, it is worth asking **whether the quality of the SO was broadened by the achievement of gender targets outlined in mixed projects**. In this respect, the following conclusions can be drawn:

4 mixed projects include gender targets in their SOs and scored well on effectiveness: *The Salto SOS Social Centre in Uruguay*, *Support for Justice Reform* in Guatemala, *Integrated Development of the 9th Region* of Chile and *the Central American Food Security Programme*.

The *Support for Justice Reform* programme will foreseeably be effective as regards its gender targets which will doubtless increase the strategic value of its Specific Objectives. This programme has designed a good gender strategy and a system of indicators that will make it possible to quantify advances in this area. The project *Salto SOS Social Centre, Uruguay*, is aimed at children in extremely vulnerable circumstances. Targeting women and their families, the project planned specific actions such as the provision of information and training for mothers in, for example, health education, home management, childcare, self esteem, etc. These goals were achieved and have even exceeded as regards the number of beneficiaries but their strategic value is minimal since the action concerned tends to reproduce female roles which, from the gender theory standpoint, it is necessary to move beyond.

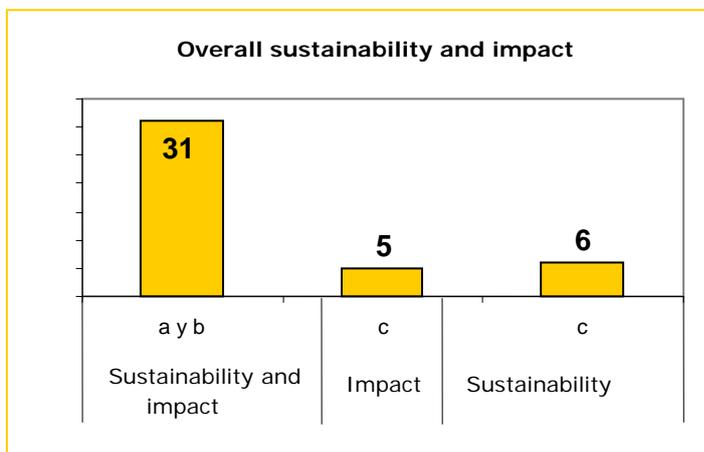
The other two projects have shown very limited effectiveness as regards gender targets and this merits special attention.

The "Central American Food Security Programme" illustrates this: Its strategy focuses on improving the capacities of the Central American region in the analysis and monitoring of the most critical food and nutritional insecurity situations and also funds emergency interventions, rehabilitation and development. The General Objective aims to *Contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the poorest communities in Central America by participating in reducing food and nutritional insecurity* while the Specific Objective is described as *"Improvement of Food and Nutritional Security, FNS, of the most vulnerable rural communities in the region and women and children in particular by means of FNS interventions of various kinds, including those regarding land, selected specifically by prevention and*

reduction of food crisis situations based on analysis of the information and context.”

Although the quality of the design scored well, the intervention logic does not incorporate mechanisms to encourage participation by women. Neither does it foresee the means of incorporating gender equality in the organisational reinforcement component. Finally, one factor which constitutes a great threat for the attainment of the SO is the fact that it has not been determined whether the indicators of the FNS IT system will be differentiated by sex. If not corrected, the lack of information broken down by sex will have a negative impact on the GO and the SO but fundamentally, it will have a negative impact in the short and medium term on women who will continue to be discriminated against or not sufficiently taken into consideration in food and nutritional security (FNS) policies and programmes due specifically to the lack of data to verify their food and nutritional circumstances.

5.4 Impact and sustainability



Most of the projects scored well on impact and sustainability criteria.

The sample scored better for these two parameters.

The main factors that are limiting the impact of these projects are as follows:

- *The forecasted partial attainment of SOs*
- *Poor institutionalisation of good project practice in beneficiary government public bodies.*

Conversely, projects that do well as regards these two factors are expected to have a favourable impact.

From a gender analysis standpoint, the probability of a positive impact on the basis of attainment of gender targets is reserved for projects that did in fact, propose strategic goals in the content of their results and SOs. The intervention logic and its implementation mechanisms are in permanent complementarity during the project cycle and therefore the generation of a positive impact will be closely linked to the quality of the results that a project achieves.

A project's advancement of equality is limited by the current values and regulations existing in the collective imagination and in institutional practices that unfortunately are perpetuated by the patriarchal bases of society.

All gender-specific projects have shown good impact and two of them were the only ones to score an "a" in this parameter. Even the *Action against Exclusions*

programme is liable to have a positive impact despite the fact that the scope of the SO is currently limited.

In any event, it is necessary to bear in mind that in all projects (mixed and gender-specific), the potential contribution of any given action to the General Objectives (which are generally expressed in terms of reducing discrimination and exclusion in favour of empowerment and the autonomy of women) must take into account the complexity of the political, economic, social and cultural context. In this respect, the structural transformations required for the implementation of equitable and inclusive public policies in all sectors and spheres are by their very nature, long term and require the consolidation of the social and institutional bases that underpin the rule of law.

With reference to sustainability, six projects from the sample are deficient in this parameter. The main causes indicated concern:

- *The lack of financial resources on behalf of local organisations which have been reinforced in the framework of the project.*
- *The poor insertion of projects in local government structures.*
- *A certain amount of improvisation in project exit strategies that are not generating adequate follow-up systems enabling the local implementing entity to continue maintaining the services generated by the project.*

The same reflection emitted in respect of the impact parameter is appropriate for the analysis of sustainability from the gender perspective.

Thus, despite the fact that the projects generally scored well, the sustainability of a large part of the specific gender-related benefits that projects have brought about is inconceivable. For example, projects that focus a large part of their activities on training-information processes in human rights issues, sexual and reproductive rights, self esteem workshops, community participation, etc., without these processes being coordinated with broader gender objectives, are unlikely to be sustainable, since the training should not constitute an end in itself if it does not contribute to the search for alternatives that promote the removal of gender-based discrimination in the medium term in an integrated way.

On the other hand, the absence of gender specific lines of action or specific gender strategies has ultimately led to a lack of adequate follow up of gender targets, a factor which has a negative impact on the sustainability of actions. In addition, poor institutional vision in gender terms as a result of the absence of specialised human resources which are essential if sustainability is to be guaranteed, further weakens sustainability prospects.

The productive initiatives contained in microprojects require an in-depth analysis to foment their sustainability, a factor that has not been taken into account in a majority of projects that have focused their gender approaches on this type of activity. The *"Programme to support the productive process in the department of San Vicente"* illustrates the above. This programme, based on an anti-poverty approach, seeks to bring about the socio-economic rehabilitation of rural families through the implementation of productive farming initiatives. Result 4 focused on

The productive microprojects aimed at women require specific analyses to foment their sustainability which is frequently called into question.

improving living conditions and participation by women through integration in economic and social organisations and activities. The strategy developed a set of specific actions for women with a budget that amounted to 1.2% of the overall budget (EUR 15,600,000). The activities took the form of small grants for small livestock microprojects. Although women took part in them, the viability of these initiatives is questionable as they do not take into account the time required for women to be in a position to maintain them. The local NGO responsible for following up most of the services provided by the project had no gender-related line of action in place at the institutional level or personnel trained for this purpose, so the follow-up of micro productive activities and the likelihood of moving beyond them towards more strategic gender goals is highly improbable in the short term thereby undermining their sustainability.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations from a Gender perspective

It would seem obvious to affirm that gender-specific projects are those that apply the correct focus in order to overcome gender barriers that place women in circumstances in which they are discriminated against and excluded in all spheres of life. However, in the light of the analysis of the various projects, it is important to point out that the incorporation of the gender perspective is unavoidable for any action within the framework of development cooperation interventions.

Therefore, quality as regards the achievement of gender targets, or put another way, the contribution that the various projects can make towards gender equality is not a question of specialisation but of responsibility in applying the appropriate mechanisms and instruments throughout the project cycle.

Poor handling of the concept of gender transversality is common to most projects in the sample, and is generally limited to rhetoric in the presentation of objectives and/or results.

6.1 Project typology: Criteria for Classification

The following classification establishes a project typology that makes it possible to more accurately identify the technical and strategic factors that determine the adequate development of gender targets in projects and is designed to reveal inconsistencies between the theory and practice and between the planning and the implementation of strategies, without ever losing sight of the effects that one or other type or mode of intervention has on women.

This classification is an abstraction of reality and its basis is conceptual and technical.

The incorporation of the gender perspective is unavoidable in any development intervention.

Criteria for classification

The criteria are classified in accordance with two fundamental principles:

1. Consideration of the non-neutrality of the gender issue insofar as all actions have an effect on women either directly or indirectly.
2. Leading on from this, all development cooperation action that entails a gender approach must "actively" generate mechanisms to promote progress in women's circumstances and position.

Project Types:

- **Projects succeeding in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women**

Principal characteristics:

- Conceptually and politically positioned in those areas of key interest to women and from a female perspective.
- Have an integrated vision focused on the achievement of a specific objective or result linked to gender or adequately incorporate gender as a cross cutting issue.
- The gender strategy is clear.
- The local executing organisations are highly experienced in matters of gender.
- The required level of qualified human and financial resources is available to effectively implement the gender strategy.
- There are close links established with the relevant political authorities and with organizations dealing with excluded and marginalized groups.

- **Projects that encourage women's participation**

Principal characteristics:

- Actions targeted at women appear as an Expected Result or Objective.
- Planning is concerned with achieving "quotas" of participation by women in project activities.
- A gender strategy that goes beyond participation by women does not exist.
- The implementing organization's experience in gender issues is limited or non-existent.
- Where they do exist, human resources specialized in gender are limited.
- A specific budget does not exist.

- **Projects with no gender focus**

Principal characteristics:

Conceptually, these projects do not have a gender focus.

There is no gender strategy.

The implementing organization's experience in gender issues is limited or non-existent.

Where they do exist, human resources specialized in gender are limited.

Projects must take political and technical responsibility for establishing the mechanisms that will contribute to gender equality

In practice, actions targeted at women are disperse and isolated. Actions targeted at women might even have negative effects.

On the basis of the preceding criteria, the following classification can be made:

Projects succeeding in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women	16
Projects that encourage women's participation	19
Projects with no gender focus	3

By way of conclusion it can therefore be stated that approximately 50% of projects promote women's participation and establish specific targets as regards gender, however they do not constitute projects conceptualized and executed in line with strategic gender objectives.

6.2 Some recommendations

In line with the principal characteristics of these three types of projects and on the basis of the analysis carried out, the following recommendations were put forward by the author:

From a political-strategic perspective

The targets set by projects need to be elaborated on the basis of the most recent findings and corresponding proposals being put forward by the women's movement in the Public International Agenda by means of the binding Agreements and Conventions that have been ratified by the international community. CEDAW, the Beijing Platform and the Millennium goals regarding gender constitute the political-strategic framework that should guide projects when drawing up their targets. In the case of indigenous women the relevant reference is Agreement 169 of the ILO.

The former requires a profound knowledge of gender issues by project personnel and should therefore be afforded priority in terms of staff training.

Strategies that tackle the structural causes of discrimination and exclusion of women imply the need for high level discussions with the relevant governments. The institutional strengthening of institutions responsible for gender issues should be a priority for projects and means that dialogue and cooperation with the highest levels of authority needs to be undertaken. It is time to overcome the notion that gender issues are best dealt with by NGOs.

From a technical perspective

The quality of project results regarding gender could be significantly improved if the following technical considerations were taken into consideration by project management:

Specific tools need to be used in order to identify gender objectives and strategies (differentiating between practical needs and strategic interests, the elaboration of gender related indicators etc.).

Specialized gender experts should be incorporated in all aspects of the project cycle.

Local partners should include gender policies as one of their institutional principals in such a way that their experience in the application of gender methodologies and tools is evident.

With regard to the tools for following up on the gender aspects of projects, the ROM methodology should be adapted in such a way that the quality of the gender perspective can be measured for all five parameters.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Project Type

DAC Code	Project	Type
Women and Development 42010	Action against exclusion in Guatemala	Gender specific project
	Leadership consolidation and empowerment of organized black women in Ecuador	Gender specific project
	Women's employment rights in the face of globalisation	Gender specific project
	Project to combat gender-based violence in Latin America. Subproject Peru	Gender specific project
	Promotion of the political participation of Peruvian women in exercising the right to vote and the use of citizen vigilance mechanisms	Gender specific project
	Programme for the promotion of work and participation in the local development of women and non-sexist education in El Salvador	Gender specific project
Reinforcing civil society 15050	For the right to a decent quality of life in the time of globalisation. "Nicaragua Posible"	Mixed project
	Promotion of the 19 CPR-Sierra communities as social players in coordination with other sectors and working together with government bodies - CISV	Mixed project
	Strengthening Civil Society - CS	
	Reinforcement of the validity of women's rights to a violence-free life	Gender specific project
	SOS Corpo - Gender and Citizenship: Institutional Project 2003-2006	Gender specific project
	Improvement of the living conditions of poor women babaçu breakers in the babaçu forest and northeast Brazil	Gender specific project
Environment 41010	Preservation and management of the natural resources of the interfluvial Teuco-Bermejito area in the framework of the sustainable regional development plan, Chaco	Mixed project
Rural Development and Food Safety 43040 52010	F Food security and rural development in Central America	Mixed project
	Integrated development of the 9th Region	
	Development of the North Pacific Zone of Nicaragua, DECOPANN	Mixed project
	Local development project in rural areas of the Rivas department	Mixed project
	Local development and food security programme PRODESLA	Mixed project
	Programme to support productive processes in the department of San Vicente	Mixed project
HR 15162	Reunification, cultural reassessment and continuity of Pueblo Secoya	Mixed project
	Promotion and defence of human rights and reinforcement and coordination of civil society through local community radio to improve public policies especially concerning human rights on the local level	Mixed project
Reproductive Health Assistance 13020	Project for the prevention and early detection of uterine cancer in Oaxaca region, Mexico	Gender specific project
Supply and	PROMAPER	Mixed project

Purification of water in large scale systems 14020	Integrated Esteli - Ocotal project	Mixed project
Low cost housing 16040	Support for the construction of housing in Managua	Mixed project
Legal and Judicial Development 15130	GTM/B73100/98/0366 - Support for judicial reform	Mixed project
Primary Education 11220	SOS SOCIAL CENTRE, SALTO, URUGUAY	Mixed project
Basic social services	Action against social exclusion: an emergency service for underprivileged people from Huaycán in extremely vulnerable situations - PERU	Mixed project
	Help with integration into the labour market for mothers who are heads of families through the introduction of child minders	Mixed project
	Promotion of development for marginalized groups of the population of the port area of Rio de Janeiro	Mixed project
	Comprehensive support for minors in high risk situations, AMAR	Mixed project
	Practice, training and advisory centre for the social integration of street and working children and their families	Mixed project
Vocational training 11330	Support for the vocational education and training system of Peru – APROLAB	Mixed project
	Comprehensive support for vulnerable and marginalized people in Montevideo	Mixed project
Development of small and medium-sized businesses 32130	Promotion of investment and commercial exchange - Support for small and micro businesses	Mixed project
Services for small businesses 25010	Empowerment of women and young people in El Alto, La Paz, Bolivia, to start up business activities	Mixed project
Employment and administrative management. 16020	Social development of the poorest rural areas in the north of Uruguay	Mixed project
HIV-AIDS 1304	Integrated programme for the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and prevention of HIV/Aids among poor women, adolescents and youths in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina	Mixed project

Appendix 2: Details of Scoring by Criteria

Project No.	Project Title	Rel	Effi	Efft	Imp	Sust
2003/063-645	Preservation and management of the natural resources of the interfluvial Teuco-Bermejito area in the framework of the sustainable regional development plan, Chaco.	b	c	c	b	b
2003/020-534	Integrated programme for the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and prevention of HIV/Aids among poor women, adolescents and youths in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina.	b	b	c	c	b
2005/096-482	Empowerment of women and young people in El Alto, La Paz, Bolivia, to start up business activities	b	b	b	b	b
2000/011-472	(Promotion of development for marginalized groups of the population of the port area of Rio de Janeiro).	c	d	c	c	c
2002/020-348	SOS Corpo - Gender and Citizenship: Institutional Project 2003-2006	a	a	a	a	a
2004/063-332	Improvement of the living conditions of poor women babaçu breakers in the babaçu forest and northeast Brazil	b	b	b	b	b
1997/002-410	Integrated development of the 9th Region	c	c	b	b	b
2003/061-544	Help with integration into the labour market for mothers who are heads of families through the introduction of child minders.	c	c	c	b	c
2005/112-559	Women's employment rights in the face of globalisation	c	c	b	b	b
2005/094-885	Leadership consolidation and empowerment of organized black women in Ecuador.	c	b	b	b	b
2004/065-090	Reinforcement of the validity of women's rights to a violence-free life	a	a	b	b	b
2000/011-362	Programme for the promotion of work and participation in the local development of women and non-sexist education in El Salvador	b	b	b	b	b
1995/002-409	Programme to support productive processes in the department of San Vicente.	b	b	b	b	b
2001/005/559	Strengthening Civil Society – CS	b	c	c	b	c
2004/016-846	Action against exclusion in Guatemala	c	c	c	c	c
1998/005-618	GTM/B73100/98/0366 - Support for judicial reform	b	b	b	b	b
2001/002-393	Promotion of investment and commercial exchange - Support for small and micro businesses.	c	c	c	b	b
2003/057-701	Promotion and defence of human rights and reinforcement and coordination of civil society through local community radio to improve public policies especially concerning human rights on the local level.	b	b	c	b	b
2003/050-783	Promotion of the 19 CPR-Sierra communities as social players in coordination with other sectors and working together with government bodies -	b	b	b	b	b

	CISV.					
2002/020-291	Practice, training and advisory centre for the social integration of street and working children and their families	c	b	b	b	b
99/0251	Project for the prevention and early detection of uterine cancer in Oaxaca region, Mexico.	a	b	a	a	a
1999/044-152	Development of the North Pacific Zone of Nicaragua, DECOPANN	b	c	c	c	b
2002/005-826	Local development project in rural areas of the Rivas department	c	c	b	b	b
2000/055-370	Integrated Esteli - Ocotal project	c	c	b	b	b
2003/055-865	Local development and food security programme	b	d	c	na	na
2003/011-603	For the right to a decent quality of life in the time of globalisation. "Nicaragua Posible"	b	b	a	a	a
2000/055-378	PROMAPER	c	c	c	c	c
1995/005-865	Support for the construction of housing in Managua	b	c	b	a	b
96/007	Comprehensive support for minors in high risk situations, AMAR	b	c	b	b	b
2004/016-895	Support for the vocational education and training system of Peru - (APROLAB)	c	c	b	b	b
2005/094-711	Action against social exclusion: an emergency service for underprivileged people from Huaycán in extremely vulnerable situations - PERU	b	b	b	b	b
2003/031-793	Reunification, cultural reassessment and continuity of Pueblo Secoya	b	b	b	b	b
Preg/Women and Development/2004/079-668	Promotion of the political participation of Peruvian women in exercising the right to vote and the use of citizen vigilance mechanisms.	b	b	b	b	b
Preg/Women and Development/1998/055-209	Project to combat gender-based violence in Latin America. Subproject Peru	a	b	b	b	b
1996/000-999	Comprehensive support for vulnerable and marginalized people in Montevideo	b	c	b	b	c
2004/063-597	SOS SOCIAL CENTRE, SALTO, URUGUAY	b	b	a	b	b
2003/005-752	Social development of the poorest rural areas in the north of Uruguay	c	c	b	b	b
2003/005-984	Food security and rural development in Central America	b	c	b	na	b

Appendix 3: Project Classification according to Intervention Logic

	Title	Project No.
Gender Specific	SOS Corpo - Gender and Citizenship: Institutional Project 2003-2006	2002/020-348
	Improvement of the living conditions of poor women babaçu breakers in the babaçu forest and northeast Brazil	2004/063-332
	Women's employment rights in the face of globalisation	2005/112-559
	Leadership consolidation and empowerment of organized black women in Ecuador	2005/094-885
	Reinforcement of the validity of women's rights to a violence-free life	2004/065-090
	Programme for the promotion of work and participation in the local development of women and non-sexist education in El Salvador	2000/011-362
	Action against exclusion in Guatemala	2004/016-846
	Project for the prevention and early detection of uterine cancer in Oaxaca region, Mexico	99/0251
	Project to combat gender-based violence in Latin America. Subproject Peru	1998/055-209
	Promotion of the political participation of Peruvian women in exercising the right to vote and the use of citizen vigilance mechanisms	2004/079-668
Having gender lines of action consistent with the IL	Preservation and management of the natural resources of the interfluvial Teuco-Bermejito area in the framework of the sustainable regional development plan, Chaco	2003/063-645
	Integrated programme for the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and prevention of HIV/Aids among poor women, adolescents and youths in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina	2003/020-534
	Help with integration into the labour market for mothers who are heads of families through the introduction of child minders	2003/061-544
	Strengthening Civil Society - CS	2001/005-559.
	Promotion of investment and commercial exchange - Support for small and micro businesses	2001/002-393
	GTM/B73100/98/0366 - Support for judicial reform	1998/005-618
	Promotion and defence of human rights and reinforcement and coordination of civil society through local community radio to improve public policies especially concerning human rights on the local level	2003/057-701
	For the right to a decent quality of life in the time of globalisation. "Nicaragua Possible"	2003/011-603
No gender lines of action consistent with the IL	Empowerment of women and young people in El Alto, La Paz, Bolivia, to start up business activities	2005/096-482
	Promotion of development for marginalized groups of the population of the port area of Rio de Janeiro	2000/011-472
	Integrated development of the 9th Region	1997/002-410
	Programme to support productive processes in the department of San Vicente	1995/002-409
	Promotion of the 19 CPR-Sierra communities as social players in coordination with other sectors and working together with government bodies - CISV	2003/050-783
	Practice, training and advisory centre for the social integration of street and working children and their families	2002/020-291
	Development of the North Pacific Zone of Nicaragua, DECOPANN	1999/004-152
	Local development project in rural areas of the Rivas department	2002/005-826
	Integrated Esteli - Ocotol project	200/055-370
	Local development and food security programme	2003/005-981
	PROMAPER	2000/055-378
	Support for the construction of housing in Managua	1995/005-865
	Comprehensive support for minors in high risk situations, AMAR	96/007
	Support for the vocational education and training system of Peru (APROLAB)	2004/016-895
	Action against social exclusion: an emergency service for underprivileged people from Huaycán in extremely vulnerable situations - PERU	2005/094-711
	Reunification, cultural reassessment and continuity of Pueblo Secoya	2003/031-793
	Comprehensive support for vulnerable and marginalized people in Montevideo	1996/000-999
	SOS SOCIAL CENTRE, SALTO, URUGUAY	2004/063-597
	Social development of the poorest rural areas in the north of Uruguay.	2003/005-752
	Food security and rural development in Central America	2003/005-984