Basic Challenges
- SELECTION of WOMEN
  - Weidner project: how they chose the women, educational background important, how do you get that to the government
  - Snowball sampling would be best, have them participate in study
  - Some women show more interest than others, those are focus points, their family members
  - Informal leaders, work will be with them
  - Problem: miss certain groups (domestic violence), problem issues, motivation might rise in time
  - Give positive examples, encouraged to minority, problem groups (e.g. victims of dom. Violence), gradual improvement
  - Some even cant share their problems
  - Need to be incentive to have people come to meetings, to participate
  - People should self-select to come to meetings
  - (Un)Developed world differences
  - diversity of issues very complex
  - class issues, cultural issues

2) Access, Barriers, and Incentives
- restricting access: government, class, religious leaders, cast
- also restricting: policy level: most laws do not include women (Pakistan), changes are coming. Gender blind policy
- Do governments take NGO serious?
- Culture of research (USA, NSF), but does not exist in xxx country, gov. does not filter down research money to students
- Lot of money goes into building structures (NGO) – they should use governmental structures (reinventing the wheel)
- Very few NGOs focus on civil society, only state level; we need to sensitisve civil society to change governmental structures. Participatory approach
- Conflict of employment for NGOs/ competition
- Support of graduate students important for future generations
- What prevents implementation: cultural differences. Need to understand those, be aware. (un)developed country differences, evaluation, counter-productive implementations are a problem
- Grassroot relief, community has to want it, bottom-up approach
- Each 2-3 years NGOs shift focus = problem
- US gov. mismatch outcome evaluation, compared with ‘on ground’ evaluation- did they use tool? Was it successful? Not only input-based, but outcome-based evaluation
- Coordination of groups important, communication, fix gap
- Measurements of effectiveness: get community measurement, participatory performance evaluation.
- Risk analysis data is useful, this structure should be put up by locals
- Maps by experts, but local input, social mapping
- Problem: how can you sustain a group working on this? Needs to be nationally organized. Micro-macro level connection important, create linking.
- Issue of trust of the community to NGOs, government experts, credibility, accountability measures