

EWV 2005 Impacts

Overall Results

EnterpriseWorks/VITA's (EWV) 2005 impacts include data from 22 projects in 12 countries of Africa and Asia. In 2005, EWV's portfolio generated over 15 million dollars in total monetary benefits, providing economic benefits to over 1.6 million men, women and children in some of the most disadvantaged countries of the world. Project beneficiaries and total monetary benefits are reported for EWV's five primary program areas and are generated from detailed data collection which tracks the type of beneficiary (male versus female, owner, worker, part-time, full time, etc.) as well as the nature of the economic activity and intervention (technology, marketing, management, and other improvements).

The Impact Tracking System

EWV takes a comprehensive approach to the monitoring and evaluation of each project. The process begins with a value chain study of the target area context, which assists in project design and formulating anticipated results. Midterm impact studies and final evaluations give feedback that can be used to improve project strategy and provide lessons learned for staff in other regions or program areas. To complement these more typical evaluation activities, EWV created an innovative annual impact tracking tool. This instrument, called the Impact Tracking System (ITS) measures the results for all the projects in the portfolio using a standard set of indicators, allowing for comparison and aggregation across projects, geographic regions, and program areas. 2005 marks the 12th year EWV has been measuring impacts across its projects worldwide using its Impact Tracking System (ITS).

Project Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries include the economic participants that have gained employment, expanded businesses, and had documented cash savings and income from increased productivity. Also included are household members who benefit from the increased incomes or savings generated by the economic participants.

Total Monetary Benefits (TMB): The amount of *increased* net income and cash savings to enterprises, small producers and technology consumers. EWV's TMB measure captures what economic impacts have been generated as a direct output of the project interventions. The figures noted are annual not cumulative.

Total Monetary Benefits- 2005

Energy	\$ 6,675,743
Water and Sanitation	\$ 1,886,430
Natural Products	\$ 4,089,190
Tree Crops	\$ 1,760,914
Horticulture and Field Crops	\$ 921,704
Portfolio Total	\$ 15,333,981

Beneficiaries- 2005

Energy	953,200
Water and Sanitation	144,448
Natural Products	336,104
Tree Crops	88,776
Horticulture and Field Crops	104,808
Portfolio Total	1,627,336

Beyond the Economics

While the ITS primarily measures the economic benefits of EWW's interventions, there are numerous other social, health and environmental impacts that are derived from EWW project interventions that are also captured in the monitoring and evaluation aspects of the ITS system. EWW recognizes that these non-economic impacts can be just as important, or more important to families, enterprises, and national economies. Below are selected highlights of the non-economic benefits that were derived from EWW's project portfolio in 2005.

Cookstoves Abate Pollution

EWW's energy program includes improved cook stoves that use biomass while drastically reducing indoor air pollution. In EWW's Ghana program alone in 2005, 40,000 families purchased improved stoves from sustainable private sector led stove producers assisted by EWW. While there are alternative cooking options that abate indoor air pollution, the cost of the fuels these stoves require (kerosene, LPG, etc.) are not an ongoing cost most families can afford. EWW's stoves offer access to improved stoves which reduce biomass use and indoor air pollution. EWW cook stoves also decrease greenhouse gas emissions. For example, for every 1,000 of EWW's charcoal efficient stoves in use, CO₂ emissions are reduced by 1,716 tons per year.



Reduced smoke from cook stoves improves health of women and children

Water Technologies Support Improved Health

Currently more than 1.1 billion people in the world do not have access to safe water. The resulting negative impacts on health and sanitation are a major factor in developing countries continuing cycle of poverty. Due to the enormity of the problem and the high cost of developing most potable water sources, EWW has been promoting low-cost solutions to improve access to safe water for both irrigation and human consumption using techniques that do not require costly imported machinery. These solutions include low-cost manually drilled wells, locally made pumps and water filters. Local, small-scale businesses are trained and equipped to provide products and services that will enable more people to have access to quality potable water at an affordable price. EWW's irrigation technology and enterprise promotion to support locally produced equipment and installation mean millions of farmers have intensified food production, which provides much needed vitamin rich fruits and vegetables to local households.



Reliable access to clean water decreases illness and increases food security

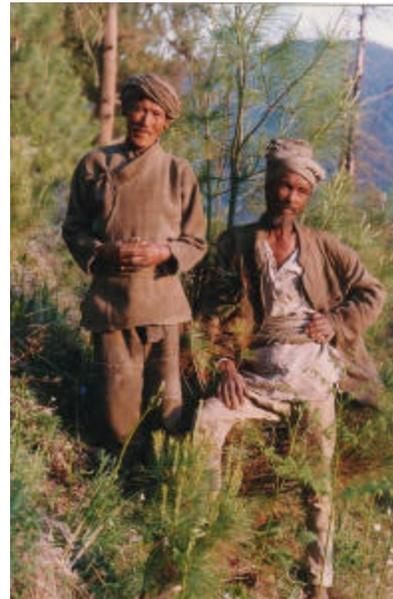
Community Capacity Building and Enterprise Development Conserve Biodiversity

EWV's Natural Products Program focuses on enterprise-based biodiversity conservation. In the Philippines and Nepal projects have multiple interventions that are organizing and empowering communities to slow and stop deforestation and control over-harvesting of natural products. Project interventions have enabled communities to stop and control agricultural burning, restrict slash-and-burn agriculture, stop illegal loggers, and use scientific information to devise and enforce sustainable harvesting protocols for natural products.



Increased incomes keep children in school

The capacity building combined with greater economic stability builds stronger communities and enhances community forest user groups' ability to conserve biodiversity. Interviews from enterprise beneficiaries in Nepal show how small increases in cash can make a huge difference in the standard of living of remote villages. During the project evaluation, beneficiaries were asked how the extra money generated from the new enterprises was used. The top four responses were: 1) allowed a child to stay in school and not drop out; 2) allowed the male head of household to remain with his family year round and not migrate to India and risk taking a dangerous or abusive seasonal job; 3) enabled the purchase of medicine for a family member when they were sick, rather than going without, and 4) provided resources to reverse forest degradation and institute sustainable forest management that benefits current and future generations. By 2005, over 460 natural products enterprises had been started in Nepal which generated over 41,000 jobs (50% for women and 50% for men) and over 4 million dollars in revenue.



Building capacity of local communities conserves biodiversity

Enterprise Skill Training Increases Investment in Agricultural Businesses

Producers often report spending portions of their profits from increased production on agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, plow and other tools, land, animals, and irrigation equipment. These inputs are not only used for activities related to EWV's projects, but for subsistence and cash crop farming. Reinvestment in agriculture demonstrates the interest of participants in the activities and their desire to continue achieving greater economic returns, thus contributing to the ultimate sustainability of the projects. Participating entrepreneurs acquire business skills through training sessions and advice from project staff, and they often are able to use these skills in starting up new businesses.



Tree nursery training session in Tanzania

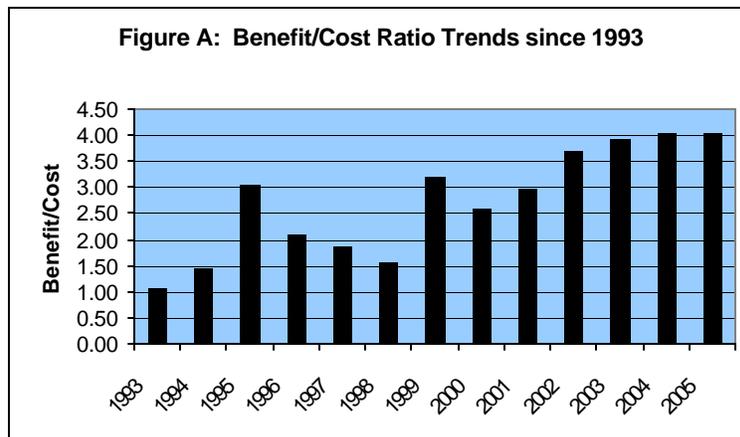
Small-scale farmers in Tanzania who have invested their own capital in EWV-assisted agricultural projects have experienced great success. Tree nurseries there have produced more than 3 million fruit and timber tree seedlings for outplanting in the next rainy season. In Guinea Bissau enterprise skills training in cashew processing increased capacity by 1,488% from 18,000 kilos prior to EWV interventions to 285,821 in 2005. Exports of shelled nuts increased by 8,130% from \$8,900 to \$732,448, creating over 200 new high value processing jobs, especially for women.



Enterprise skills training creates new cashew processing jobs

Cost/Benefit Analysis

During 2005, EWV spent a total of US\$3.8 million on direct project expenses. With total monetary benefits to project participants of US\$15.3 million, **EWV generated US\$4.03 in increased income for every dollar spent** – a 400% return on the investments made by project donors. See Figure A.



For More Information

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