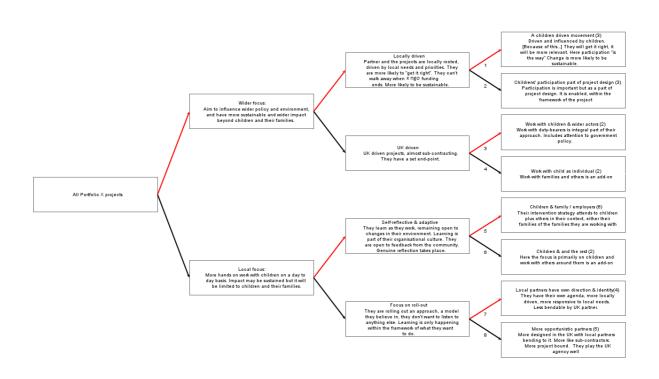
Most significant difference(s) between villages "in terms of their poverty" 20/02/1999 by xxxxx and yyyyy	Village ID	es: WealthRankig
Newer settlement: tempoorary structures, no visible wealth	7	10
Very close to the river: more choices, can have orchard as well as fishing 15,7 Old settlement: from colonial times: visible evidence of wealth	15	9
Very close to the river: fishing as well as farming 15,7,16 Not so close: can fish but have to walk, no orchards	16	6
Close to river: 2 crops a year, more food 15,7,16,6 Further from the river: only farming and petty trading, no fishing	6	7
Bad housing: thatch roof>mosquitos and fire risk 2,3,5,6,7,15,16,,4 (21/2/99: explained as due to less remittances) Close to the road: easy to get help if there is trouble Few animals: you don't have quick access to money 3,2	2	8
Far from road: 4-5 kms, when there is trouble you cant get help easily Far from river: 1 crop a year 4,2,3,1,5	3	8
Larger village: more labour, available for community developments Less organisational capacity: less repayment of loans, less access to credit	1	8
Smaller village: less labour, available for communal work Lots of animals: you can have money at any time 1.5.4	5	8
VFG has good organisational capacity : well organised, repay AATG loans, can access of All 16 villages	4	7 5.87
Less organised VDG: poor management, cant access funds that are available Bigger market: a diversity of things, no walking needed 13,12	13	5
More organised VDG: better cordinated, better management, can mobilise resources then part of travel so much, less remittances are available 14,12,13	12	4
Small "mobile"market, hawkers: less range, need to walk further Better housing: iron roof 13,12,11,10,9,8,4 (21/2/99: explained as due to more remittances	14	4
Less remittances: less food, lesser quality housing (Mandinka) Sarahulay tribe: they travel a lot, globally, send home lots of remittances 8,9,10,11	11	4
More arabic literacy in adults (men): practical benefits when travelling, improves status More remittances: more food, better housing (all Sarahilay) 8.9.10	10	3
Nearest health centre is further: Less arabic literacy in men: more difficulty, less status 8,9	8	2
► NGO Health centre: shorter time to access in emergency, eg.pregnancy	9	1



								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 barin 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
		established, more experienced, working	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	Women's organisation, initiated by women.≢				NGO 11	9
		areas.#	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	Non- membership (>less)				WOFAN, CRDP-COCIN, Legal Watch	
(>greater possibility of effect on communities' lives)	Membership (>greater accountability to the community, better responses to their priorities	Group membership (>reaches more, more diversity, more organic relationship with people)			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 Developmen		
			Direct RNR	FADAMA Dev. Assoc, PFA Miyetti Alla		
Indirect Interventions	1-2 state	Less participatory institutional approach (>offers less)				
	(>reach less people) institution (>offers or full utilisati	More participatory institutional approach (>offers opportunity for full utilisation of skills and potential)		DEC-Bauchi		
(>lesser			Locally constituted	Non-RNR focus	Baobab	
possibility)	Wider geographical coverage (>reach a greater number of Won-network (>Less possibilities of information sharing and learning, spread effect of CBDD project)	mandate (>less constrained in)	RNR focus	WIN, NEST, Nirado, CDTF, NCF		
		information sharing and learning, spread effect of	Externally constituted mandate (>constrained in ability to learn new issues from below)	Technoserve, WWF, IITA		
	beneficiaries)	Network (>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