

## AFED results reports (calculation methods and conclusions)

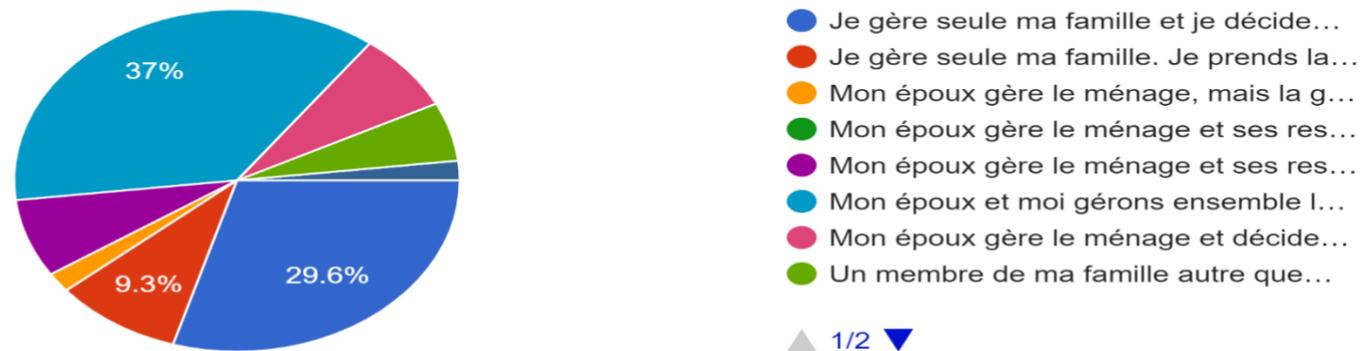
This report is set up to illustrate the calculation details of each intermediate and immediate outcome indicator and changes to some indicators of the project's performance measurement framework based on several data collection tools (interviews, questionnaires, focus group, survey, document review, survey and rolling profile). Below are the details in order of the indicators in the CMP:

**1100.1% of women (targeted by the project) who report participating equitably in financial decision-making (in their household and business)**

**Women of VSLAs:**

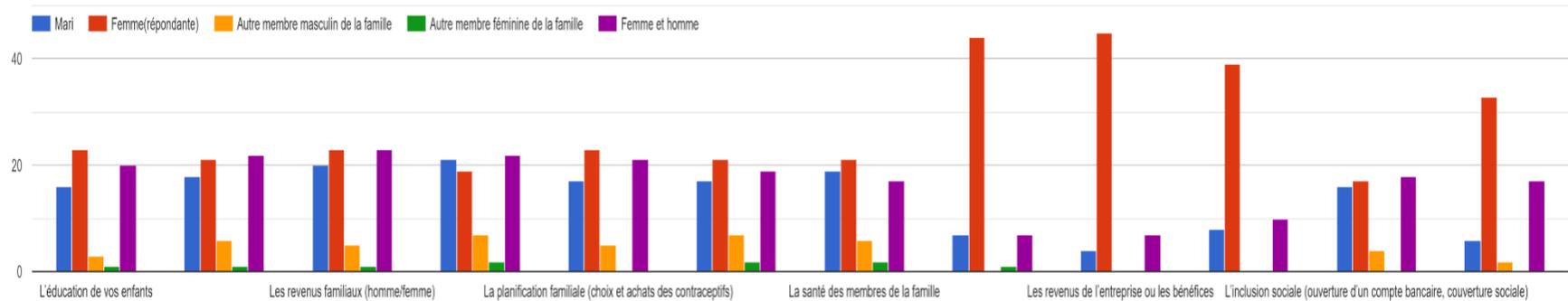
4) Avec lequel des énoncés suivants êtes-vous le plus en accord, en réponse à la question : Dans votre ménage, comment sont prises les décisions liées à la gestion du ménage ?

54 responses



- We find that 37% of women report equitable participation in financial decisions and 9.3% of women make most decisions, this implies that **46.3%** of women participate equitably in any decision.

2) Généralement qui est impliqué/consulté dans la prise de décision dans votre famille, ? concernant (une case à cocher par ligne) :



- Reading the graph and following the objective with regard to the objective of the collection analysis the participation of women in an equitable way in financial decision-making, we note the following data:

V1(financial education) = 20; V2(family income) = 22; ...; V12 = 17

**The calculation of the arithmetic mean:**

**Mean =  $\frac{\sum xi}{n} = \frac{203}{12} = 16.9 \approx 17$**

This means that 17 out of 56 women (selected sample) participate equitably in financial decision-making ( $\frac{17}{56} = 30\%$ ).

And the calculation of women being involved in decisions equitably is as follows:

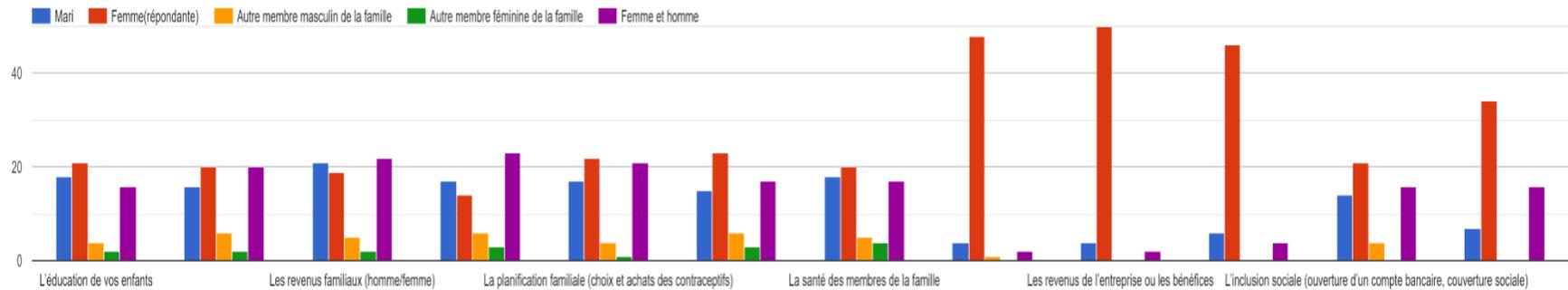
V'1=21, V'2=20, v'3=19 ..... et v12=34.

**Mean =  $\frac{\sum xi}{n} = \frac{338}{12} \approx 28$**

$(\frac{17+28}{56}) * 100 = 80\%$  of the 708 women supported are consulted in financial decisions. This means,  $X = 708 * 0.8 = 567$  women.

$Y = \frac{567}{1296} * 100 \approx 43.75\%$  is the percentage of women who participate equally with their husbands in financial decision-making.

3) Généralement qui prend la décision finale dans votre famille? concernant (une case à cocher par ligne) :



V1(21,16); v2(20,20); ...; v12(34,16)

**Mean=n Σxi= 514/12= 42.83**

This means that the percentage of women who report equal participation in financial decision-making is:

X= (42.83/56\*100) =76% of women with IGAs report participating equitably in financial decision-making. As well, the collection is representative among 708 women accompanied halfway through the project.

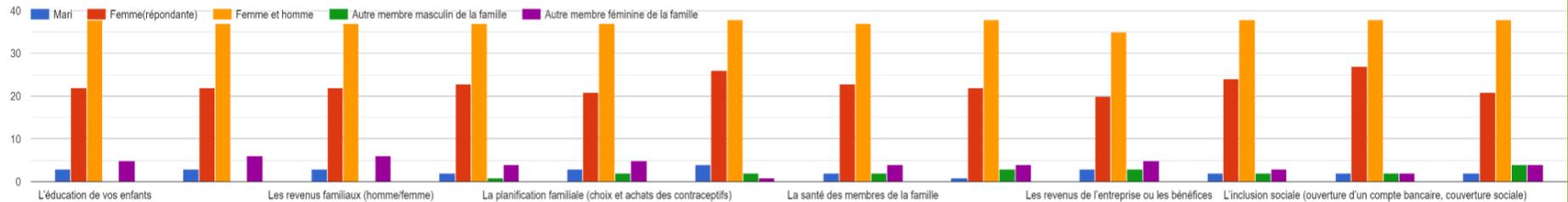
Y=0.76\*708=538 women make some final financial decisions. And for us, we are looking for the representativeness of 538 in relation to our target of the project 1296 women.

Z= 538/1296\*100=41.51% (participate equally).

**Interpretations:** From the results of the two questions, we find that the 3rd question is calculated in detail and from the data concerning both the private and public spheres (who makes the decision at the last words either the woman alone or with her husband without any distinction). This means that **41.51%** of the women in VSLAs accompanied, halfway through the project, reach a significant level in equitable and equal participation in financial decisions.

**Women in cooperatives**

3) Généralement qui prend la décision finale dans votre famille ? concernant (une case à cocher par ligne) :



Reading the graph and considering the objective of the collection to analyze women's participation equitably in financial decision-making, we have the data as follows:

We have the following data: V1(22,38); v2( 22,37); ...; v12(21,38)

The calculation of the arithmetic mean:

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{721}{12} \approx 60$$

Whereas  $X = \left\{ \frac{60}{74} \right\} * 100 = 81\%$ , this implies that from the representative sample chosen (74 women respondents), 60 women members of cooperatives reach a significant level in financial decision-making within their household and enterprise. This means that 81% of women members of cooperatives report that they participate equitably in financial decision-making.

To determine the percentage per contribution to women accompanied halfway through the project, we will calculate such as:

$$Y = 0.81 * 219 = 177 \text{ women members of cooperatives.}$$

Thus,  $Z = \frac{177}{343} = 51.60\%$  of women members of cooperatives participate equally in financial decisions.

**1100.2% of men whosay they leave decision-making about their wife's business to their wives**

The calculation is as follows ( based on rolling profile analysis ): the total of statements regarding decision making is 6 plus 9 respondents equal to 15 as a total sample.

The calculation is such that:  $X = \frac{2}{9} = 22.22\%$  (see gender continuum for details).

This means that 22.22 % of men say they leave the decision-making of their companies to their women.

### **1100.3% of cooperatives that are managed by women so that they are sustainable and prosperous**

The elements that determine sustainability for our co-operatives are defined as follows:

- 1- Governance, (sustainability)
- 2- Financial performance, (prosperity)
- 3- Alliance and synergy (sustainability)

From the results of the data collected and analyzed (**see Appendix 1: 1100.3 calculation methods 1100.3**), we find:

Following the repercussions of the calculation of sustainability and prosperity and from the sample chosen based on 25 cooperatives, we found that:

**Interpretations:** We see from the results that 23 of the 25 cooperatives supported halfway through the project reach the desirable level of sustainability and prosperity.

**Nb:** the baseline is modified because the project supports cooperatives with a low level of sustainability and prosperity and based on the diagnostic sheets for each cooperative selected at the outset, this means that 0% of cooperatives are managed in a sustainable and prosperous way. (based on the selection criteria at the start of cooperatives in need of the different trainings granted by the project on sustainability and prosperity. as well as, for the project to say that a cooperative is sustainable and prosperous it is the cooperative has reached 80% of these criteria).

### **1100.4% of cooperatives or micro-enterprises that use three green business practices, renewable energy and/or clean technologies**

To measure changes in green business practices, renewable energies and/or clean technologies, we conducted a survey of women members of cooperatives and women with micro enterprises, the analysis of the data collected shows that:

For women with micro-enterprises:

We calculated the sample on the basis of micro-enterprises created on the day of collection (2 50), while the survey shows that all 100% of women used at least three ecological business practices in their activities. And for the project, we have as target 125 AGRs. This means **that we have reached the rate of 100%** of micro-enterprises using ecological business practices.

For women in cooperatives:

We calculated the sample based on 25 co-operatives that benefited from environmental training. And regarding the data collected, we note that the 25 cooperatives are now used to using at least three ecological business practices, renewable energies and/or clean technologies.

This implies for the project that,

$X = \{(25/40) * 100\} = 62.5\%$  of cooperatives achieve the desirable level in the use of environmental practices.

**1110.1% of the total number of women who have the business skills necessary to carry out their productive activities (based on a list of abilities)**

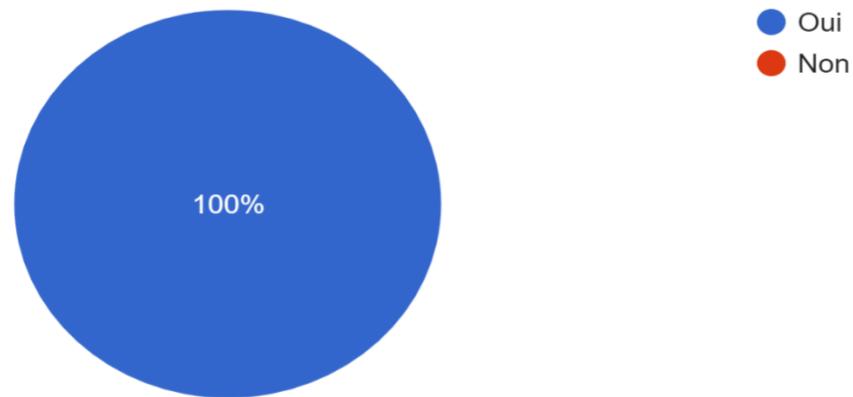
- For more details see "Appendix 1 : **Calculation method 1110.1**", After training for women in cooperatives **53.64%** have the necessary skills to carry out their productive activities based on a list of skills
- For VSLA women, we based on the VSLA group scorecards and the scores of each group by the Capacity Building Specialist. Whereas,  $X = 708/1296 * 100 = 54\%$  of women in VSLAs have the necessary skills in the different modules allocated to this target.

**1110.2 # and % of targeted women can name at least 5 green business practices, renewable energy and/or clean technologies that can be applied to their business**

**Cooperatives**

1) Selon vos connaissances, pouvez-vous me nommer 5 pratiques d'affaires écologiques ou énergies renouvelables ou technologies propres pou...es à votre entreprise individuelle ou collective ?

11 responses

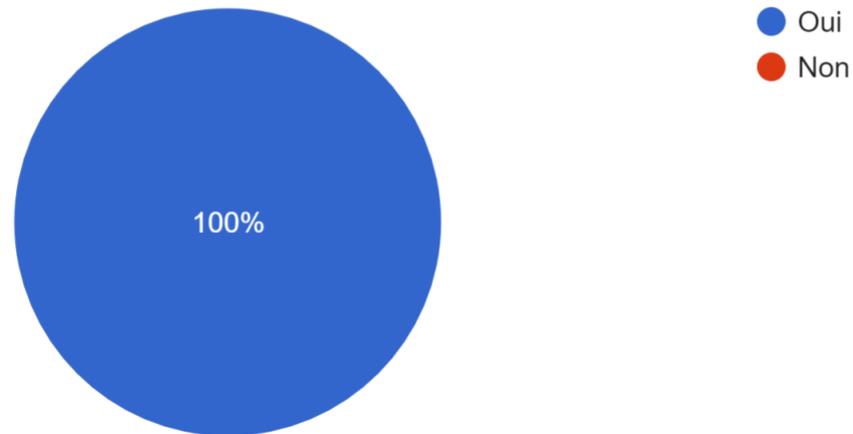


Reading the graph, we see that 100% of the women members of the 25 cooperatives accompanied during the two cohorts can name at least 5 ecological business practices or renewable energies and/or clean technologies, this implies that 216 women members of cooperatives  $x = 25/40 * 100 = 62.5\%$ .

**Income-generating activities:**

1) Selon vos connaissances, pouvez-vous me nommer 5 pratiques d'affaires écologiques ou énergies renouvelables ou technologies propres pou...es à votre entreprise individuelle ou collective ?

12 responses



We find, from the representative sample chosen at the base of N = 250. Women manage to name at least 5 business practices. This implies that 250 women manage to name green business practices, renewable energy and/or clean technologies.

**Interpretations:** To summarize, we interpreted in both graphs that 216 women members of cooperatives plus 250 women with IGAs manage to name green business practices, renewable energy and/or clean technologies. **A total of 466 women.**

**1120.1% of women's cooperatives entering national and/or international markets**

**See Appendix 1:** Calculation Method 1120.1. (the calculation of the total partnerships signed between cooperatives and other entities).

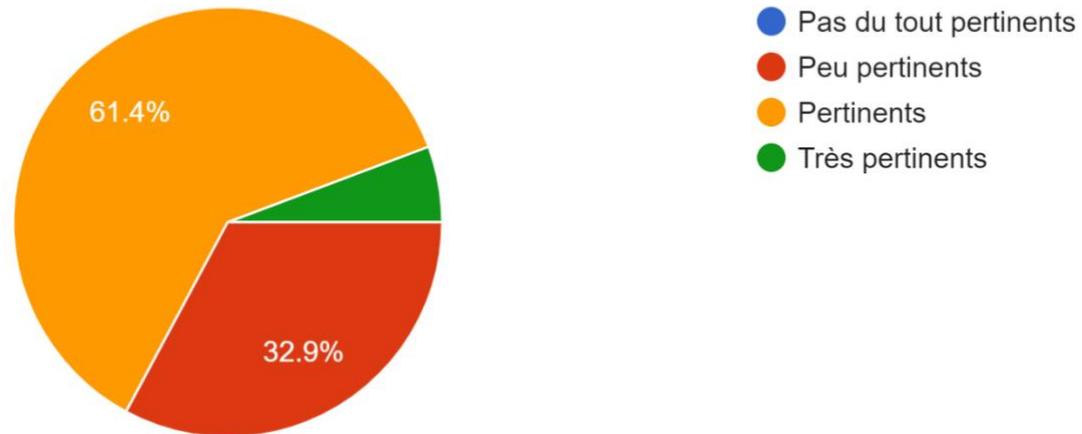
- 7 cooperatives in IMANOR certifications
- 1 ONSSA certification cooperatives
- 1 partnership between two cooperatives with the aim of strengthening the commercial component
- 3 cooperatives participate in sales fairs at national level.

**1200.1 Perceived level of relevance of business support services and products provided by CAIs and CSOs by women entrepreneurs (on a scale of 1 to 4: Not at all relevant, irrelevant, relevant or very relevant)**

**Trade Support Institution**

Comment évaluez-vous la pertinence des services et produits des institutions étatiques ?

70 responses



**Scale:** Not at all relevant: no interaction; Not relevant: a single interaction; Relevant: two interactions; Highly relevant: up to three interactions

- Reading the graph, 5.7% of the women members of the cooperatives of the 25 accompanied expressed that the services of the IACs are very relevant and 61.4% expressed that the services were relevant. This means that 67.1% say services are relevant and highly relevant.

$X = 219 * 67.1\% \approx 147$  women members of cooperatives

And as a given, for the 40 cooperatives, we have:

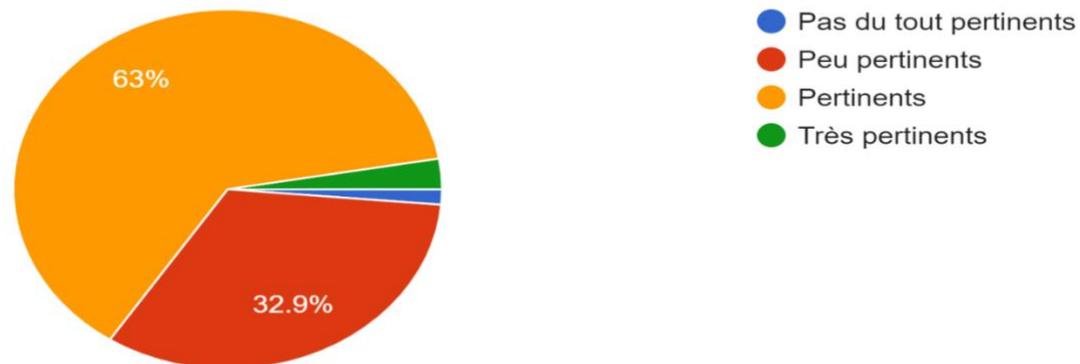
This means that  $Y = 147 / 343 * 100 = 42.85\%$  have at least two interactions with business support institutions.

Nb: Baseline/ We find that 6 cooperatives out of 40 of our project target in addition to two interactions with IAC, this means that 15%.  
4 cooperatives have at least two interactions with CSOs, which means 10%.

### Civil society organization

Comment évaluez-vous la pertinence des services et produits des OSC ?

73 responses



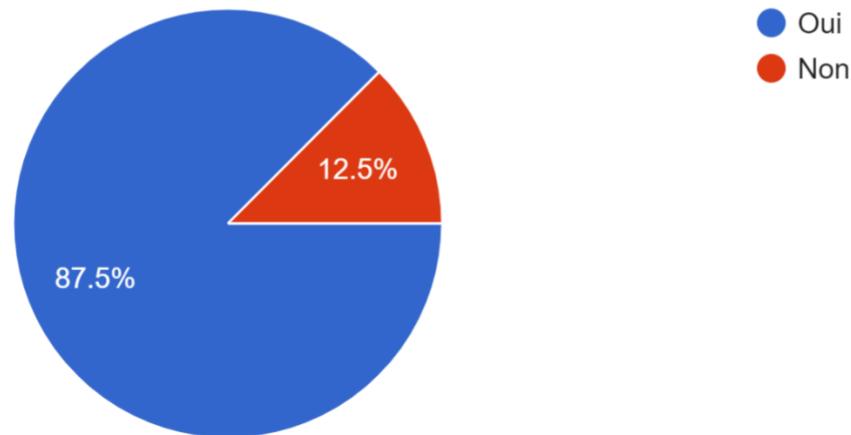
- Reading the graph, 2.7% of women members of cooperatives expressed that CSO services are highly relevant and 63% expressed that relevant services. This means that 65.7% say services are relevant and highly relevant.  $X=219*65.7\% \approx 144$  Women members of the 25 cooperatives supported. This means that,  $Y= 144/343 *100 = 41.98\%$  **at least two interactions with civil society organizations.**

**1200.2% of the total number of TSIs and CSOs that report responsive business practices to gender equality issues, as detailed in a prepared list.**

**Civil society organizations**

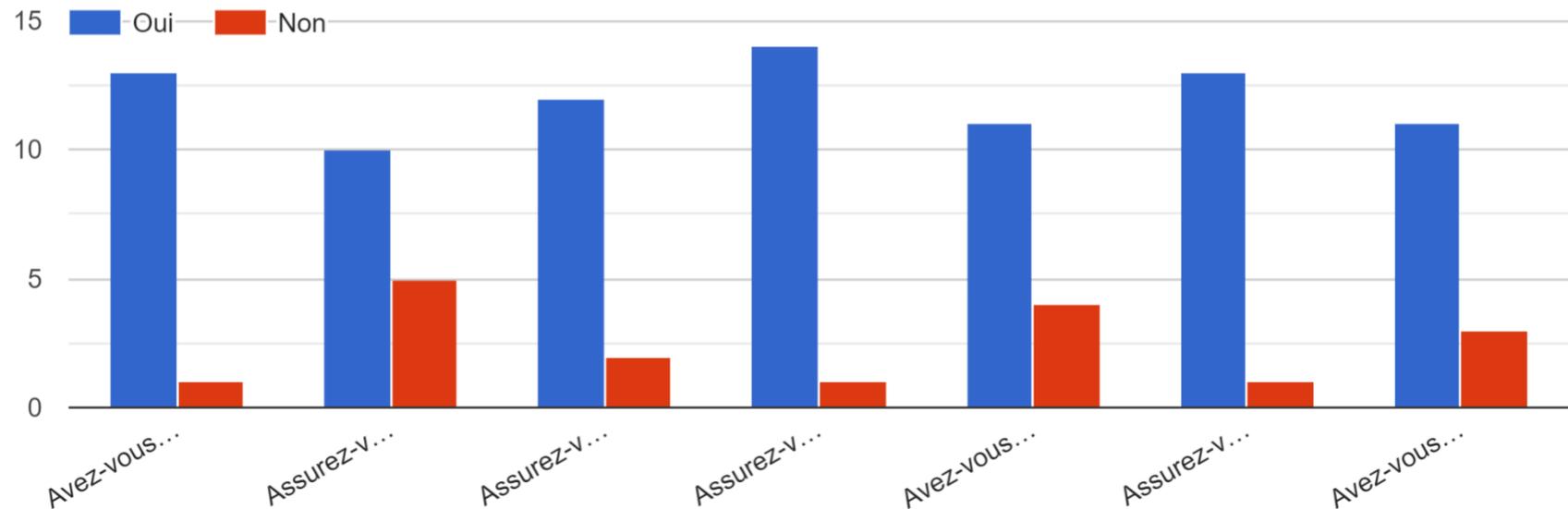
4)a- Avez-vous des indicateurs pour mesurer l'intégration de l'approche genre dans vos services ?

16 responses



- Reading the graph, we see that:  $X= 87.5%*6 \approx 5$  **associations demonstrate business practices that are responsive to gender equality issues.**
- Whereas, 5 out of 40 associations equals **12.5% of associations.**

4) b- Si oui pour la question précédente, merci de répondre à cette question. Est-ce que votre organisation de la société civile adopte l'une des pratiques d'affaires suivantes ?



- To calculate the mean, we have the following values:  $v_1=13$ ;  $v_2=10$ ;  $v_3=12$ ;  $v_4=14$ ;  $v_5=11$ ;  $v_6=13$ ;  $v_7=11$ .  $\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{84}{7} \approx 12$  implies,  $\frac{12}{16(n)} * 100 = 75\%$  of 6 associations formed, implies that: 5 out of 6 associations. This means that 5 out of 40 associations as the target of the project  $Y = \frac{5}{40} = 12.5\%$  of the associations demonstrated practices that were responsive to gender equality.

#### Trade support institutions

- From the analysis of the post-test results and the training report, we find that 6 out of 18 people considered as trainers reach the desirable level. This means that,  $X = \frac{6}{18} * 100 = 33.33\%$ .

**1210.1% of IAC and CSO members who are aware of gender barriers to women's entrepreneurship and the steps that need to be taken to better promote women's entrepreneurship.**

### **Trade support institutions**

Following the analyses of the post-tests of the gender training granted to the profits of six individuals from the regional ACIs, we find that:

The diagnosis made shows the need to have 3 people from each IAC who participate in gender training before affirming that IAC members know the gender barriers to female entrepreneurship and the measures to be taken to better promote female entrepreneurship, this is built from data which explains that almost the majority of IACs generally have 3 people on **AVERAGE**.

The results of the test and the report of the training show that: the **six participants have it. They** are aware of the gender barriers to women's entrepreneurship and the measures to be taken to better promote women's entrepreneurship.

This implies: the project has a need to train a total of 18 people from IACs, we managed to train 6 people (M/F).

**$X=6/18*100= 33.33\%$ . (for more details see the analysis document post-test and the IAC training report).**

**Nb:** Baseline/Following up on the analysis of textual data on rolling profiles, ADS is the only actor that applies a gender approach and all members of this organization need to involve the gender approach in their services to deal with gender barriers. This implies that 3 out of 18 equals 16.6%

### **Civil society organizations**

To follow up on analyses by using the various data collection tools. As given: the minimum value of persons accompanied by association is  $V_{min} = 5$  and  $V_{max} = 10$ . This means that the average equals about 7 accompanied members per association. Then  $X = 7*40$  (target of the project) = 280 members as planned to accompany (140 women and 140 men). While in the 1st cohort, 143 association members including 104 women were trained as part of the project.

This implies that,  $Y(\text{women})= 104/140*100 = 74.28\%$  of women;  $Z(\text{men}) = 27.85\%$  of men. (based on post tests of association members)

**N.B.:** baseline / following the analysis of the diagnostic sheets of the associations supported at the beginning of the project and for the 2nd selected cohort, we note that 3 out of 12 associations supported know the gender barriers to female entrepreneurship and the measures to learn to better promote female entrepreneurship. This implies that our sample:  $n=12$ .  $X=3/12= 25\%$ .

**1210.2% of targeted actors of TSIs and CSOs who feel able to meet the specific needs of women for the development of their cooperatives and microenterprises**

#### **Trade support institutions**

- **The condition:** The IACs feel able to meet the specific needs of women for the development of their cooperatives and micro-enterprises given the participation of the actor in at least 3 meetings on the theme of women entrepreneurs, the different interactions made by IAC in the same theme (initiative of the actor).

The various reflective analyses of documentary reviews and rolling profiles show that the Social Development Agency, the Craft Sector and the ODCO are the three actors who feel able to meet the specific needs of women on 6 key actors of the project.

This involves: **50% of the actors.**

*N.B.: The baseline/We note after the analysis of the interviews of the rolling profiles that the ADS is the only actor out of the 7 key actors of the project feel able to meet the specific needs of women, this means that 16% of the IACs.*

#### **Civil society organizations**

- **The condition:** CSOs feel able to meet the specific needs of women for the development of their cooperatives and micro-enterprises on the basis of participation of the actor in at least 3 meetings on the theme of women entrepreneurs with other actors, the different interactions made by CSO in the same theme (initiative of the actor).

Following the analyses of the rolling profiles and pre-test of the participants in the Gender and Equitable Management of Households training that the CSOs are able to meet the specific needs of women. **While, 7 out of 40 equals 17.5%.**

**1210.3% of TSI and CSO stakeholders who recognize the importance of offering gender-differentiated services**

#### **Trade support institutions**

- To follow up on the various analyses of rolling profiles and report of the training granted to the profits of 7 people from business support institutions. We find that  $X=7/18*100= 38.88\%$  of those considered to be trained to say that the six ACIs recognize the importance of providing gender-differentiated services.

Y= 3 participants sur 9 = 33.33%

And Z = 3 participants out of 9 = 44.44%.

N.B.: Baseline/Based on the pre-test of the trainings and the rolling profile, we note that the ADS is the only actor who recognizes the importance of offering gender-differentiated services following the integration of the gender strategy in the various projects and with indicators of measurement of the gender approach. This implies that 3 out of 18 people (3 as an average of each ACI) equals 16.6%.

#### **Civil society organizations**

- To analyze CSO actors who know the importance of offering gender-differentiated services, we have as tools rolling profiles, post-test analyses and field observation. We note that the seven CSOs supported in the 1st cohort arrive at the points envisaged for the achievement of the indicator. This implies as a percentage:  $X = (7/40) *100 = 17.5\%$  of associations.

N.B.: Baseline/ we calculated the baseline following the diagnostic sheets completed with each association in order to measure the knowledge of the association in terms of gender and equitable management of households and by contribution to the data, we have 12 associations (7 of the 1st cohort + 5 of the 2nd cohort) after the observations of the data and the analyses. We note that 3 out of 12 associations already manage to know the theme and actions to be implemented. Percentage  $X = (3/12) *100 = 25\%$ .

**1300.1% of community members, particularly men, who report behaviours related to positive masculinity and equitable gender relations, according to a detailed list broken down by type of member.**

Target Men:

The calculation condition is to declare 60% of positive masculinity-related behaviour by the interviewee according to the list of behaviours. For the project, we chose N = 500 (the target of the community) the sample is calculated on the basis of people already trained on the community (100), while  $X = 4/6 = 0.67$  (coefficient) 4 target men out of 6 target men. so  $Y = (0.67 * 100 / 500) * 100 = \mathbf{13.4\% \text{ of the target men who reported}}$  at least 60% of positive masculinity-related behaviour (for details see Annex 1).

#### Influential men:

The calculation condition is to demonstrate 60% of the behavior related to positive masculinity by the interviewee according to the list of behaviors. For the project, we chose N = 500 (the target of the community) the sample is calculated on the basis of the people already trained on the community (100), while  $X = 6/6 = 1$  (coefficient). so  $Y = (1 * 100 / 500) * 100 = \mathbf{20\% \text{ of influential men who report}}$  at least 60% of positive masculinity-related behaviour (for details see Appendix 1).

#### Influential women:

For influential women, we used the focus group as a tool for analysis: women who demonstrate behaviors related to positive masculinity and equitable gender relations. And we base ourselves on women forming 100 community to date and for N=500 women.

Whereas, **20% of influential women** demonstrate behaviors related to positive masculinity and equitable household relationships.

#### Women Target:

Following the analyses of the interviews conducted with the women target of the project, we find that 11 out of 13 women demonstrate behaviors related to positive masculinity and equitable household relations. And as data, we have N= 1654 (women VSLA and cooperatives) and N'= 909 Women VSLAS and cooperatives accompanied to date. Whereas,  $x = 11/13 = 0.85$  (coefficient)

Implies that,  $Y = 0.85 * 909 = 772$  out of 909 women demonstrate behaviours related to positive masculinity and equitable household relationships.

As a percentage of the target,  $Y' = 772 / 1654 * 100 = \mathbf{46.67\% \text{ of female targets demonstrate behaviours related to positive masculinity and equitable household relationships.}}$

**NB: Revised baselines / Targeted men:** based on the data from the t0 collection, we have as a sample 9 husbands of the wives of the VSLAs and 4 husbands of the women members of the cooperatives. As well as the total of the statements for the 13 men is: 39 statements. For the rolling profile, the statements form the sample and not the people who made the statements. Since the same interviewee may have discussed several gender-related issues during the interview, the sample size will likely be larger than the number

of men interviewed in the interview, implying that the total sample size is 39 plus 13 equals 52. And for gender-related behaviors are defined in terms of decision-making, participation in household chores and support of the woman in their activity... etc. from the statements, we find that 9 statements are positive regarding gender, this implies that 9 out of 52 it is 17.30% of husbands who demonstrate the behavior of positive masculinity.

Influential men: To calculate the baseline for influential men, we follow the same method: 5 influential men interviewed plus 13 statements this implies as sample 18. We have like 4 positive statements, which means that 4 out of 18 is the percentage of men who demonstrate positive masculinity behavior 22.22%.

Influential women: Same method for calculating t0 for influential women: 4 influential women interviewed plus 15 statements of these influential women makes a total sample equal to 19. This implies 5 out of 19 equal to 26.30%.

Target women: Same method for calculating t0 for women members of VSLAs and members of cooperatives: we have as the first sample 13 (women VSLA and cooperatives) plus 75 statements that makes 88 as a total sample. This implies that 20 behaviors out of 88 is 22.72%.

**1300.2% of husbands, influential men and women in the community, EPC staff and CSOs of the solidarity economy in Morocco who have attitudes and practices (behaviors) demonstrating recognition of the woman entrepreneur as equal and powerful. Gender indicator RG2**

### Target and influential men:

- The condition of having at least 60% of the behaviors that represents the person being questioned. The sample represents 100 men from the community at the base of 500 to be accompanied. This explains why,  $X = 5/6 = 0.83$ . Whereas,  $Y = (0.83 * 100) / 500 * 100 = 16.4\%$  of the target men have attitudes and practices that demonstrate recognition of female entrepreneurs.
- The condition of having at least 60% of the behaviors that represents the person being questioned. The sample represents 100 men from the community at the base of 500 to be accompanied.  $X = 6/6 = 1$  as a coefficient. Whereas,  $Y = (1 * 100) / 500 * 100 = 20\%$  of influential men have attitudes and practices that demonstrate recognition of female entrepreneurs.

**For more details see Appendix 1.**

### Target women:

Following textual analyses of rolling profiles, we find that 7 out of 13 women have attitudes and practices that demonstrate the recognition of women entrepreneurs. Whereas,  $X = 7/13 = 53.84\%$  of women.

### **Influential women:**

Following the textual analyses of the data collected for the sample 4 influential women, we find that 2 out of 4 women have attitudes and practices that demonstrate the recognition of the woman entrepreneur. **This means that 50% of influential women are affected.**

### **Trade support institutions**

Following the post-test analysis carried out with the IACs, we find that 6 out of 18 IAC staff, **that's 33%, have attitudes and practices that demonstrate recognition of women entrepreneurs.**

### **Civil society organizations:**

Following the analysis of the post test, we note that the 7 associations accompanied by the 1st cohort **have attitudes and practices that demonstrate a recognition of the woman entrepreneur.this means 7 out of 40 associations as a project target or 17.5%.**

N.B.: Baseline: Lack of sufficient data, I based on the same baselines for the next indicator knowing that indicator 1300.1 complements the second as a result. For the IACs, I based on the data collected by the rolling profile, the ADS is the only actor who has attitudes and practices that demonstrate a recognition of the woman entrepreneur as equal and powerful following the differences that can justify the result: ADS has a need to integrate the gender approach into any program and project. As well, the ADS has indicators for measuring the gender approach in any program. This means that one in seven key project stakeholders already have attitudes and practices (14.28%). for CSOs, based on interviews and pre-tests carried out with the different members of six CSOs accompanied for the 1st cohort, we find that one in six have attitudes and practices that means that 16.66%.

**1310.1% of family and community members who are aware of gender barriers to female entrepreneurship and the measures to be taken to better promote women's entrepreneurship.**

Can you list 3 barriers to female entrepreneurship?

according to the sample chosen 6 people per category representing the men and women accompanied for the project

The condition of calculation: if the person has cited three barriers it implies that, he knows the barriers to female entrepreneurship. Below are the responses collected:

#### **Target Men:**

- Market access/inequalities in access to education/financing
- Lack of training/ access to finance/ stereotypes that women's place is the home
- traditional roles related to women/ funding of IGAs/ entrepreneurship training

- domestic workload / lack of spaces for the child (babysitting to make it easier for women to participate in different activities) / lack of entrepreneurship training (except CARE)
- financing of IGAs/women's literacy/soft skills (soft skills)
- Girls' education/training in sales techniques/society

**Influential men:**

- Patriarchy/ access to state services/ financing of women's IGAs.
- Illiteracy/administrative procedures (bureaucracy)/ accessibility
- Fear of failure/demotivation of loved ones/stereotypes
- Education/training in fund management/illiteracy
- Fear of failure/ society itself/ access to education for young girls
- Barriers related to misinterpretation of religion/ access to opportunities similar to men/ stereotype of society

**Influential women:**

- Participation in awareness campaigns for women for childbirth in hospitals
- Funding/motivation of women to leave the zone of trust/illiteracy of women
- Financing of rural women's IGAs/access to information/education
- Literacy/access to education/financing of IGAs
- Patriarchy of man (Form of family based on kinship by males and the preponderant authority of the father) /2. Fear of failure/lack of training for rural women
- Access to information/ accessibility/ girls' education

**Women Target:**

- Gender pay gap/lack of women's entrepreneurship programs
- Education/Funding/Accessibility
- Transport/ financing/ access to information and state programs
- Women's access to education and programme for women entrepreneurs/ lack of training on new technologies (NICT)/ lack of funding for rural women.
- Market access and technology/ land inheritance and ownership problem/ access to information
- Market and information access and programme for women/ women's qq change flying/ access to financial education/project management training....

➤ To follow up on the data collected and analyzed, that:

**Target Men:**

The six interviewees answered positively on the issue of barriers to female entrepreneurship while the condition is to have three barriers by each target man This explains why, the formation of the community has a positive effect on the behaviors related to the positive masculinity of men. And for the project, we have accompanied 100 men to date. Whereas,  $x = 100 / 500(\text{community target}) * 100 = 20\%$

**To summarize, 20% of the project's target men experience positive masculinity behaviors.**

**Target women:**

The same goes for the target women **except that** the sample is representative for women already accompanied (690 WITH+219 members of the Cooperatives = 909). And from the data collected, we find that 5 out of 6 representatives of women VSLAS and cooperatives respond positively to the barriers of women's entrepreneurship. So,  $\text{Coeff} = 5/6 = 0.83$ .

$X = 0.83 * 909 = 754$  accompanied women demonstrate positive behaviour related to positive masculinity and equitable gender relations.

And to calculate the percentage in relation to our target for cooperatives, we have as an average for cooperatives 9 people.

So for the 40 cooperatives, we have the total female members **equals 124**.

For VSLAs, we already have **1296 women to accompany**.

**Total = 1296 + 343 = 1639 women.**

On the basis of these data, we can say that:

**The percentage of women experiencing positive masculinity and gender equitable relations behaviours is:  $Y = 754/1639 = 46\%$ .**

**Influential men:** Six out of six men (As a sample) who **participated in community trainings on gender (100 as a target for year 4)**, while  $X = 100/500 * 100 = 20\%$  of influential men **who experience** behaviors related to positive masculinity and equitable gender relations.

**Influential women:** Six out of six women (as a sample) who **participated in community trainings on gender (100 as a target for year 4)**, while  $X = 100/500 * 100 = 20\%$  of influential women **who experience** behaviors related to positive masculinity and equitable gender relations.

N.B.: revised baseline (Ind 1310.1) to calculate the baseline "Targeted men": based on the data from the t0 collection, we have as a sample 9 husbands of the wives of the VSLAs and 4 husbands of the wives of the cooperatives. As well as the total of the statements for the 13 men is: 39 statements plus the 14 respondents at t0 this implies in the rolling profiles 52 as a total sample. For the indicator, we need to know the percentage of targeted men who know the gender barriers. as data, we have 11 statements of men talk about barriers while, 11 out of 52 equal 21.15%.

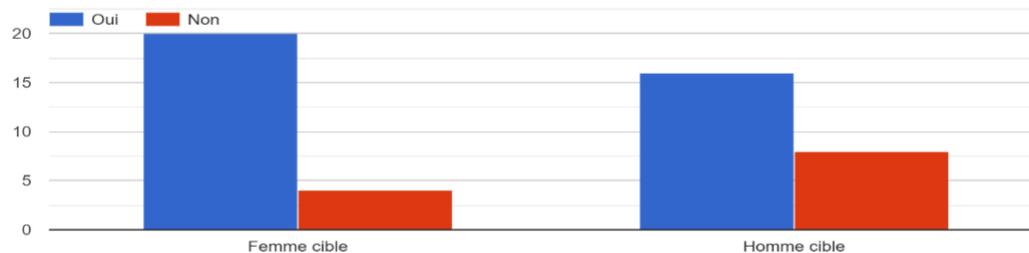
"Influential men" We follow the same method for the calculation. We interviewed 5 influential men plus 13 statements that implies a total sample of 18. This implies that 5 statements on gender barriers while 38.46% is the percentage imply as baseline of the indicator.

"Influential women" 4 influential women interviewed plus 15 statements This implies as a total sample 19. With 6 statements in which women talk about barriers this implies: 31.57%.

"Target women" 13 women interviewed plus 75 statements equals 88 total samples. Women addressed 18 on gender barriers, while 18 out of 88 equaled 20.45%.

**1310.2% of targeted community members who can name a number of reasons to encourage women entrepreneurs and respect their economic rights**

12) Pouvez-vous me nommer quelques raisons d'encourager la femme entrepreneurs et de respecter les droits des femmes?



### Target women

Reading the graph and following interviews with the female targets and men project targets, we note that:

- 20 out of 24 female targets named at least three reasons to encourage women entrepreneurs, implying that  $X=20/24=0.83$ . While the sample is calculated at the base of the population (N) accompany to date.

We have,  $N=\text{women WITH+ Cooperative women} = 1639 \text{ women}$ .

And to date we have accompanied, in total 909 women, implies that:  $X' = 909 \cdot 0.83 = 754$  women come to name some reasons to encourage women entrepreneurs.

In relation to a project target:  $Y = 754/1639 \cdot 100 = 46\%$  of women manage to name some reasons to encourage women entrepreneurs.

### Target Men:

For men, 16 out of 24 manage to name three to at least three reasons. This means that,  $X=16/24= 0.66$ . While, the project has committed to train 500 men from the community, as well as the data collected are representative for the 100 train for the 1st cohort.

**$X'=66/500*100=13.2\%$  of men manage to name at least 3 reasons to encourage women entrepreneurs.**

N.B.: revised baseline (Ind 1310.2) "Target men" : We have a total sample of 52. then 10 out of 52 equals 19.23%. (same method).  
"Target women" : We have a total sample of 88. So 12 out of 88 equals 13.63%.

### Gender analysis and interpretation -Men- Rolling profile

***Progress Markers/Male Change Continuum from the Rolling Profile tool*** - this allows for better visualization of changes occurring within different stakeholder groups on the change continuum and through categorized change criteria.

The continuum of this project consists of five stages of the journey towards gender equality. In the first, there has been no change in the gender equality situation, and in the last, the gender transformation is almost complete. Intermediate stages are associated with growth in agency, relationships, and structure. The different groups of statements were placed at the appropriate stages, demonstrating whether the statement shows little or strong progress in gender transformation.

Stage 1: No changes in the gender equality situation have occurred.

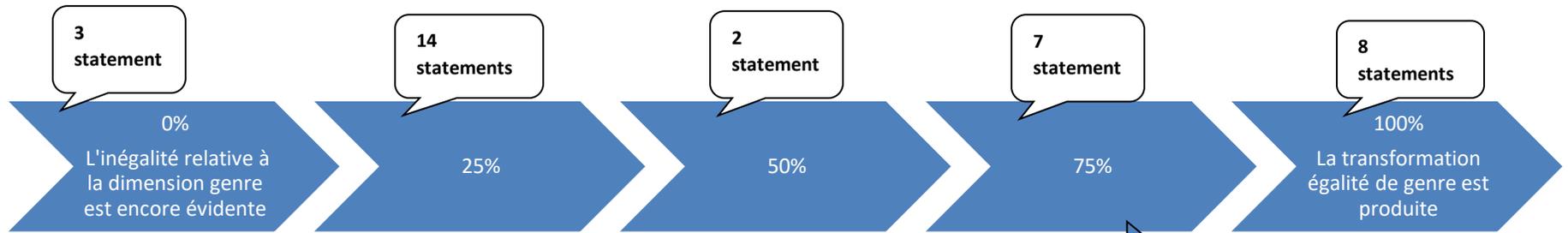
Stage 2: Many women (or men) have seen an improvement in their agency, but no real change in relationships or structure has yet occurred.

Step 3: Gender relations have begun to change.

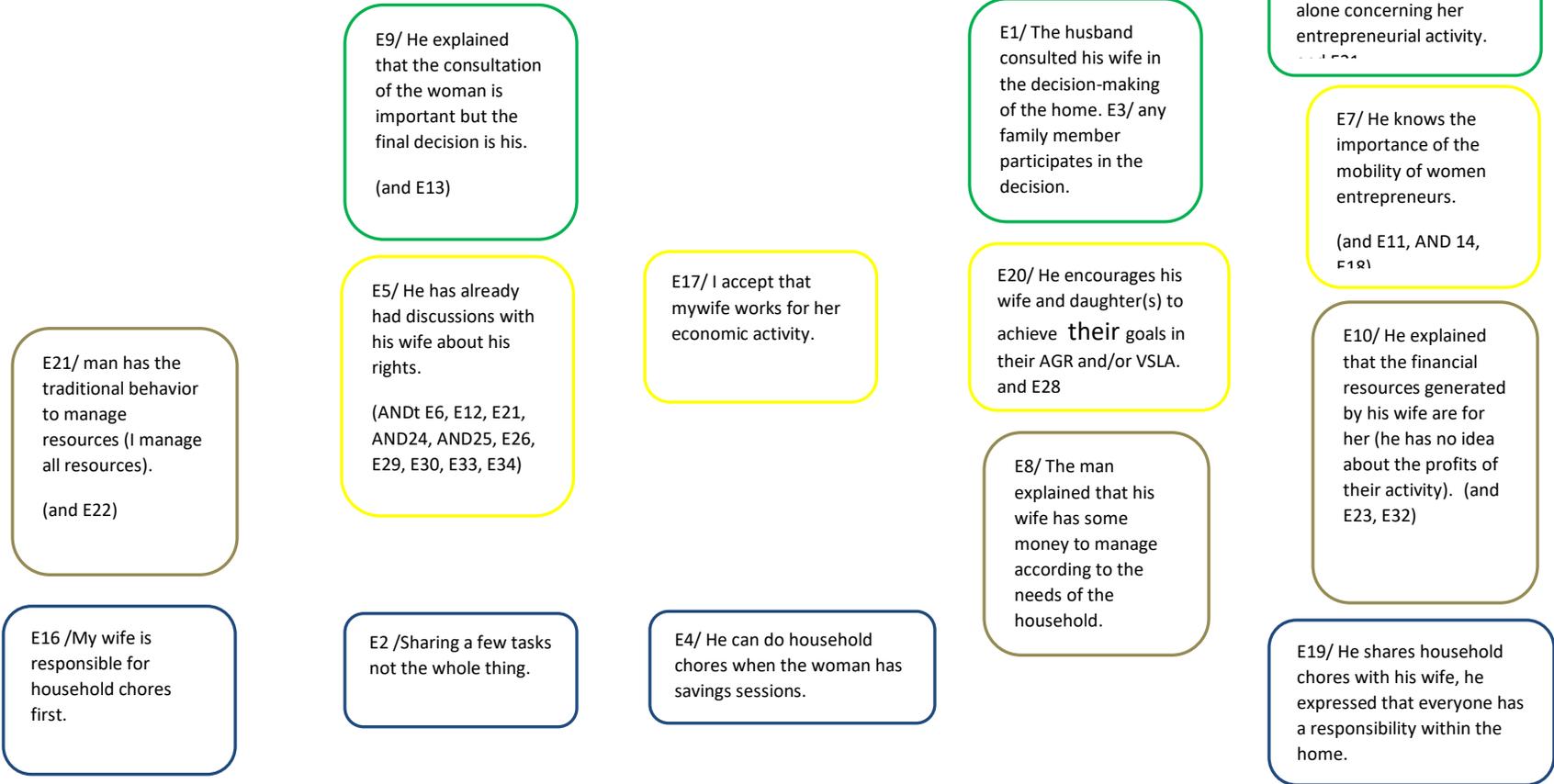
Step 4: The community or social rules that govern the lives of women and men have begun to change.

Step 5: Social rules are changing to such an extent that any changes in the gender equality situation brought about by the project are likely to persist when it ends.

**Colour scale:**   Knowledge   Control   Decision making   Sharing household tasks  



Beginning the journey towards changing the gender equality landscape



### Conclusions of the analysis/Interpretation of qualitative data:

- The sample number is  $n=9$ , adding the total number of items (3 4), equal = 43.

This means that, the statements from the sample do not have the people.

Based on our total sample size (4-3), we compare the number of items to the total sample size.

**Stage 1:  $3/43 = 6.9\%$**

- There has been no change in the gender equality situation, gender **inequality is still evident.**

**Stage 2:  $14/43 = 32.55\%$**

- Some evolution has begun or anecdotal changes have occurred, as 9 individuals begin to try something new.

**Stage 5:  $8/43 = 18.60\%$**

The different categories show different degrees of gender sensitivity or gender transformation as a result of the numbers of statements that express that 9 individuals change certain behavior and practice on gender equality.

**From the results collected, we see that most of the answers are concentrated in the stage (2) this means that 9 men make 12 statements about gender equality.**