CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

Economic development is the increase in the standard of living of a nation’s population with sustained growth from a simple, low income economy to a modern, high income economy. Its scope includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political and social wellbeing of its people.

Women represent half the world’s population and until women are given the same opportunities that men are, entire societies will be destined to perform below their true potentials. Until societies, governmental and non-governmental organizations around the world come together and make concerted efforts to empower and grant equality to women, the world will be stuck in the past and human well-being will never truly realize its full vigorous potential. In the 21st century, women enjoy more freedom and power than ever before and therefore it is a right time to shift from welfare mode to empowerment mode in the state policies designed for the upliftment of women.

Credit is a powerful weapon. It is a fundamental human right. The more credit one can receive the more resources he can command, the more powerful he is. It creates entitlements to resources and is the basis for the economic emancipation of the poor in general and women in particular when women’s income increases money is more likely to be channelled back into families and they are more likely to educate their daughters. Each additional year in school raises a woman’s earnings by about 15% compared to 11% for a man. Financial empowerment of women has in many cases helped to acquire more self esteem, more respect within their families and has even linked to decrease in domestic violence. Empowered women also have a positive impact on their communities and are considered to be more responsive to the long term needs of their households than men. But the collateral based conventional format denies the right to credit for the poor which in turn dispossesses them in their fight against economic and other related odds around them.

Despite the phenomenal increase in the physical outreach of formal credit institutions since Independence in 1947, the poorest sections of the society including women continue to depend on informal sources of credit. Financial institutions like commercial banks have faced difficulties in dealing with a large number of small
borrowers, whose credit needs are small and frequent and their ability to offer collaterals is limited. Besides cumbersome procedures and risk perceptions of the banks have left a gap in serving the credit needs of the excluded section of the society.

This led to a search for alternative policies, systems and procedures, saving and loan products, other complementary services and new delivery mechanisms that would fulfil the requirements of these sections of the society. It is in this context that micro finance has emerged as the most suitable and practical alternative to the conventional banking in reaching the hitherto unreached population. Micro finance enables people to be conscious about their expenditure, income and saving pattern and helps them in availing the credit and other financial services for improving their income and living standards. The Self Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) was formally launched in the year 1992 as a flagship program by National Bank for Agriculture Research and Development (NABARD) and aptly supported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) through its policy support. The program envisages organization of the unreached section of the society into SHGs for building their capacities to manage their own finances and then negotiate bank credit on commercial terms. They are encouraged voluntarily to come together to save small amounts regularly and extend micro loans among themselves. Once the group attains required maturity of handling larger resources, the bank credit follows.

India has adopted a multi agency approach for the development of its microfinance program. All the major credit institutions viz. commercial banks, co-operative banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), along with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have been associated with the microfinance program. The role of delivering agents and their interface has led to alternative models of microfinance. The microfinance initiative of NABARD i.e. SBLP has passed through various phases over the last three decades, viz. pilot testing during 1992 to 1995, mainstreaming during 1996 to 1998 and expansion from 1998 onwards. Microfinance has emerged as a visible credit channel to the unreached section of the society as their access to conventional credit channel is constrained by the requirement of collateral and high transaction cost. Over the years, the SBLP has emerged as the major microfinance program in the country. The programme has been providing access to the formal banking system and has achieved several milestones in terms of gender sensitization, empowerment and poverty alleviation. The program provides thrift linked credit support to the members of SHGs. While the program directly benefits the members, it
also helps banks in reducing their transaction costs as well as risk in delivering small
loans. The RBI has been taking a pro-active role in promoting microfinance. The
program has now assumed the form of a microfinance movement in many parts of the
country has started making inroads in the resource poor regions of the country as well.

Most microfinance organizations use a group system to distribute their services to
their clients. Group system for micro financial services evolved particularly in Latin
America, India and Bangladesh. It has made popular in India by NABARD. Thus
there are many variants of using group for financial intermediation; SHGs are
primarily savings and credit groups and availability of loans from banks which helps
them to meet their credit needs of income generation through self-employment. Thus
microfinance facilities through SHGs developed by GOs (Government Organizations)
and/or NGOs is the first such scheme where beneficiaries are not treated as passive
recipients of doles but emphasizing on participative model of development. Women’s
participation in income generating activities increases their status and power, as it has
been crucial element in increasing women’s economic opportunities. When done well,
it gives women the ability to make a living on a sustainable basis. Thus it definitely
helps in unleashing hidden potentials of women. With self employment, women do
not remain as ‘objects’ of social change but become ‘agents’ of it. These cease from
just being ‘consumers’ of economic goods and services. This process of being just
consumers to services gives birth of simple but innovative and creative production.
1.2 Title of the study:


1.3 Importance of the study:

Gender inequality is now receiving greater attention. Women and children represent 67.7% of the country’s total population. The government is keen to ensure that women are empowered both economically and socially and thus become equal partners in country’s development. The major policy initiative undertaken by the government in the recent past for the welfare of women include restructuring of Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), Rural Women’s Development and Empowerment Projects (RWDEP), setting up of National Commission for women etc. Government has been intervening to improve the income and living standards of women since 1952 with community development programme. Early development strategy of the nation ignored the special requisites of women and did not encourage greater participation of women in economic and political decision making. The most important resource for a rapid economic development is human resource and one of the most important ingredients of human resource is small homogeneous women’s groups. Entrepreneurship, besides many other resources is also important device for economic development through which proper utilization of the available human resource through SHG movement is driving forces of creative entrepreneurship. In case, the competition does not entail equality in opportunities, development would be lopsided. With a view to achieving the economic independence, the SHG members graduated through microfinance interventions have launched different economic activities in the form of microenterprises. Time has come that selectively SHGs have to be made self – sustaining through clear targeting and promotion of qualitative groups. Efforts need to be directed to graduate such SHGs through furthering group dynamics and credit linkage to formal financial institutions in a more coherent and sustainable way. For this, exposure to work life balance is definitely necessary. But alone this type of exposure will not solve the problems of women micro entrepreneurs. Therefore instead of imbibing the culture of standalone micro enterprise among the members, they need to be trained to venture into IGAs at the initial stage which may be upgraded to an enterprise a later stage with asset creation and with innovative and creative business entity later on. During this course of time, women will understand
and learn most important entrepreneurial skills which will help them to gain required
talents. Women micro entrepreneurship through SHGs is growing by leaps and
bounds but at the same time there are some challenges which need to be met by the
support and co-operation of the required bodies and institutions. No doubt, future of
women entrepreneurship is very bright and very soon a day can come when women
entrepreneurs will not only be performing at par with their male counterparts but will
also proceed to supersede them in various spheres of entrepreneurship.

Very many studies throughout the world have concluded that provision of
microfinance to women have resulted in their economic, political, social
empowerment. But this process of empowerment has to be sustainable which requires
attitudinal change at household, society, national and international level. Empowerment
does not mean reversal of gender roles. Empowerment in true sense means freedom
and naturally it should be to both, men and women. It is equality to both of them. Thus when we talk about sustainable empowerment (gender equality) in
this sense the responsibility lies with the researcher to examine the financial
implications of microfinance services on women SHGs through its profitability and
productivity. In the world of global competition, these two indicators viz. profitability
and productivity play important roles in impact evaluation of micro financial services.
And for that purpose role of all available inputs to such microenterprises has to be
defined and studied in its proper perspective. This type of impact evaluation will help
in judging the role of women as active partners in developmental process through
sustainable income generating activity.

Thus, this study will help to identify the areas, where the women of the region can
uplift themselves economically and at the same time contribute in the economic
development of the region. Their economic independence is an important route to
their economic empowerment. In order to achieve this economic independence, they
should use their creativity and innovative talent in a constructive way. The women
dfolk of the study area should venture into entrepreneurship with available local
resources in satisfying not only local needs but of global markets also. It has been
proved worldwide that if financial resources are effectively delivered to women, they
help them in making a meaningful improvement in their status to reduce gender
inequality.

With this study, the researcher wants to set an ideal example of SHG. During the
study, she also not is conniving at the drawbacks and lacunas as also the shortcomings
in these SHGs. The researcher proposes to make concrete and positive suggestions to root out the weaknesses and weed out the shortcomings therein and fill in the gaps and lacunas.

1.4. Objectives of the study:

I. To study the concept of microfinance in its proper perspective.

II. To collect information – factual as well as statistical about women SHGs in the study area.

III. To examine the outreach of micro-financial services to the target clients
     i.e. Women SHGs in the study area.

IV. To study the effect of micro-financial services on productivity and profitability of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) of women SHGs in the study area.

V. To give suggestions and recommendations for the problem if any.

1.5 Assumptions:

I. Women in the study area are aware of and interested in availing microfinance facility.

II. Number of microfinance institutions in the study area is considerable.

III. Microfinance institutions are taking care of credit facility at micro level by providing finance to small and poor women entrepreneurs in the study area.

1.6 Hypothesis

An effective utilization of microfinance has improved profitability and productivity of women SHGs in the study area.
1.7 **Scope of the study:**

Scope of the research is restricted to Nasik Municipal Corporation only. Self Help Groups are selected from Nasik Municipal Corporation Area for study. The current study, which is basically a research study, provided an opportunity to bring awareness among women about their situation and possibility of sustainable income generating activities (IGAs) knowledge about collective awareness building and the level of cohesiveness of the group. These research activities create positive linkages and support for access to raw materials, skill training, marketing opportunities and financial needs in general. The findings and suggestions will throw light on certain broad features of urban microfinance and as such the study may be of practical use in formulating better plans.

1.8 **Limitations of the study:**

1. Women from whom data will be collected are mostly illiterate and hence data collection becomes tedious process. They may not understand the seriousness of research while giving information.

2. Study of microfinance after the actual use of it by women SHGs has limited the exposure of the researcher from many instances.

3. Geographical area covered for research is only Nasik Municipal Corporation Area. Vast number of women availing microfinance facilities necessitated the researcher to adopt a selected sampling technique.

4. There are no systematic records maintained exclusively for the women SHGs. No specific number regarding registered (not pseudo) women SHGs are available neither with Municipal Corporation Authorities nor with District Urban Development Authority (D.U.D.A.).

5. Cost of research is the major constraint.

6. Time factor has compelled the researcher to carry out sample survey which has its own limitations.
1.9 Research Methodology:

1. Research type: Descriptive and qualitative.
3. Sample size: 10% of population.
5. Sample Design: ‘Stratified sampling design’
6. Data Collection: for studying the experiences of various Women Self Help Groups following sources of data collection were used.

Sources of Data Collection:

a. Primary sources:
   Questionnaire was prepared to seek required information from women getting microfinance facility. This questionnaire was used to collect detailed information about each of the selected SHG.

b. Secondary Sources:
   i. Books and Journals on Microfinance
   ii. Reports published by RBI, NABARD, various microfinance institutions, MAVIM etc.
   iii. Articles published in Newspapers, Magazines and Journals etc.
   iv. Various internet sites

7. Statistical tools: Relevant tools and techniques for impact of assessment, prioritization, data analysis and interpretation have been used. Simple techniques like averages and percentages are extensively used (Descriptive Statistics). For easy understanding and assimilation of data, bar diagrams, pie diagrams and simple graphs are also used. Statistical tools like Chi-square test and FRIEDMAN Two way ANOVA were employed as a part of inferential statistics to arrive at inferences.
1.10 Glossary:

1 Micro-finance:
   It refers to the provision of thrift, credit and other financial services including
   insurance and products of very small amount to the poor in rural, semi-urban and
   urban areas for enabling them to build assets to earn income and improve their
   living standards.

2 Micro-Credit:
   It refers to the small loan extended to the poor for self-employment projects
   that generate income allowing them to care for themselves and their families.

3 Non Government Organisation (NGOs):
   Non Governmental Organizations is an organized entity set up by a group of
   persons guided by social commitment and ideology for promoting welfare of
   lowest strata of the society.

4 Self Help Group (SHG):
   SHG is an informal association of homogeneous 10 -20 persons with a
   common objective of helping themselves mutually, striving for their economic as
   well as social advancement and also for the overall community development.

5 Social Capital:
   Social collateral developed in micro finance programmes represent social
   capital. It makes the members responsible for paying default of fellow members to
   save from disqualification from future access to credit. It prescribes various
   dimensions like trust, solidarity, collective action, risk sharing and co-operation
   which help in reaching economic opportunities and ensure improved governance
   and accountability. This automatically excludes possibility of vested interest,
   moral hazard and mistrust. Negative social capital is denoted by deceit and
   coercion, mistrust, inefficiency and wilful default. Social capital can build greater
   confidence between MFIs and their clients and reduce transaction costs.

6 Bonding social capital:
   The strong ties connecting family members, neighbours and business
   associates can be called bonding social capital. This positively affects the working
   of SHGs. Therefore this (mf) developmental strategy focused on building such
   social capital.

7 Bridging social capital:
The weak ties connecting individuals from different ethnic and occupational background can be referred to as bridging social capital.

8 **Linking Social Capital:**

Consists of the vertical link between poor people and people in positions of influences in formal organizations, banks etc.

9 **Common Fund:**

The common fund of SHG includes total savings, interest earned by the SHGs and other receipts minus expenses.

10 **Backward Linkages:**

Backward Linkages are the services which provide the supply of some or all of the raw materials / training / credit / other services that are used for the production. These are the activities which are generally carried on in the four walls of the factory or the production place. To initiate the process of production, backward linkage is crucial.

11 **Forward Linkage:**

Forward Linkages are the services which take care of distribution and marketing of the products or services of the enterprise. These are the activities carried on in terms of marking and promotion of the products manufactured by the SHGs. Reaching the products of SHG in the common market place is a challenging task for them as they are situated in remote areas of the villages.

12 **SHG–Bank Linkage Program (SBLP)**

SBLP is a major microfinance program in India wherein the banks lend to SHGs in proportion to their common fund, after the development of fund management capacity and stabilization of their operations by SHGs. It also delivers capacity building services to its members through the NGOs.

13 **Empowerment:**

It is a process whereby persons challenge the existing power relations and become able to organize themselves to increase their own self-reliance to assert their independent rights to make choices and to control resources which will assist in challenging and eliminating their own subordination.
14 **Capacity Building of SHGs:**

It is a conceptual approach to development that focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people or a group of people from realising their developmental goals while enhancing the abilities that will allow them achieve measurable and sustainable results. It is a long term continual process of development that involves all stakeholders including ministries, local authorities NGOs, professionals, community members, academicians etc. It uses a country’s human, scientific, technological, organisational and institutional resource capacities. Its goal is to tackle problems related to policy and methods of development while considering the potentials, limitations and needs of people involved in it. In short it refers to imparting necessary knowledge and skills to SHG members through structured training like accounts training, leadership training etc.

15 **Below Poverty Line:**

Families are those which are below the poverty line prescribed by the government of India time to time. Poverty line is based on the per capita consumption expenditure.

16 **Internal Loan:**

Internal Loans are also called as sangh loan which is given by SHGs to its members out of its common fund.

17. **Micro Enterprise:**

It is an enterprise of production or service providers or trading which may be in agriculture sector or non – agriculture sector serving the local market requiring small investment. It refers to non-crop enterprises employing less than ten workers including the owner-operator and family workers. Such enterprises represent an important means of earning income for poor women as it is characterised by low level of capital, technology, risk and labour. They come into existence because of market and non market driven forces. The non market driven micro enterprises are fostered by the GOs and NGOs as they lead to self employment ventures which can supplement their own household employment and income. Micro enterprises as livelihood activities have poverty reduction as their main objective and seek to upgrade the productivity or increase the turnover of the multitude of livelihood enterprises. Growth oriented micro enterprise programmes on the other hand have
enterprise development as their immediate objectives and attempt to lift enterprises to a qualitatively higher level of sustainability setting them on the path to long term growth and seeking to provide a comprehensive range of services including credit training, technical assistance and the inculcation of business skills.

18. Micro entrepreneur:
Micro entrepreneur is one who takes the risk of organizing and managing a microenterprise with a view to earn profit

19. Business Development Services:
Business Development Services are those services which help an enterprise to expand its market improve the efficiency and find a solution to the business problems. It includes training on entrepreneurship development program, skill development program, business management training, training skills related to auditing of business enterprise, business plan preparation and registration formalities with government authorities for complying with various legal provisions etc.

20. Social Entrepreneur:
Social Entrepreneur is one who applies his entrepreneurial skills in a professional way for the well – being of the community and brings out social economic change.

21. Micro Finance Organizations (MFOs):
By definition of course they are intended to provide financial services However, on its flipside are non-financial services as a means of improving the ability of its clients to utilise the financial resources. As the 19990s progressed, SHG a saving and credit group predominantly with women members emerged and with its fast growth the financial sector saw the rise of Micro Finance Organization (MFOs). By the end of the century significant support structure were put in place for MFOs by NABARD and a foundation for micro credit set up by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). They are addressing financial services on the basis of mutuality, sorting out demand supply gaps locally and going beyond the local needs meeting incremental or residue capital needs from the formal sector. The range of MFOs comprises:
a. Not-for-profit MFOs such as societies and trusts.

b. Mutual benefit MFOs, especially cooperatives, like the Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) and the new ones are emerging as Mutually Aided Cooperative (MACS) especially in Andhra Pradesh.

c. For profit MFOs incorporated as non banking financial companies such as BASIX and SHARE Micro Finance Limited.

22. Sustainability:

“Give her a fish; you feed her for a day. Teach her fishing, you feed her for the lifetime.” This has to be the approachin all the stages of the pilot testing and mainstreaming of the microfinance programmes. SHG can be said to be sustainable if it is managed fully by its members themselves indefinitely and if it is able to meet all the costs of operations and capital out of its own resources. Sustainability should be the ultimate goal of SHGs. Sustainability refers to the capabilities of SHGs to continue in a sustained manner without depending on external agencies. Indicators of sustainable SHG are as follows:

a. Regular contribution of savings and loan for income generating purposes.

b. High degree of cohesion, participation and harmony among members.

c. High degree of transparency and openness in conduct of SHG meetings and handling of finances.

d. Ability to meet its own expenditure.

e. Ability to manage its own affairs without any outside assistance.

f. Development of clear vision, mission, objectives and strategies for SHGs by themselves.

g. Development of strong linkage with local institution like Gram-Sabha, banks, cooperatives, school etc.

h. Participation in Apex bodies like federation at cluster and block levels.

23. Subsidy:

It is a financial help directly or indirectly provided by the Government to poor families. The purpose of giving subsidy is to motivate borrowing and upliftment of these people. Usually, the subsidy is given through nationalized banks or under any other Government’s financial assistance programme. In the context of SJSRY and SHG, the term subsidy is the financial assistance provided to BPL SHGs under SJSRY.
23. **Micro insurance:**

Micro insurance refers to pooling of risks to provide compensation to poor individuals or groups that are adversely affected by a specified risk or event at an affordable price. It can be an attractive product to the poor who lack social safety nets to guard against unforeseen contingencies. As this sector is in its infancy, all the stakeholders have to put in their concerted efforts in building the sector. Deepening outreach with micro insurance may first require creating an awareness regarding the concept of insurance. It may then require fine tuning of the product to ensure its appropriateness to meet the requirements of the poorest households. The insurance repays the outstanding balance on a loan if a borrower dies and tends to protect the providing institute more than the policyholders and their families. At present the micro insurance products are given out of compulsion. Hence, the product range and coverage is limited. There is no flexibility in product design. In spite of the low competition, micro insurance providers have not made noticeable penetration in the markets. This is because the poor do not normally have an understanding of the concept of risk pooling they are sceptical of a scheme in which payments come first with no immediate return. They are normally reluctant to part with funds before the crisis arises. Therefore micro insurance not only require proper management but more importantly behavioural change through client education.

24. **Non Performing Assets (NPA):**

Once a borrower has failed to make interest or principal payments for 90 days, the loan is considered to be a non performing asset. A loan or lease which is not producing income is treated as NPA.
25. **Micro Savings:**

Micro saving is a branch of micro finance consisting of a small deposit account offered to lower income groups as an incentive to store funds for future use. Micro savings accounts work similar to a normal savings account, however, are designed around smaller amounts of money. The minimum balance requirements are often waived or kept very low allowing users to save small amounts of money and not charged for the service. Savings were the forgotten half of the financial services for a long time. Later compulsory savings were introduced primarily to increase funds for the MFIs and function as collateral for the loans and secondarily to inculcate savings behaviour among the MFI clients. Since the product was linked to the loans members had to replenish the withdrawn amount as soon as possible to qualify for a subsequent bigger loan. These obviously created dissatisfaction among the members lending to drop-outs. Based on the lessons and client preferences, efforts are now made to mobilise deposits from MFI members using flexible deposit schemes. The experience of MFIs suggests that clients demand a greater variety of and more flexible savings products, but it may not be easy for MFIs to supply them.

26. **Productivity:**

Productivity is the effective use of innovation and resources to increase the value added content of products and services. It is the true source of competitive advantage that creates long term economic viability and a better standard of living for all. It is a measure of the efficiency of a person, machinery, factory, system etc. in converting inputs into useful outputs.

27. **Business facilitator and business correspondents:**

With the objective of ensuring greater financial inclusion and increasing the outreach of the banking sector, banks have been allowed to use the services of the NGOs, SHGs, MFIs and other civil society organisations as intermediaries in providing financial services through the use of business facilitator and business correspondents. This provision has open up new vistas in financial empowerment of women SHGs.
1.11 List of Abbreviations

AFDORP: Association for Development of Repatriates and Rural Poor
AIRD: Association for Integrated Rural Development
APL: Above Poverty Line
APMAS: Andhra Pradesh Mahila Abhvruirdhi Sangham
APRACA: Asia Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
ASA: Association for Social Advancement (Bangladesh)
ASCA: Accumulating Savings and Credit Association
BAAC: Bank for Agriculture Co-operatives (Thailand)
BASIX: Bhartiya Samrudhi Investment Consulting Services
BDO: Block Development Office
BIDS: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BIRD: Banker’s Institute of Rural Development
BLCC: Block Level Co-ordination Committee for SHGs
BPL: Below Poverty Line
BRAC: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BRI: Bank Rakyat Indonesia
BWDA: Bullock cart Worker’s Development Agency
CBTP: Capacity Building Training Programme
CIHDSA: Centre for Integrated Human Development and Social Action
CGAP: Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (Washington)
CIBIL: Credit Information Bureau of India Limited
CRED: Community Rural Education and Development
DCCB: District Central Co-operative Bank
DLCC: District Level Co-ordination Committee
DUDA: District Urban Development Authority
GTZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Co-operation)
EA: Economic Assistance
EBC: Entrepreneurial Behavioral Competency
EDP: Entrepreneurship Development Program
FDI: Foreign Direct Investment
FWWB: Friends of Women’s World Banking
GATP: General Awareness Training Programme
GCI: Grameen Capital India
GDI: Gender Development Index
GOI: Government of India
HDI: Human Development Index
IBSUM: Indian Bank’s Special Unit for Microfinance
IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA: Income Generating Activity
KRC: Knowledge Resource Centre
MDG: Millennium Development Skills
MEDP: Micro Entrepreneurship Development Programme
MFI: Microfinance Institutions
MOU: Memorandum of Association
MRCP: Maharashtra Rural Credit Program
MYRADA: Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency
NABARD: National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development
NBFC: Non – Banking Finance Company
NCAER: National Council for Applied Economic Research
NGO: Non Government Organization
NPA: Non Reforming Assets
RBI: Reserve Bank of India
RFAS: Rural Finance Access Survey
RMK: Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
ROSCAS: Rotating Savings and Credit Association
SBI: State Bank of India
SBLP: SHG Bank Linkage Programme
SEED Trust: Society for Economic and Educational Development
SEWA: Self-Employed Women’s Association
SFMC: SIDBI Foundation for Micro Credit
SGSY: Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG: Self Help Group
SHPI: Self Help Promoting Institutions
SIDBI: Small Industries Development Bank of India
SJSRY: Swarnajayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SSI: Small Scale Industry
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>WWF</td>
<td>Women’s Working Forum</td>
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