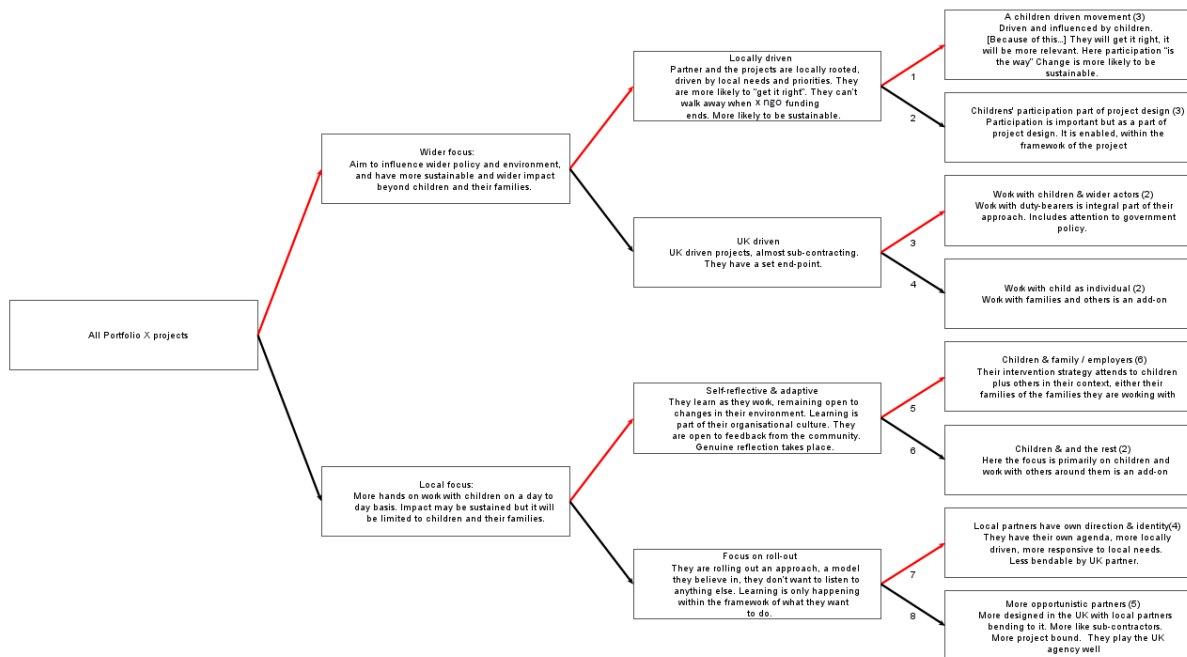
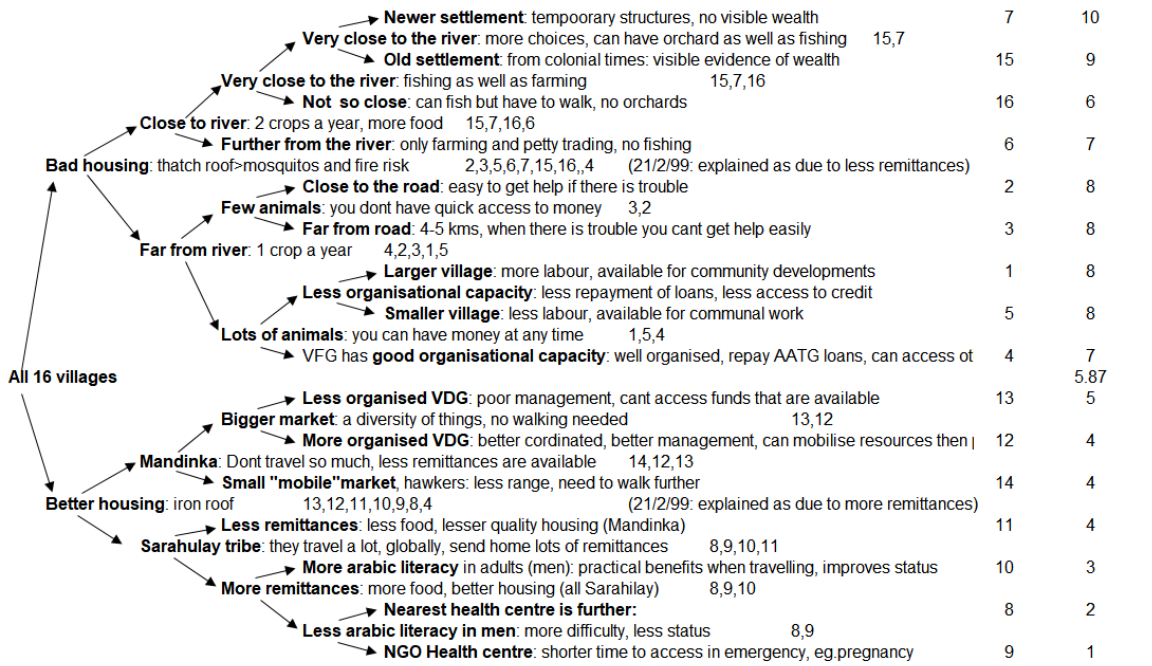


Most significant difference(s) between villages "in terms of their poverty"

20/02/1999 by xxxxx and yyyy



							Rank	
All NGOs in Bangladesh funded by CAA between July 1993 and June 1994	More recently established*, more local organisations.#	Younger, working in smaller areas.#	Initiated by women.#			NGO 6	1	
			Male initiated	NW Bangladesh, the <i>barin</i> tract.#	Outcome of politically motivated people, with experience in politics.#		NGO 5	2
					Outcome of local welfare activities of the people		NGO 4	3
				Northern Bangladesh, normal part	Initiated by local people who live in the area of activity itself. #		NGO 3	4
					Initiated by local people, who don't live in the area of activity	Older, able to use government resources*.#	NGO 2	5.5
			Very new organisation.#	NGO 1		5.5		
	Older* better established, more experienced, working in larger areas	Outcome of a research project by a Bangladeshi person.#			NGO 7	7		
		Established by a foreign organisation, later registered as a national organisation by its staff.#			NGO 8	8		
	Established for more than 10 years*, large organisations	Smaller working areas.#	Women's organisation, initiated by women.#			NGO 11	9	
			Male initiated organisations			NGO 12	10	
		More national in coverage	Directly implementing projects.#			NGO 10	11	
			Providing services to other NGOs.			NGO 9	12	

Direct Intervention (>greater possibility of effect on communities' lives)	Non-membership (>less...)	WOFAN, CRDP-COCIN, Legal Watch			
	Membership (>greater accountability to the community, better responses to their priorities)	Group membership (<i>>reaches more, more diversity, more organic relationship with people</i>)	ZAPO, COWAN, TULA Women's Assoc.		
		Individual membership	Mixed RNR (>good but need to identify RNR activities possible)	Widow's Forum, Care for Katsina, Grassroots Development	
Direct RNR	FADAMA Dev. Assoc, PFA, Miyetti Allah				
Indirect Interventions (>lesser possibility...)	1-2 state coverage (>reach less people)	Less participatory institutional approach (>offers less...)			
		More participatory institutional approach (>offers opportunity for full utilisation of skills and potential)	DEC-Bauchi		
	Wider geographical coverage (>reach a greater number of beneficiaries)	<i>Non-network</i> (>Less possibilities of information sharing and learning, spread effect of CBDD project)	<i>Locally constituted mandate</i> (>less constrained in...)	Non-RNR focus	Baobab
			<i>Externally constituted mandate</i> (>constrained in ability to learn new issues from below)	RNR focus	WIN, NEST, Nirado, CDTF, NCF
<i>Network</i> (>more...)	NIPRANET, NINCOF, CDM Round Table				

Tree map of the types of NGOs and CBOs that XXX may be working with. Produced by Groups A, May, 1998

Normal text = the most significant difference in the left side category of NGOs and CBOs

Bold = distinctions also made in analysis of NGO workshop results.

Italics = distinctions that generated much debate.

>.... = difference the significant distinction makes